This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

3 3433 08221597 5

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

MEN OF THE TIME:

A Dictionary of Contemporaries,

CONTAINING

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES

OF

EMINENT CHARACTERS OF BOTH SEXES.

NINTH EDITION,

REVISED AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME BY

THOMPSON COOPER, F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "ATHENÆ CANTABRIGIENSES," ETC.

LONDON:
GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS
THE BROADWAY, LUDGATE.
NEW YORK: 416, BROOME STREET.
1875.

Digitized by Google

LONDON:
BRADBURY, AGNEW, & CO., PRINTERS, WHITEFRIARS.

Digitized by Google

PREFACE.

THE scope and object of MEN OF THE TIME, now in its Ninth Edition, are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. The work was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth, in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service, unchronicled; we have Post Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of Military and Naval Officers, and of the Clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; Lawyers and Medical Men have likewise their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish a series of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world.

The present edition of MEN OF THE TIME is to all intents and purposes a new book. Exactly three years have elapsed since the

Digitized by Google

appearance of the Eighth Edition, and during that period no fewer than 293 individuals, who were noticed in its columns, have been removed by death. Their places are occupied in the present edition by memoirs of persons whose names have during the same period come prominently before the public.

Besides preparing these new biographies, the Editor has carefully revised all the memoirs in the work, entirely re-casting many, and making additions to nearly all of them.

At the end of the volume is a Necrology containing the names of eminent persons deceased, with the dates of the birth and death, and reference to the last edition of this work in which their biography is to be found.

As it is the desire of the Publishers to render the work as accurate and complete as possible, suggestions for new names, corrections, and additional information, are respectfully invited. All communications addressed to Mr. Thompson Cooper, F.S.A., care of Messrs. Routledge and Sons, The Broadway, Ludgate, E.C., will be thankfully received.

LONDON, *June*, 1875.

Digitized by Google

KEY TO ASSUMED NAMES,

&c.

A. *See* Arnold, M.
A. K. H. B. *See* Boyd, Rev. A. K. H.
Alexis, Willibald. *See* Haering, W.
Amadée de Noé. *See* Cham.
Amicus. *See* Fairbairn, Sir Tho.
Aunet, Léonie d'. *See* Biard, Madame.

BARD, Samuel A. *See* Squier, E. G.
Barker, Miss L. *See* Taylor, T.
Bede, Cuthbert. *See* Bradley, Rev. E.
Beecher, Miss H. *See* Stowe, Mrs. H. B.
Benauly. *See* Abbott, Lyman.
Béranger, Paul. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Bibliophile Jacob. *See* Lacroix, P.
Bideford, The Rural Postman of. *See* Capern, E.
Bon Gaultier. *See* Martin, T.
Botham, Miss M. *See* Howitt, Mrs M.
Breittmann, Hans. *See* Leland.
Butler, Mrs. *See* Kemble, F. A.

CALDWELL, Miss A. *See* Marsh-Caldwell, Mrs. A.
Candia, Marquis de. *See* Mario, G.
Carvalho. *See* Miolan-Carvalho, Madame, M. C.
Cecil, Davenant. *See* Coleridge, Rev. D.
Clifton, Miss Fanny. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
Cotton, R. T. *See* Collins, Mortimer.
Croquelardon, *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D,
Cuthbert, Bede. *See* Bradley, Rev. E.

D'AUNET, Léonie. *See* Biard, Mdme.
Davenant, Cecil. *See* Coleridge, Rev. D.
Delamothe, Émile. *See* Girardin, Émile de.
De Plancy. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Désiré Hazard. *See* Feuillet, O.

ELIOT, George. *See* Evans, Marian.
Elliot, Mdme. C. *See* Celeste, Mdme.
Eusebius. *See* Prime.

FERRAGUS. *See* Ulbach, Louis.
Fielding, Miss A. M. *See* Hall, Mrs. A. M.
Fin-Bec. *See* Jerrold, W. B.
"Five," The. *See* Ollivier, O. E.; Picard, L. J. E.
Flyggare, Madame. *See* Carlén, Madame E. F.
Forrester, Gilbert. *See* Braddon, Miss M. E.
Francis, Miss. *See* Child, Mrs. L. M.
Francis, Miss M. *See* Thornycroft, Mrs. M.

GAIL HAMILTON. *See* Dodge.
Garrow, Miss. *See* Trollope, T. A.
Gigliucci, Countess. *See* Novello, G. A.
Gilbert de Voisins, Countess. *See* Taglioni, M.
Gilbert Forrester. *See* Braddon, Miss M. E.
Girl of the Period. *See* Linton, Mrs.
Goward, Miss. *See* Keeley, Mrs.
Gower, Lady G. *See* Fullerton, Lady G.
Greenwood, Grace. *See* Lippincott.
Griffin, Miss J. *See* Franklin, Lady J.
Grillo, Marchioness del. *See* Ristori, A.

HAMILTON, Gail. *See* Dodge, M. A.

Digitized by Google

Hazard, Désiré. *See* Feuillet, O.
Hehl, Miss. *See* Stirling, Mrs.
Henry V. *See* Chambord.
Hertfordshire Incumbent. *See* Blakesley, J. W.
Hierophilus. *See* Mc'Hale.
Historicus. *See* Harcourt.
Hormisdas-Peath. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Hovna, Prince. *See* Golovin, I.
Hughes, Miss E. *See* Cherer, Madame T.

Isa. *See* Craig, I.

Jacob, Bibliophile. *See* Lacroix, P.
Jacques Souffrant. *See* Ulbach, L.
John Halifax, author of. *See* Mulock,
Jones, Miss C. *See* Chisholm, Mrs. C.

Kempe, Miss A. E. *See* Bray, Mrs. A. E.

Lancashire Incumbent. *See* Hume, A.
Limner, Luke. *See* Leighton, J.
Lothrop, Amy. *See* Warner.
Lynn, Miss E. *See* Linton, Mrs. E.

Mahon, Lord. *See* Stanhope, Earl.
Manchester Prison Philanthropist. *See* Wright, T.
Mark Rochester. *See* Kent, C.
Mark Twain. *See* Clemens.
Marvell, Ik. *See* Mitchell, D. G.
Mary Powell, author of. *See* Manning, Miss A.
Max-Muller. *See* Müller, T. M.
Meier. *See* Aston, Louise.
Meredith, Owen. *See* Lytton, Lord.
Milnes, Monckton. *See* Houghton, Baron.
Montague, Miss E. L. *See* Hervey, E. L.

Neveu de Mon Oncle. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Nilense, Baron. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C. D.
Noé, Amadée de. *See* Cham.
Novello, Miss M. *See* Clarke, Mrs. M. C.

O'Brien, Edward Stephenson. *See* Butt, I.
O'Keefe. *See* Belloc, Madame, A. S. L.
Oliver Optic. *See* Adams, W. T.

Parkes, Mrs. *See* Sedgwick, A.
Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains, The. *See* Fremont. J. C.
Paul Béranger. *See* Collin, J. A. S. C D.
Penhafirme, Count of. *See* Sartorius, Admiral Sir G. R.
Phiz. *See* Browne, H. K.
Postman, The Rural, of Bideford. *See* Capern, E.
Price, Miss. *See* Wood, Mrs. H.

Rigby, Miss E. *See* Eastlake, Lady.
Rivière, Miss A. *See* Bishop, Lady A.
Rob Roy. *See* MacGregor, J.
Robinson, Mrs. *See* Freer, M. W.
Rochester, Mark. *See* Kent, C.

St. Léon, Madame. *See* Cerito, F.
Schmidt, Mdlle. *See* Carlén, Madame, E. F.
S. G. O. *See* Osborne, The Rev. Lord S. G.
Sheridan, Miss C. E. *See* Norton, Hon. Mrs. C. E.
Silverpen. *See* Meteyard, E.
Smith, Miss B. L. *See* Bodichon, Madame.
Smith, Miss C. L. *See* Gascoigne, Mrs. C. L.
Souffrant, Jaques. *See* Ulbach, L.
Stella. *See* Lewis, E. A.
Stephens, Miss K. *See* Essex, Dowager Countess of.
Stephens, Mrs. S. L. *See* Duvernay, Y. M. L.
Strickland, Miss S. *See* Moodie, Mrs. S.
Summerly, Felix. *See* Cole, H.

Templar. *See* Kent, C.
Titcomb, Timothy. *See* Holland, J. G.

Digitized by Google

Toulmin, Miss C. *See* Crosland, Mrs. C.
Tree, Miss E. *See* Kean, Mrs. C.
Trevor, Edward. *See* Lytton, Lord.
Twain, Mark. *See* Clemens, S. L.
Twamley, Miss L. *See* Meredith, Mrs. L.

Vermond, Louis de. *See* Énault, L.
Voisins, Countess Gilbert de. *See* Taglioni, M.

WETHERELL, Elizabeth. *See* Warner Susan.
Wilibald Alexis. *See* Haering, W.
Woolgar, Miss S. J. *See* Mellon Mrs A.

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

MEN OF THE TIME.

ABBOT, GORHAM DUMMER, LL.D., the youngest of three brothers, Jacob, John S. C., and Gorham D., all American authors. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, Sept. 3, 1807, studied theology, and in 1837 became pastor of a Presbyterian Church at New Rochelle, New York. In 1843 he opened a large female school in New York, called the "Abbot Collegiate Institute," and subsequently the "Spingler Institute." He retired from teaching in 1866. He has published "Pleasure and Pulpit," "Prayer Book for the Young," "Mexico and the United States," and has edited several educational works. He writes his name Abbot, according to the original American spelling.

ABBOTT, JACOB, born at Hallowell, Maine, Nov. 14, 1803. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1820, and studied divinity at Andover Theological Seminary. From 1825 to 1829, he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Amherst College, and afterwards took charge of the Mount Vernon Female School in Boston. In 1834, he organised a Congregational Church at Roxbury, Massachusetts, the charge of which in 1838 he resigned to his brother, John S. C. Abbott, and took up his residence in New York; where he devoted himself to teaching and the preparation of books for the young. His works comprise nearly 300 volumes, mostly small books, many of them being in series, connected by a slight thread of story. Among these are the "Young Christian" series, 4 vols.; the "Rollo Books," 28 vols.; the "Lucy Books," 6 vols.; the "Jonas Books," 6 vols.; the "Franconia Stories," 10 vols.; "Harper's Story Books," 36 vols.; the "Gay Family," 12 vols.; "Science for the Young," 4 vols.; and several other series of several volumes each. In conjunction with his brother, John S. C. Abbott, he has written a series of nearly 40 volumes, of histories of prominent persons of all ages and countries. Among his other works are, "A Summer in Scotland," "The Teacher," and "Gentle Measures in Training the Young." He has also edited several text books for schools, and compiled a series of "School Readers."

ABBOTT, JOHN STEPHENS CABOT, brother of Jacob, was born in Hallowell, Maine, Sept. 18, 1805. He was educated at Bowdoin College, and at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1829. He was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and was pastor in several places. In 1844 he relinquished the pastoral office in order to devote himself to literary pursuits, although he has at intervals resumed the charge of several churches. His earlier works, "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," and "Practical Christianity," were of a religious

101

Digitized by Google

character; but the remainder of his writings are historical. Among these are 10 volumes of small histories prepared in conjunction with his brother Jacob; "Kings and Queens, or Life in the Palace;" "A History of the Civil War in America:" "Romance of Spanish History;" and "The History of Frederick the Second, called Frederick the Great," compiled almost wholly from Carlyle. His most notable works relate to Napoleon I., of whom he is an enthusiastic admirer. His "History of Napoleon Bonaparte," originally published serially in *Harper's Magazine*, and afterwards in two large volumes, is an indiscriminate eulogy, with little claim to historical value. This was followed by "Napoleon at St. Helena," "The French Revolution of 1789," and "The History of Napoleon III." 1868. His style, though often turgid and overstrained, is animated and picturesque; but in the higher qualities of an historian, accuracy in the examination of data and appreciation of the value of facts, he is utterly deficient.

ABBOTT, LYMAN, son of Jacob Abbott, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, Dec. 18, 1835. He graduated at the University of New York in 1853, studied law and began practice with his brothers, but soon abandoned the profession, studied theology with his uncle, and was pastor of several churches until 1865, when he became Secretary of the Freedman's Commission. He held that office until 1868, and for a year after was Pastor of a church in New York. Subsequently he devoted himself exclusively to literary pursuits. He had previously, in conjunction with his two brothers, written two novels, "Conecut Corners," and "Matthew Carnaby," under the *nom de plume* of "Benauly," formed from the initial syllables of their respective names (Benjamin, Austin, and Lyman). In 1872, he became one of the editors of *Harper's Magazine*, having in charge the literary department, and he is also editor of *The Illustrated Christian Weekly*, issued by the American Tract Society. Besides, several smaller works he has published "Jesus of Nazareth, his Life and Teachings," 1869; "Old Testament Shadows," 1870; edited two volumes of Henry Ward Beecher's Sermons, 1868; and a volume of his "Morning Exercises," 1870; and is now engaged in the preparation of a "Bible Dictionary," mainly an abridgment of the great work of McClintock and Strong. His brother EDWARD (born in 1841), has published some small works, and is editor of *The Congregationalist*, a religious newspaper published in Boston.

ABD-EL-KADER, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France undertook the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, though young, was, on account of his powers of mind and body, elected chief by some of the tribes, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. Shortly afterwards he was proclaimed Emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. Being desirous of extending his dominions he soon became embroiled with the French, and for more than ten years he waged war against them, until he was defeated, Dec. 23, 1843, by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to that of Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the proclamation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor, Louis Napoleon, having sworn upon the Koran not to oppose the French rule

Digitized by Google

in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only kept his word, but treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in 1860, for which good service he received a decoration from the Emperor of the French. He took up his residence at Boursa, the ancient Prusa, and on its destruction by an earthquake, Feb. 25, 1852, obtained permission from the French Government, from which he receives a pension, to remove first to Constantinople and then to Damascus. In 1863 he visited Egypt, inspected the works of the Suez Canal, and made the pilgrimage to Mecca. From time to time unfounded rumours have been circulated of Abd-el-Kader's death, and in 1873 obituary notices of him appeared in the leading English and French journals. The Damascus correspondent of the *Levant Herald* writing on the 29th Nov., 1873, remarked:—"On the 30th of April I informed you that the reported death of Abd-el-Kader had no foundation; in fact, I am now happy to be able again to contradict a similar report which has appeared in all the English papers. The great Algerine chief has always been an obstinate man, and he now seems as little disposed to fall in with the plans of news inventors, as he formerly was to comply with the requirements of French prestige. He kept a very rigorous fast, in seclusion, during the Ramazan, but he has now returned to his public duties, looking very thin and pale, but otherwise in excellent health and spirits."

ABDUL-AZIZ KHAN, Sultan of Turkey, was born Feb. 9, 1830, being the second son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, June 25, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger military tastes than his predecessor. His Government succeeded in raising several loans in the London money market, for the avowed object of reforming the finances of the empire; but whether these reforms are real or illusory time alone can prove. One of the most troublesome questions that for some time affected the interests of the Porte arose out of the scheme of M. de Lesseps, for the formation of the Suez canal, as the Emperor of the French gave a decision in favour of the Company against the Viceroy of Egypt, by which the suzerainty of the Porte was virtually ignored, and its claim therein imperilled for the future. The Sultan, who has concluded treaties of commerce with France and England, visited the exhibition at Paris in July, 1867, landed at Dover July 12, and was enthusiastically received in London. The Sultan's Government was greatly disturbed by the insurrections in Crete, which were fomented by Greece; but peace was ultimately restored at the close of the year 1868.

ABDY, JOHN THOMAS, LL.D., son of Lieut.-Colonel James Nicholas Abdy, was born July 5, 1822, and educated at the Proprietary School, Kensington, whence he proceeded to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior in the Civil Law in 1844. In 1847 he took the degree of LL.B., and was created LL.D. in 1852. In 1850 he was elected a fellow of his college, and in January of that year was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. For a short time he went the Home circuit, but subsequently chose the Norfolk circuit. In 1854 he was appointed Regius Professor of the Civil Law in the University of Cambridge, and he held that office till the close of the year 1873. He is Lecturer on Law at Gresham College, London, and a magistrate for Hertfordshire and for the borough of Cambridge. In 1870 he was appointed Recorder of Bedford, and in the following year was promoted to be County Court Judge of Circuit No. 38. Dr. Abdy has published "A Historical Sketch of Civil Procedure among the Romans," 1857; and an

Digitized by Google

edition of "Kent's Commentary on International Law," 1866. In collaboration with Mr. Bryan Walker, M.A., he edited, translated, and annotated "The Commentaries of Gaius," 1870.

ABERCORN (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE JAMES HAMILTON, K.G., Duke of Chatelherault in France, heir male of the house of Hamilton, was born Jan. 21, 1811; succeeded his grandfather as Marquis of Hamilton in 1818; and married, Oct. 25, 1832, Lady Louisa Jane Russell, second daughter of John, 6th Duke of Bedford, by whom he has had seven children. His Grace, who held the office of Groom of the Stole to H.R.H. Prince Albert, was, on the accession to power of Earl Derby's Administration, in 1866, appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which office he retained till 1868, when he was created Duke of Abercorn. On the return of the Conservatives to power he was again appointed, in Feb. 1874, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. His Grace was served heir male of the body of the 1st Duke of Chatelherault, Jan. 13, 1862, and, as such heir male of the 1st duke, claims the original title of Duke of Chatelherault of 1549. He is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos-Rotulorum of co. Donegal, Colonel of the Donegal Militia, and Major-General of the Royal Archers. He was elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland, Nov. 5, 1874.

ABERDARE (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, is the second son of the late Mr. John Bruce Pryce, of Duffryn St. Nicholas, Glamorganshire, who assumed the name of Bruce in lieu of his patronymic Knight, in 1805, and the name of Pryce in 1837. He was born at Duffryn in 1815; was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Michaelmas term, 1837; and was Police-Magistrate of Merthyr-Tydvil and Aberdare, Glamorganshire, from 1847 till 1852, when he entered the House of Commons as member for Merthyr-Tydvil. That borough he represented in the Liberal interest till the general election of December, 1868, when he lost his seat; but in the following month he was returned for Renfrewshire. Mr. Bruce was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from Nov. 1862, to April, 1864; and Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education from the latter date to July, 1866. He was also in 1864 appointed a Charity Commissioner for England and Wales, and sworn a member of the Privy Council. From Nov. 1865 to Aug. 1866 he held the post of second Church Estates Commissioner. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he took office as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the following year he was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner. In Aug. 1873, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Aberdare, in order to enable him to hold the high post of Lord President of the Council, in the place of Lord Ripon, resigned. However, he was only destined to retain that exalted position a very short time, as he of course went out of office on the defeat of the Liberal party in Feb. 1874. His Lordship has been twice married: firstly, in 1846, to Annabella, daughter of Mr. Richard Beadon (she died in 1852); and, secondly, in 1854, to Norah, daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William P. Napier, K.C.B. His son and heir is Mr. Henry Campbell-Bruce, who was born in 1851.

ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY, BISHOP OF. (*See* SUTHER.)

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a French author, born at Dieuze (Meurthe), Feb. 14, 1828, pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed in 1851 to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archæological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), which was well received. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla," in

Digitized by Google

1855, followed by "Les Mariages de Paris" in 1856, and "Germaine" in 1857. His well-known pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to have been inspired by the Emperor, appeared soon after. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change" was published in 1861, the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin," "Madelon," and "Dernières Lettres d'un bon jeune homme à sa cousine Madeleine," in 1863; "Le Progrès" in 1864; "La Vieille Roche" in the *Moniteur du Soir* in 1865; "Le Turco" in 1866; "L'Infâme" in 1867; "Les Mariages de Province" in 1868; and "L'A, B, C du Travailleur," a popular handbook of political economy, in the same year. M. About, who received the Legion of Honour August 15, 1858, married Mdlle. de Guillerville, May 24, 1864. He has written several vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces. In 1866 M. About was commissioned by the Emperor to draw up a report on the state of public opinion in France. In 1868 M. About became one of the leading contributors to the *Gaulois* newspaper. On the commencement of the conflict between France and Prussia he went to the seat of war as special correspondent of the *Soir*, and sent to that journal a series of articles, which attracted much attention. In May, 1872, he left the *Soir*, to assume the chief editorship of the well-known Radical journal *Le XIX^e^ Siècle*. M. About's arrest by the Germans, while he was on a visit to Strasbourg in Sept. 1872, was for a brief period the main topic of newspaper comment in Europe. His work, entitled "Alsace," appeared in 1872. After the decease of M. Philarète Chasles in 1873, M. About succeeded that accomplished journalist as Paris correspondent of the London *Athenæum*.

ABRAHAM, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, was appointed Assistant Master to Eton College. He was Archdeacon of Waitemata, New Zealand, from 1852 till 1857, and on the subdivision in the latter year, of the diocese of New Zealand, was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. In 1870 he resigned his see, returned to England, and was appointed a Coadjutor Bishop in the diocese of Lichfield.

ACHENBACH, ANDREW, artist, born at Cassel, Sept. 29, 1815, studied at Düsseldorf, under Schadow. In the Paris "Exposition" of 1855, M. Achenbach had five pictures, viz., "Marée haute à Ostende," "Vue de Corleone en Sicile," "Mer orageuse sur la Côte de Sicile," "Kermesse en Hollande," and "Clair de Lune." In 1844 M. Achenbach obtained a third-class medal at the "Exposition" at Paris, and a medal of the first-class in 1855. He is a member of the Royal Academies of Berlin, Amsterdam, Philadelphia, Antwerp, &c., and was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 9, 1864.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., Hon. D.C.L. of Edinburgh, Cambridge, and Durham, and Hon. M.D. Dublin, fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Harrow and Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, having been appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. In that capacity, with several able assistants, especially Professors Beale, Victor Carus Melville and Mr. Charles Robertson, he made the extensive Christ Church Physiological Series, now in the Oxford University Museum. That museum owes its existence in great measure to his labours. Dr. Acland became Regius Professor of Medicine in 1858; was appointed a member of Mr. Gathorne Hardy's Cubic Space Commission in 1866, and of the Royal Sanitary Commission in

Digitized by Google

1869. He has, since 1858, represented the University of Oxford on the Medical Council, has been President of the British Medical Association and President of the Physiological section of the British Association. He published a treatise on the "Plains of Troy" in 1839, and has written several works on medical, scientific, and sanitary subjects, including an important "Memoir on the Visitation of Cholera in Oxford in 1854." He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860 as his medical attendant, and on his return was appointed Honorary Physician to his Royal Highness. Dr. Acland presided over the Health Section, at the Congress of the Social Science Association, held at Plymouth in Sept. 1872.

ACOSTA, JOAQUIM, a colonel of engineers in the service of New Granada, and a distinguished geographer and historian, served in 1831 in the Columbian army. In 1834, with the botanist Cespedes, he undertook a scientific expedition, extending from the valley of Socorro to that of Magdalena, and seven years later visited the country from Antioca to Anserma. Acosta afterwards repaired to Europe, and lived in Spain several years. He has published an excellent map of the territory of New Granada. His most important publication, however, is one on the "Discovery and Colonization of New Granada." M. Acosta has made some valuable contributions to the Geographical Society of Paris.

ACTON (LORD). THE RIGHT HON. JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, son of Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Acton, Bart., of Aldenham, Shropshire, by the only daughter of the Duke of Dalberg (afterwards wife of the second Lord Granville), was born at Naples, in 1834, and when about three years of age succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father. For a few years he was a student in the Catholic College of St. Mary's, Oscott, at the time when Dr. (afterwards Cardinal) Wiseman was at the head of that institution; but his education was mainly due to the renowned ecclesiastical historian, Dr. Döllinger, of Munich, with whom he lived for a considerable time. Sir John Acton represented Carlow in the House of Commons from 1859 to 1865. In the latter year he stood as a candidate for the borough of Bridgnorth, when he announced, in a speech delivered to the electors, that he represented not the body, but the spirit, of the Catholic Church. He was successful at the poll by a majority of one, but, on a scrutiny, was unseated. In 1869, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Acton of Aldenham. In the same year he repaired to Rome, on the assembling of the Œcumenical Council, and while there rendered himself conspicuous by his hostility to the definition of the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and by the activity and secrecy with which he rallied, combined, and urged on those who appeared to be favourable to the views entertained by Dr. Döllinger. It is believed that he was in relation with the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and that much of the news published by that journal on the subject of the Council was communicated by his lordship. Lord Acton may be regarded as the leader of the self-styled "Liberal Catholics," who are more or less out of accord with the traditions of the Holy See. He was the editor of the *Home and Foreign Review*, a trimestral periodical, commenced in 1862, and carried on till 1864, when it ceased to appear, owing to its having been condemned by the English Catholic hierarchy. At a later date he edited the *Chronicle*, a weekly newspaper, which had a brief existence, for want of adequate support; and still more recently he conducted the *North British Review*, formerly an organ of the Congregationalists, which expired under his management. His lordship also published, in September, 1870, "A Letter to a German Bishop present at the Vatican Council"

Digitized by Google

(*Sendschreiben an einen Deutschen Bischof des Vaticanischen Concils*, Nördlingen, September, 1870). This elicited from Bishop Ketteler, of Mayence, a spirited reply, which has been translated into English. His lordship zealously advocated the cause of Dr. Döllinger, his former preceptor, and of the "Old Catholic" party; and consequently, upon the occasion of the Jubilee of the University of Munich, in August, 1872, the Philosophical Faculty conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor. In 1874 he rendered himself conspicuous by the prominent part he took in the fierce controversy which was raised by the publication of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet on the Vatican Decrees. His lordship did not hesitate, in a series of letters to the *Times*, to bring grave charges against several of the Popes, although he took care to state that there was nothing in life which he valued more than communion with the Roman Catholic Church.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, grandson of John Adams, second President, and son of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, born in Boston, August 18, 1807. At the age of two years he was taken to St. Petersburg by his father, who was then Ambassador to Russia. Here he remained six years, and acquired the Russian, French, and German languages. In 1815 his father was appointed Minister to Great Britain, and the son was placed in a boarding school. Returning to America in 1817, he was placed in the Boston Grammar School, and afterwards entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1825. In 1827 he commenced the study of law with Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the bar, but never engaged in actual practice, having married the daughter of Peter C. Brooks, the most wealthy merchant of Boston. Previous to 1848 he had served as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature for five years. In 1848 he was nominated by the newly organized "Free Soil" party for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, Martin Van Buren, who had already served one term, being the candidate for the Presidency. The Free Soil party, composed mainly of Democrats who were opposed to the extension of slavery, cast but few votes; but its members finally coalescing with most of the Northern members of the Whig party formed the Republican party, which came into power in 1860. Meanwhile, in 1858, Mr. Adams was elected a member of Congress. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Great Britain, a post which he retained during the entire period of the American civil war, and until 1868, when he was recalled at his own request. Since that time he has taken no active part in political affairs, except that in 1871-72 he acted as arbitrator for the United States in the Commission to settle the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States growing out of the civil war. He has furnished many contributions to the *North American Review* and to the *Christian Examiner*, and in 1870 delivered before the New York Historical Society an able discourse on "American Neutrality," which has been printed. He has published "The Life and Works of John Adams" (10 vols. 8vo, Boston, 1850-56), the first volume containing a memoir. He proposes to perform for his father the same duty which he has performed for his grandfather.

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, jun., son of the preceding, born in Boston, May 27, 1835. He graduated at Harvard College in 1855, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. At the outbreak of the American civil war he received a commission in a Volunteer Cavalry Regiment, served during the war, rose to the rank of colonel, and in July, 1865, was mustered out of service with the brevet rank of brigadier-general. He has since contributed to the *North American Review* several papers relating to the railroad system and other topics; and in 1871, in conjunction with his

Digitized by Google

brother Henry, he published a volume entitled "Chapters of Erie, and other Essays," relating mainly to the management of the Erie Railway. His brother, HENRY BROOKE ADAMS (born in 1838), graduated at Harvard College in 1858. During the latter part of his father's service as Minister to Great Britain he acted as his private secretary. In 1870 he was appointed assistant professor of history in Harvard College, and became editor of the *North American Review*.

ADAMS, REV. HENRY CADWALLADER, third son of Mr. Serjeant Adams, Assistant Judge, and son of Simon Adams, Esq. of Ansty Hall, Warwickshire, was educated at Winchester College, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1843; Assistant Master at Winchester College in 1844; Chaplain of Bfomley College, Kent, in 1855; and Vicar of Dry Sandford, near Abingdon, in 1867. Mr. Adams is the author of an "Annotated edition of the Greek Gospels," 1852; "Tales of Charlton School," 1856; "Schoolboy Honour," 1861; "Barford Bridge," 1865; "White Brunswickers," 1864; "Wroxby College," 1873; "Sunday Evenings at Home," 1874; "Tales upon Texts," 1870; "Tales of the Civil Wars," 1871; "Winborough Boys," 1872; "Encombe and Woodleigh Stories," 1872; "Tales of Nethercourt," 1874; "Baldercourt;" and "Falcon Family," 1874.

ADAMS, JOHN COUCH, F.R.S., the astronomer, is the son of a small farmer near Bodmin, in Cornwall, where he was born about 1818. He entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, was Senior Wrangler in 1843, was soon after elected to a Fellowship, and became one of the Mathematical tutors of his college. In 1841 he applied himself to the investigation of the irregularities in the motion of Uranus, in order to find out whether they might be attributed to the action of some unknown planet, and thence, if possible, to determine approximately the elements of its orbit. In 1844, through Professor Challis, a correspondence was opened with the Astronomer Royal; and in October, 1845, Mr. Adams sent to the Greenwich Observatory a paper of results, showing that the perturbations of Uranus were caused by some planet within certain assumed limits. The Astronomer Royal wrote to him, Nov. 5, inquiring whether the perturbation would explain the error of the *radius vector* of Uranus; but from some unexplained cause, Mr. Adams delayed his reply. On the 10th of the same month M. Le Verrier published in the "Comptes Rendus" of the French Academy, a paper on "The Perturbations of Uranus produced by Jupiter and Saturn;" and the place assigned by him to the disturbing planet was the same, within one degree, as that calculated by Mr. Adams. The Council of the Royal Society doubted whether their annual medal was due to Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but ultimately, as there was no precedent in favour of bestowing a double medal, they decided on conferring a testimonial on each claimant instead. In January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately circulated a paper explanatory of "The observed Irregularities in the Motion of Uranus," which was subsequently reprinted in the "Nautical Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he succeeded the late Dean Peacocke as Lowndean Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, son of Charles Francis Adams, born in Boston, Sept. 22, 1833. He studied at the Boston Grammar School and Harvard College, where he graduated in 1853. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar, but he has devoted himself mainly to politics. He was originally a Republican, and as such was in 1866 elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts; but in the following year, having avowed his adhesion to the policy of President Johnson, he was defeated on seeking re-election. Since that period he has acted with the Democratic party, who nominated him for Governor of Massachusetts. In

Digitized by Google

1869, and again in 1870, he was elected to the Legislature. In 1871 he was again an unsuccessful candidate for the Governorship. During his career in the Legislature he has been regarded as the leader of his party in Massachusetts, and has delivered many able speeches.

ADAMS, NEHEMIAH, D.D., was born at Salem, Massachusetts, Feb. 19, 1806. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, studied divinity at Andover, and was ordained colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr. Holmes, at Cambridge, in 1829, and installed pastor of Essex-street Congregational Church, Boston, in 1834. He early took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and published several works on the Trinitarian side. He has also discussed other questions of public interest, and notably that of slavery, publishing, in 1854, a volume entitled a "South Side View of Slavery," which was severely criticised at the time of its appearance. Among his published works are, "Remarks on the Unitarian Belief," "The Friends of Christ in the New Testament" (1851), "Life of John Eliot," "Agnes and the Key to the Little Coffin," and a correspondence with ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, on the Slavery question. He resigned his pastorate in 1870, and has since visited the Sandwich Islands, China, and Japan.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, D.D., LL.D., was born at Colchester, Connecticut, Jan. 25, 1807, being the son of John Adams, LL.D., an eminent teacher, long at the head of Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, studied theology at Andover, was ordained to the ministry in the Congregational Church in 1831, and at first settled in Brighton, Massachusetts. He became the pastor of what is now the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, New York city, in 1834, and soon attracted attention by his eminent scholarship and his graceful eloquence. He was Moderator of the "New School" General Assembly, in 1852, and in 1870-71 was active in promoting the union between the two branches of the Presbyterian Church. In 1871 he was elected to the Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, but declined it. In 1874 he resigned the active duties of the pastorate, on account of impaired health. He has from time to time published volumes, mostly of sermons and addresses, all characterized by a chaste and elegant diction. Among these are "The Three Gardens: Eden, Gethsemane, and Paradise" (1867), "Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men" (1868), "Thanksgiving" (1869).

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY DAVENPORT, journalist and author, born in London in 1828, began his career as the editor of a provincial newspaper, and, removing to the metropolis at an early age, became connected with several influential journals and periodicals. Of late years he has devoted himself almost entirely to book-writing, and, besides being well-known as a popular and prolific purveyor of entertaining and instructive literature for boys, has produced numerous works of a miscellaneous character, such as "Anecdotal Memoirs of English Princes," "Famous Beauties and Historic Women," "Magic and Magicians," "The Life-Work of St. Paul," and an annotated edition of the Plays of Shakspere. His adaptations from the French of "Louis Figuier" and "Arthur Mangin" have done good service to the cause of popular science in this country, and his translations of those famous rhapsodies of the late M. Michelet, "The Bird," "The Sea," "The Mountain," and "The Insect," have obtained a popularity which is due not more to the beauty of M. Giacomelli's illustrations than to the elegance and exactitude of the English versions. Mr. Adams has also reproduced in English, from the manuscript of Mdme. Michelet, her charming monograph on "Nature, or the Poetry of Earth and Sea." His

Digitized by Google

other publications, numbering almost a hundred, cannot, of course, be mentioned in detail; but we may refer to his "Venice Past and Present," "The Buried Cities of Campania," "Memorable Battles," "Scenes from the Drama of European History," and "Records of Noble Lives," as specially notable for the literary skill with which the fruits of considerable research are served up for the public palate.

ADAMS, WILLIAM T., an American writer of juvenile books, under the pseudonym of "Oliver Optic," born at Medway, Massachusetts, July 30, 1822. For many years he was a teacher in the public schools of Boston, and is now the editor of "Oliver Optic's Magazine for Boys and Girls." His principal works are "The Boat Club," "Young America Abroad," "The Starry Flag," "Lake Shore," a series of stories, "The Riverdale Story Books," and "In Doors and out," a volume of domestic tales.

ADDERLEY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES BOWYER, K.C.M.G., eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Hams Hall, Warwickshire, and Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. He was elected in the Conservative interest in 1841, to represent the Northern division of Staffordshire, which he still (1875) represents. Mr. Adderley was President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second administration of 1858-9, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies under Lord Derby's third administration (July 1866 to Dec. 1868). He is a Trustee of Rugby School and Chairman of the Royal Sanitary Commission. In 1869 he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. On the return of the Conservatives to power in Feb., 1874, he was appointed President of the Board of Trade. Sir Charles Adderley has taken an active part in the establishment of colonial self-government and in the introduction of reformatory institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on education and penal discipline, and of works on other subjects connected with colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and Staffordshire.

ADELAIDE, BISHOP OF. (*See* SHORT, DR.)

ADLER, THE REV. HERMANN, Ph.D., M.A., was born in Hanover in 1839, and in 1845 accompanied his father to London. He studied at University College, London, and subsequently at the universities of Prague and Leipsic. He obtained his B.A. degree at the University of London in 1859, and that of Doctor of Philosophy at Leipsic in 1861. In 1863 Dr. Adler was appointed Principal of the Jews' College in London, and in the following year Chief Minister of the Bayswater Synagogue. His principal works are, "Sermons on the Passages in the Bible adduced by Christian Theologians in support of their Faith," 1869, "The Jews in England," and "Ibn Gabirol, the Poet Philosopher."

ADLER, NATHAN MARCUS, D.D., Chief Rabbi, was born at Hanover in 1803, and received his education in the universities of Göttingen, Erlangen, and Würzburg. He was appointed Chief Rabbi of Oldenberg, 1829; of Hanover and its provinces, 1830; and on the 9th of July, 1845, was installed Chief Rabbi of the United Congregations of the British Empire. Dr. Adler is the author of "Sermons on the Jewish Faith," and of several Hebrew works.

ADOLPH WILLIAM. (*See* NASSAU, Duke of.)

ADYE, SIR JOHN MILLER, K.C.B., son of the late Major James P. Adye, was born in 1819, at Sevenoaks, in Kent, received his education at the Military Academy, Woolwich, entered the Royal Artillery at the close of the year 1836, and, passing through the regular grades, eventually attained the

Digitized by Google

rank of Brigadier-General. Throughout the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny he was Adjutant-General of the Royal Artillery. He also served in the Sitana Campaign of 1863-4, for which he received a medal; and he has received, besides, the Crimean, Turkish, and Indian Mutiny medals, and the 4th Class of the Medjidie. He was created a C.B. in 1855, and a K.C.B. in 1873. In Feb., 1874, the Queen granted to Sir J. M. Adye her royal licence and authority to accept and wear the insignia of Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic as a promotion from the class of Officer of the same order which he received for his services during the Crimean War. He is the author of "The Defence of Cawnpore by the Troops under the Orders of Major-General C. A. Windham in Nov., 1857," 8vo., Lond., 1858; "A Review of the Crimean War to the Winter of 1854-5," 8vo., Lond., 1860; and "Sitana: a Mountain Campaign on the Borders of Affghanistan in 1863," 8vo., Lond. 1867.

AIMARD, GUSTAVE, novelist, was born about 1818, embarked as a cabin-boy at an early age for America, and lived nearly ten years amongst savage tribes. He afterwards travelled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, being often mixed up in conspiracies and wars. In 1848 he went to Paris, and was appointed an officer in the Garde Mobile. After some other travels M. Aimard resolved to publish his adventures in the form of romances. "Les Trappeurs de l'Arkansas" (one of his most popular works), "Le Grand Chef des Aucas," and "Le Chercheur de Pistes" appeared in 1858; "Le Cœur loyal," "Les Francs-Tireurs," and "Les Rôdeurs de Frontières" in 1861; "La Main-Ferme" and "Valentin-Guillois" in 1862; "Les Aventuriers" and "Les Nuits Mexicaines" in 1863; "L'Araucan," "Les Chasseurs d'Abeilles," "Les Fils de la Tortue," &c., in 1864. Several of his works have appeared in the *Moniteur*. Under a pseudonym he published, in 1847, a work entitled, "Un Coin du Rideau."

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, Ph.D., L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of Mr. W. H. Ainsworth, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland, in 1832, he was one of the first to repair thither in order to study the new epidemic, and he published the result of his observations in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Ballinrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country he lectured on geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldæa" (1838), in which year he was also sent by the Royal Geographical Society, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. His "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia" (1842), and "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," were the result of the two journeys, extending over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and is at present proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Mr. Ainsworth was also one of the founders of the

Digitized by Google

"West London Hospital," of which he is at present the Treasurer and one of the Trustees.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond-street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of law in order to devote himself to literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon gave up, restricting himself to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. "Rookwood," which appeared in 1834, established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions: this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. The first number of "Jack Sheppard" was published in January, 1839, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth became editor on the retirement of Mr. Dickens in March, 1840. The story of "Jack Sheppard" has always been extraordinarily popular with the multitude; and soon after the appearance of Mr. Ainsworth's story in *Bentley* eight different dramatic versions were produced on the stage. "Guy Fawkes," which appeared in *Bentley*, and the "Tower of London," added materially to this writer's reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, "Old St. Paul's." Having at the close of 1841 retired from the editorship of *Bentley*, he established the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "The Miser's Daughter," "Windsor Castle," and "St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne;" the latter containing a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 Mr. Ainsworth became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later he published in the *Sunday Times*, "Lancashire Witches," followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "The Star Chamber," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "The Flitch of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow,"—a custom which owes its revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 a collection of his "Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous," appeared; followed in 1856 by another novel, "The Spendthrift," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and issued in monthly parts "Mervyn Clitheroe," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he composed a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "The Combat of the Thirty," he produced in 1860 a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "Ovingdean Grange," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resident in the South Down country. This was followed by "The Constable of the Tower," commenced in *Bentley* in 1861, and since republished separately; "The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century," in 1862; "Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary," in 1863; and "John Law, the Projector," in 1864. His more recent works are the "Spanish Match; or, Charles Stuart in Madrid;" the "Constable de Bourbon," "Old Court," "Myddleton Pomfret," and "Hilary St. Ives"—the three latter being stories of modern life, and containing descriptions of the scenery

Digitized by Google

of the southern counties—"Boscobel; or the Royal Oak. A Tale of the year 1651," 1872; "The Good Old Times; the Story of the Manchester Rebels of '45," &c., 1873; and "Merry England; or Nobles and Serfs," 1874. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America. Most of them have been translated into German and French, and versions of some exist in the Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, THOMAS, born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh, acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a Conservative journal, which post he occupied until 1863, when he retired into private life. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics" (1827); "The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village," a volume of tales and sketches (1845); "Poetical Works," a collected edition of his poems, new and old (1848). The poem entitled "The Devil's Dream" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine;* and in 1852 he brought out, for the family of Dr. Moir (the "Delta" of *Blackwood*), an edition of that author's select poems, with a memoir prefixed. He has allowed his "Religious Characteristics" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, GENERAL SIR RICHARD, G.C.B., the eldest son of the late Lieut.-General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., by a daughter of the Baroness Talbot de Malahide, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1803. Having been educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, he entered the army, and after serving on the staff and with his regiment in Canada, the Ionian Islands, and elsewhere, was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in 1838, and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards in 1852. In 1854-5 Sir R. Airey served as Quartermaster-General of the British army in the Crimea. For the sufferings of our soldiers he was most unfairly held responsible by a considerable portion of the press, as he showed by his published "Addresses" delivered before a Commission of Inquiry at Chelsea, in exculpation of his department. He was created a K.C.B., and became a Major-General in the army in 1855. Lieut.-General in 1862, Colonel of the 17th regiment in 1860, and Colonel of the 7th regiment of foot in 1868. He was Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards from 1857 to 1865, when he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar. He resigned the latter office in Aug. 1870, and in the following month was nominated Adjutant-General to the Forces. In 1871 he was created a General in the Army. Sir Richard is a G.C.B., Commander of the Legion of Honour, and Commander of the first class of the Military Order of Savoy.

AIRY SIR GEORGE BIDDELL, K.C.B., F.R.S., Astronomer Royal, a native of Alnwick, Northumberland, born June 27, 1801, was educated at private schools at Hereford and Colchester, and at the Colchester Grammar School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1819. In 1822 he was elected Scholar, and in 1824 Fellow, of Trinity, having graduated B.A. in the previous year, when he came out Senior Wrangler. In 1826 he took his degree of M.A., and was elected Lucasian Professor. This office, rendered illustrious by having been filled by Barrow and Newton, had become a sinecure. No sooner was Professor Airy elected, than he resolved to turn it to account, and to deliver public lectures on Experimental Philosophy. He commenced this good work in 1827, and continued it to 1836, the series being known as the first in which the Un-

Digitized by Google

dulatory Theory of Light was efficiently illustrated. In 1828 he was elected to the Plumian Professorship, and in that capacity was intrusted with the entire management of the Cambridge Observatory. On taking charge of this post he commenced a course of observations, and introduced improvements in the form of the calculation and publication of the observations, which have served as a pattern at Greenwich and other observatories. Professor Airy also superintended the mounting of the Equatorial, the Mural Circle, and the Northumberland Telescope, (the last entirely from his own plans) at the Cambridge Observatory. When the question of admission of Dissenters to Academical Degrees was first raised about 1831, Mr. Airy was one of the sixty-three Members of the Senate who supported it. In 1835 he succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer Royal. In this capacity he has distinguished himself by giving greater regularity to the proceedings in the Observatory at Greenwich, by maintaining the general outline of the plan which its essential character and its historical associations have imposed upon that institution, while he has introduced new instruments and new modes of calculation and publication, by which the value of the Observatory to science is much increased. It is not our province to describe in detail the Transit Circle, the Altazimuth, the Reflex Zenith Tube, the Water-Telescope, and the large first-class Equatorial, erected from Mr. Airy's plans, and under his superintendence. It is sufficient to say that the latter is the most magnificent instrument of its kind in the world. Sir G. B. Airy, who computed, edited, and published the observations of Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows, and reduced the Greenwich observations of planets and observations of the moon from 1750 down to the present time, has also thrown much light on ancient chronology, by computing several of the most important eclipses of former ages. Three times (viz., in 1842, 1851, and 1860) has he visited the Continent for the purpose of observing different solar eclipses; and on the last-named occasion he organised an expedition of English and foreign astronomers to Spain, which is known as the "Himalayan Expedition," from the name of the ship lent for the purpose by the Admiralty. Sir G. B. Airy has illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments on the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine; has paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine chronometers; and to the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government respecting the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. He was chairman of the Commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the Commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the former national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from his pen. He advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage and, acting as one of three Royal Commissioners on Railway Gauge, recommended the narrow as opposed to the broad gauge on our railways; conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. Sir G. B. Airy contributed to the "Cambridge Transactions,"

Digitized by Google

"The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum* (often under the signature of A.B.G.); and wrote strongly, in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially to his own college. In 1869 he communicated a remarkable discovery to the Royal Astronomical Society, in a "Note on Atmospheric Chromatic Dispersion, as affecting Telescopic Observation, and on the Mode of Correcting it." In observing Mercury during a transit he had been painfully struck with the colour and consequent indistinctness of the upper and lower limbs both of the sun and of the planet; and looking forward to the Transit of Venus, on which so many astronomical expectations were then fixed, he had fears for the result. The transit is best observed when the sun is low, and consequently when the atmospheric refraction and dispersion are most considerable. In these circumstances the thing to be done was to find an efficient corrective, and this is what Mr. Airy achieved "in the application of a glass prism of small refracting angle in the eye-piece of the telescope." This discovery was tested at the Greenwich Observatory, and with complete success. By this constuction, says the Astronomer Royal, "it is made possible to examine a celestial body with delicacy and accuracy, under circumstances which would without this construction have rendered nice observation impossible." He was intrusted with the entire direction of the British portion of the enterprise for observing the Transit of Venus in Dec. 1874. Lately he has suggested a new method of treating the Lunar Theory, the calculations for which are now in hand. The principal works written by Sir G. B. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, published separately; also, Mathematical Tracts" (fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861), "Treatise on Sound" (1869), "Treatise on Magnetism" (1870); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since republished separately. Sir G. B. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the Royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the Medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. From the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh he has also received the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and L.L.D.; he is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; is one of the eight Foreign Associates of the Institute of France; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with many other foreign academies. Appointed one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London, he soon after resigned the office. He served on the Royal Commission appointed in 1868 to inquire into the standard weights and measures; was nominated a Companion (Civil) of the Bath, May 17, 1871; and created a Knight Commander of the same order, July 30, 1872. On December 1, 1873, Sir G. B. Airy resigned the position of President of the Royal Society which he had held for two years.

AÏVAZOVSKI, GABRIEL, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, or Haïvaz, established for above two centuries in Galicia (Poland). At the age of fourteen he entered the convent of the Mekhitarists, near Vienna. After

Digitized by Google

having taken orders, he exercised in his college of St. Lazarus the functions of professor of European and Oriental languages, of philosophy, and theology. In 1848 he was nominated Prefect of Studies in the Armenian College of Samuel Moorat, in Paris. In consequence of a schism in the Mekhitarist community, Gabriel, who was attached to the principle of Nationality in opposition to that of Ultramontanism, resigned, and afterwards founded the new Armenian College of Grenelle, near Paris. He is a member of the Historical Institute of France, and author of several useful works in the Armenian language.

AÏVAZOVSKI, IVAN, a marine painter, brother of the preceding, born in Southern Russia, July, 1817, was admitted at sixteen, by special order of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts in St. Petersburg, in which he is a professor. He has painted a number of pictures, to be found in the museums of Russia, the subjects being chiefly naval engagements drawn from Russian history. He has exhibited in Paris with some success, having received a third medal in 1843. His "Sunset," and a "Turkish Café at Rhodes" (1857), have been very favourably noticed, and he received the decoration of the Legion of Honour in August, 1857.

ALBEMARLE (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL, a nobleman of Dutch extraction, born in London June 13, 1799, succeeded to the title March 15, 1851. Having received his education at Westminster, he entered the army, and was present at Waterloo. For some time private secretary to Lord John Russell, he was a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington. He is the author of "A Journey across the Balcan," "A Journey from India to England;" and he edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native country in reviving the old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

ALBERT (ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA), FREDERICK RODOLPH, born August 3, 1817, is the son of the late Archduke Charles and the Princess Henrietta of Nassau-Weilburg. He married, in 1844, the Princess Hildegarde, of Bavaria, who died April 2, 1864, leaving two daughters. At an early age he entered the army, commanded a division in Italy in 1849, took an important part in the battle of Novara, received at the end of the campaign the command of the 3rd Corps d'Armée, and was afterwards appointed Governor-General of Hungary. During a leave of absence accorded to Field-Marshal Benedek, in 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Austrian troops in Lombardy and Venetia. During the campaign of 1866 he gained a victory over the Italian army at Custozza, and, after the battle of Sadowa, he was made (13th July, 1866) Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, which title he retained till March 1869, when he exchanged it for that of Inspector-General of the army. He published, in 1869, a work on "Responsibility in War" (*Ueber die Verantwortlichkeit im Kreige*). This has been translated into French by L. Dufour, captain of artillery, and an English translation of it is given in Capt. W. J. Wyatt's "Reflections on the Formation of Armies, with a View to the Re-organization of the English Army," 1869.

ALBERT, MARTIN ALEXANDRE, journalist, a member of the Provisional Government of 1848, the son of a farmer, was born at Bury (Oise), April 27, 1815. At an early age he interested himself in politics, and founded at Lyons a republican journal, *La Glaneuse*, which brought him into collision with the Government. He took an active part in the insurrection of Lyons. In 1840 he started and edited, in Paris, *L'Atelier*, whilst earning his bread as an artisan.

Digitized by Google

When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was working as a button-maker. For his share in the struggle he was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice and instigator of the attack of May 15, he was sentenced to transportation, and was first sent to Doullens, then to Belle Isle, and finally to the penitentiary of Tours. After the amnesty he was set at liberty, and obtained a post in the gasworks at Paris.

ALBERT EDWARD. (*See* WALES, PRINCE OF.)

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cesena, in the States of the Church, in 1824. Her father, who held a post in the customs department, gave her a good education. Having, at an early age, given proof of possessing an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. It was a great success, and led to her being engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan, where she established her reputation so firmly that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe, and appeared, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, London, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield. Here she presented a counter attraction to Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and was at once enrolled amongst the leading singers of Europe. In 1847 she went to France, and in October gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position. She accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace* in "Semiramide"; of *Malcolm* in "Donna del Lago;" and of *Orsinia* in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces. Madame Alboni has visited America and other countries, in all of which she has experienced an enthusiastic reception, and has appeared during provincial tours at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms. During the last few seasons of her professional career Madame Alboni was engaged at Her Majesty's Theatre, and there was scarcely an opera of high merit in which she did not appear. Madame Alboni's celebrity as a lyric *artiste* is chiefly owing to the power, fine quality, flexibility, and compass of her rich *contralto* voice, which ranges as high as that of a *mezzo-soprano;* and her florid style of singing is rendered the more effective by her vivacity and grace. Some years since this lady became the wife of Count Pepolo, of the Roman States, though she retained upon the stage to the last that maiden name under which she first became a favourite, and she retired from public life in 1863.

ALCOCK, SIR RUTHERFORD, K.C.B., son of Thomas Alcock, was born in London in 1809, and educated with a view to the medical profession, partly at King's College, London. In 1833-4 he served in Portugal as surgeon of the Marine Brigade, and acted as deputy inspector-general of hospitals in the Spanish Legion, under Sir De Lacy Evans, in 1835-6. In 1839 he was appointed a commissioner of claims on the Portuguese Legion, and in 1844 went to China as British Consul at Foo-chow-foo. Having held a similar appointment, first at Shanghai, and afterwards at Canton, he was appointed, towards the close of 1858, Consul-General in Japan, and promoted in 1859 to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General there. He was appointed Envoy to China, March 28, 1865. For his services he was made a K.C.B., June 19, 1862, and the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford, March 28, 1863. He was appointed Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China, March 28, 1865, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

Digitized by Google

at Pekin, April 7, 1865. Sir Rutherford published "Notes on the Medical History and Statistics of the British Legion of Spain," 1838; "Elements of Japanese Grammar," 1861; "Familiar Dialogues in Japanese," 1863; and "The Capital of the Tycoon: a Narrative of a Three Years' Residence in Japan," 1863. After long and honourable service, he resigned the post of Minister at Pekin in July 1871.

ALCOTT, AMOS BRONSON, born at Wolcott, Connecticut, Nov. 29, 1799. He was the son of a small farmer, and while a boy went to the Southern States as a pedlar. According to Southern usage he was received hospitably by the planters, many of whom were men of intelligence and culture, who observing his taste for study lent him books. On his return to Connecticut he began to teach an infant school. He removed to Boston in 1828, where he opened a school; but his methods being in advance of public opinion, he was not successful, and removed to Concord, Massachusetts, where he devoted himself to the study of natural theology, and methods of reform in diet and social and civil institutions. In 1842 he came to England, where he studied the Pestalozzian system of teaching. On his return to America he was accompanied by two English friends, Messrs. Lane and Wright. Mr. Lane bought a farm, which he called "Fruitlands," at Harvard, Massachusetts, where they undertook to found a new community; but the enterprise was unsuccessful, and the farm was sold. Mr. Alcott returned to Concord, and has led the life of a peripatetic philosopher, giving public conversations or informal lectures on divinity, human nature, ethics, dietetics, and a wide range of topics. To the *Dial*, a transcendental magazine, published in Boston, he contributed from 1839 to 1842 a series of mystical papers, entitled "Orphic Sayings." He has published a volume, "Tablets" (1868), and "Concord Days," containing reminiscences of that town (1872).

ALCOTT, LOUISA MAY, daughter of the preceding, born at Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1833. She began to write at an early age, and her first book, "Fairy Tales," was published in 1855. During the civil war she was a hospital nurse, and in 1863 published a volume of "Hospital Sketches," made up from letters which she had written to her family. In 1863 she became a contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*. She has published several novels, among which are "Moods" (1865), "Little Women" (1867), "An Old-fashioned Girl" (1869), and "Little Men" (1871).

ALDERSON, SIR JAMES, M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., was born at Hull, being the son of Dr. John Alderson and received his education at Cambridge, where he proceeded B.A. in 1822, as 6th wrangler, and was afterwards elected a fellow of Pembroke College. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1829, and, settling as a physician in the metropolis, soon acquired an extensive practice. He was elected President of the Royal College of Physicians in 1867, and re-elected in the three following years. On the 11th November, 1869, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1870 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir James is the author of "Practical Observations on some of the Diseases of the Stomach and Alimentary Canal," 1847; and "The Lumleian Lectures for 1853-4."

ALDRICH, THOMAS BAILEY, an American poet, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1836. He was preparing to enter college when his father died, and he entered the counting-house of his uncle, a New York merchant, where he remained three years, during which period he began to write for the New York journals. He has contributed prose and verse to *Harper's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, and other magazines. He has published the following poems: "The Bells" (1855), "The Ballad of Baby Bell and other Poems" (1856), "The Course of True Love never did

Digitized by Google

Run Smooth" (1858), "Pampinea and other Poems" (1861), a volume of "Poems" (1865), and "Cloth of Gold and other Poems" (1874). Among his prose tales are: "Out of his Head, a Romance in Prose" (1862), "The Story of a Bad Boy" (1870), and "Prudence Palfrey, 1874.

ALECSANDRI. (*See* ALEXANDRI.)

ALEXANDER II. (NICOLAIVITCH), EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS, who succeeded, on the death of his father, Nicholas I., March 2, 1855, was born April 29, 1818, in the reign of his uncle, Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed when the death of Alexander I., and the renunciation of his rights by his brother Constantine, led to the elevation of his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a widely spread defection, which was only quenched by torrents of blood, exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital. The resolute spirit of Nicholas I. overawed the rebellious regiments, and from that day, Dec. 26, 1825, he ruled over a nation of slaves. The whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered, the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III., of Prussia, having been changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life proved so irksome to the future czar that he enfranchised himself from it at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half barbarous, half soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers in consequence of this preference as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: an act of tyranny which Nicholas I. reproved by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. Nicholas I. looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences between his two children that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he summoned his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain for ever closely united, in order to secure the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion, in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor as Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a Council held under the presidency of the new Emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander I., and Nicholas I. He at the same time summoned Gen. Rudiger from Warsaw, and conferred upon him the command of the Imperial

Digitized by Google

Guards, until then held by himself; renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom, and an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the serfs, on certain conditions, March 3, 1861. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money to be paid for it. In Feb. 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were consequently all-powerful. As regards education, great efforts are being made by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these met in 1865, and it was anticipated that this tentative measure would pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. The principal war entered into of late years by Russia was that undertaken in Turkestan against the Ameer of Bokhara in Nov. 1866. After a resistance of a year and a half the Ameer was conquered, his army dispersed, and the city of Samarcand occupied by the Russian troops (May, 1868). In March, 1867, the Czar sold the whole of Russian America to the United States for £1,400,000. While Paris was being besieged by the Germans, the Czar declared that he no longer considered himself bound by those provisions of the treaty of 1856 which limited his rights in the Black Sea. This led to the conference held in London at the commencement of the year 1871, when the parties to the treaty consented to its modification in compliance with the wishes of the Czar. Going to Berlin in Sept. 1872, the Czar had a celebrated interview with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, both of whom subsequently paid a return visit to St. Petersburg. In 1873, Khiva was conquered by the Russian troops under General Kauffmann, part of the territory was annexed to Russia, and the suzerainty of the Czar over the khanate was established. The Czar paid a visit to this country, where he met with a hearty reception, in May 1874. It has been the constant policy of the present Czar to strengthen the influence of the Church of which he is the head. The result has been a persecution of all other religious bodies, and especially of the Catholic Church, the bishops of that communion having been forbidden to hold any communication with the Holy See. Two attempts have been made on the Czar's life: the first on April 16, 1866, when he was fired at while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg. The pistol, however, was turned aside by a workman named Dimitri Korakosow, who was afterwards ennobled for the act. The second attempt was at Paris, June 6, 1867, by Berezowski, a Pole, who fired into the carriage in which the Czar was seated with his two sons and the Emperor Napoleon. Both sovereigns escaped unhurt, but the horse of one of the equerries was wounded. The assassin was about to fire another shot, when the barrel of the pistol burst and rendered his hand powerless. The Emperor Alexander II. married, April 28, 1841, Maria Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family. The eldest of the princes,

Digitized by Google

Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, born Sept. 20, 1843, died prematurely at Nice in April, 1865. Alexander, the present Crown Prince, born March 10, 1845, married Nov. 9, 1866, the Princess Marie Sophia Frederique Dagmar, of Denmark. The Emperor's eldest daughter, the Grand Duchess Marie, was married to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, Jan. 23, 1874.

ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES EDWARD, C.B., of Westerton, co. Stirling, eldest son of the late Mr. Edward Alexander, of Powis, co. Clackmannan (a descendant of the Alexanders of Menstrie, afterwards Earls of Stirling), was born in 1803, and educated at the colleges of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having entered the army, he held several staff and other appointments in India, at the Cape, and in North America, and took part in the Burmese, Persian, Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars. He was employed in 1836-7 on an expedition of discovery in the interior of Africa, receiving for his services the honour of knighthood, and he also explored for the government in the forests of America. He commanded the 14th regiment at the siege and capture of Sebastopol, and held a command in New Zealand during the late war. Sir James is the author of several volumes of travel, including "Excursions in Western Africa," "An Expedition into Southern Africa," "Explorations in British America," "Sketches in Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches," "Travels from India to England," "Travels through Russia and the Crimea," &c.; and of "Translations from the Persian," a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," "Passages in the Life of a Soldier," &c. Sir James, who is a major-general in the army, has been decorated for his public services with several foreign orders and war medals, and is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Scottish Antiquaries, and of the Royal Geographical and Royal Asiatic Societies. He was nominated a C.B. in 1873.

ALEXANDER, STEPHEN, LL.D., an American astronomer, born at Schenectady, New York, September 1, 1806. He graduated at Union College, in 1824; entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832; and in 1834 was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the College of New Jersey. In 1840 the Professorship of Astronomy was created, and he was assigned to it. In 1845 he was transferred to the chair of Mathematics, but in 1854 exchanged it for the Professorship of Mechanics and Astronomy, which he still retains. He has published numerous papers on astronomy, mathematics, physics, &c., which have attracted the attention of eminent astronomers in Europe and America. Among these may be mentioned—"Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," "Fundamental Principles of Mathematics," "On the Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars," and "Harmonies in the Arrangement of the Solar System which seem to be confirmatory of the Nebular Theory of La Place." He has conducted two expeditions to make observations on solar eclipses, one to Labrador in July, 1860, and one to the West, to observe the solar eclipse of August, 1869.

ALEXANDER, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, D.D., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe, son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of Dr. Alexander, late Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late Earl of Caledon, was born at Londonderry in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School, and at Exeter and Brasenose Colleges, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry. He was formerly Rector of Camus-juxta-Morne, co. Tyrone, and Chaplain to the Marquis of Abercorn, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1864 he was nominated to the Deanery of Emly, and in 1867 was an unsuc-

Digitized by Google

cessful candidate for the chair of poetry at Oxford. He was appointed to the Bishopric of Derry and Raphoe, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Higgin, July 12, 1867, being consecrated in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Oct. 13 following. Soon after his elevation to the episcopal bench he was created D.D. at Oxford. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a Theological Prize Essay, a volume of poems, several lectures and sermons, papers on the Irish Church, and on dogmatic teaching from the pulpit among the proceedings of the Church Congresses at Norwich and York, and has been a frequent contributor of prose and verse to periodical literature. He is married to Miss Cecil Frances Humphries, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," and "Poems on Old Testament Subjects."

ALEXANDER, THE REV. WILLIAM LINDSAY, D.D., F.R.S.E., an Independent minister, was born at Edinburgh August 24, 1808; and after a preliminary training in the High School of Leith, continued his studies at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. In 1828 he was appointed Classical Tutor in the Lancashire College, then situate at Blackburn, but subsequently removed to Manchester. He became minister of a Congregational Church in Edinburgh in 1835; Professor of Theology to the Congregationalists of Scotland in 1854; Examiner in Philosophy at St. Andrew's University in 1861; and a member of the Old Testament Revision Company in 1870. Dr. Alexander's writings are—"Congregational Lecture for 1840 on the Connection and Harmony of the Old and New Testament," 2nd edit., 1853; "Anglo-Catholicism not Apostolical," 1843; "Christ and Christianity," 1854; "Life of Dr. Wardlaw," 1856; "Christian Thought and Work," 1862; "St. Paul at Athens," 1865; and he articles on "Moral Philosophy," Scripture," and "Theology," in the eight edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." He also brought out the third edition of Kitto's "Biblical Cyclopædia."

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, BASIL, poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, his family coming originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The political notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany" party, which at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. His first work was a novel, "The Flower-Girl of Venice," published in a review, and he has since written a number of pieces of various degrees of merit. In 1855 he founded *La Roumanie littéraire*, which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856 he composed a song called "La Hora de l'Union," a kind of Roumany "Marseillaise." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which circumstance contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known by his "Ballades populaires de la Roumanie" (1852-3); and "Les Doïnas," translated into French by M. Voïnesco (1853 and 1855).

ALFONSO XII. (ALFONSO FRANCESCO DE ASSISI FERDINANDO PIO JUAN MARIA DE LA CONCEPCION GREGORIO, &c.), King of Spain, eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella II., was born Nov. 28, 1857. When his mother was driven from the throne by the revolution of 1868, he accompanied her to Paris, where he resided with her for some time, but subsequently he went to Austria, in order to prosecute his studies in the Theresianum, or nobleman's academy, at Vienna, to which he was admitted Jan. 20, 1872. He remained there

Digitized by Google

three months. On June 25, 1870, Queen Isabella formally abdicated her right to the throne of Spain in favour of her son, but no open steps were taken at that time to secure for him the position which this abdication left open to him. His pretensions were, however, opposed by his cousin, the eldest son of the Duke of Montpensier, and his aunt the Infanta Luisa, but as so many pretenders were calculated to complicate matters, the claim of Louis Philippe's grandson was ultimately waived in favour of the heir of Isabella. Early in 1874 the Prince of the Asturias, as he was then styled, visited this country, was entered as a student at the Military College at Sandhurst, and witnessed the autumn manœuvres at Aldershot, Dartmoor, and other places in the fall of the year. On Dec. 29, 1874, General Martinez Campos proclaimed him King of Spain in Valencia, and a few days later Alfonso, who had gone over to Paris in order to spend the *Jour de l'An* with his mother, left France for Spain, arriving at Madrid Jan. 14, 1875. He was most enthusiastically received.

ALFONSO (Don) DE BOURBON Y ESTE, brother of Don Carlos, was born at 24, Park Square, Regent's Park, London, Sept. 12, 1849. He served in the Austrian army, and in 1869 joined the Papal Zouaves, where he remained till the end of 1870. The following year he married Maria de las Nievas, daughter of Don Miguel, late King of Portugal. On Dec. 30, 1872, he assumed the command of the Carlist troops in Catalonia, and he has since been actively engaged in supporting by arms the Royalist cause.

ALFORD, The Right Rev. Charles Richard, D.D., late Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, was born in 1816 at West Quantoxhead, Somersetshire, of which parish his father was rector. From St. Paul's School he was sent to Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1839; M.A., 1842; D.D., 1867). After taking orders he became Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, in 1841; Incumbent of Christ Church, Doncaster, in 1846; Principal of the Metropolitan Training Institution at Highbury, in 1854; and Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Islington, in 1865, where he had a high reputation as an Evangelical preacher. He was consecrated Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, Feb. 2, 1867, in place of Dr. George Smith, who had resigned that see in the previous year. He himself resigned the see of Victoria in 1872, and in June, 1874, he accepted the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, near Birkenhead, resigned by the Rev. Dr. Blakeney. Dr. Alford is the author of "First Principles of the Oracles of God."

ALFRED, Prince. (*See* Edinburgh, Duke of.)

ALGER, Horatio, jun., an American author, born at Revere, near Boston, Jan. 13, 1834. He graduated at Harvard College in 1852, and engaged in teaching and literary pursuits. Afterwards he spent a year in Europe, corresponding with several journals. Returning to America, he resumed teaching and writing for periodicals. In 1866, he took up his residence temporarily in New York, where he became deeply interested in the condition of the street boys, concerning whom he wrote two series of tales and sketches, "The Ragged Dick" series, and "The Tattered Tom" series. He has also contributed to various magazines, and published a novel, "Helen Ford."

ALGER, William Rounceville, cousin of the preceding, was born at Freetown, Massachusetts, in 1823. He graduated at Harvard College and the Cambridge Divinity School, and became pastor of a Unitarian Church at Roxbury, near Boston. In 1855 he succeeded Theodore Parker as minister of the "Liberal Christians," who worship in Music Hall, Boston, where he still continues to conduct the services. He has published, "The Poetry of the Orient, or Metrical Specimens of the Thought, Sentiment, and Fancy of the East" (1856), "A

Digitized by Google

Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life" (1861), "The Genius of Solitude, or the Loneliness of Human Life" (1867), and "Friendships of Women" (1870).

ALI PASHA, a Turkish diplomatist, commenced his political career by being one of the referendaries of the Imperial Divan. In 1858, when Fuad Pasha went to Paris as Plenipotentiary representing the Porte at the Conference which had assembled to draw up the conventions respecting the United Principalities, he attached Ali Bey to his mission, and the latter rendered himself conspicuous by his general intelligence and aptitude for diplomacy. In 1861 he was appointed First Secretary to the Ottoman Embassy at Paris, and when in 1862 he went on leave of absence to Constantinople, the Government entrusted him with the delicate mission of Commissioner to Servia after the bombardment of Belgrade. Owing to his address and tact he succeeded in settling nearly all the difficulties. Whilst performing these functions, he was in 1865 placed in charge of the political direction of the province of Bosnia. In 1868 he was appointed member of the Council of State, and afterwards undertook several other missions. In 1869 he was nominated to the important post of Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Public Works. He remained in that office until 1870, when he was made governor of Erzeroum, and afterwards of Trebizond, on which occasion he was raised to the dignity of Pasha. In 1872 he became Prefect of Constantinople, where he introduced several important reforms, and in September, 1873, he was sent as Ambassador from the Ottoman Porte to the French Republic.

ALISON, ALEXANDER, the son of Mr. James Alison, of Leith, N.B., was born in 1812, and educated for a mercantile life. From his father's death, in 1838, till 1844, he was joint manager of extensive iron-works in Lanarkshire and Ayrshire, in which several thousand workmen were employed. On retiring from business in 1844, he travelled over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and in 1860 published his "Philosophy and History of Civilization." In 1861 he was chosen President of the Church Reformation Society, which has for its object the revision of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Alison is chairman of the Currency Reform Association, which advocates the establishment of a State Bank of Issue, and has published "The Improvement of Society," and "The Protestant and Catholic Churches compared and criticised."

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, BART., K.C.B., son of Sir Archibald Alison, the first baronet, author of "The History of Europe," was born at Edinburgh, January 21, 1826, and received his education in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. Entering the military service of his country in 1846, he became a captain in the 72nd Highlanders in 1853; brevet-major in 1856; lieutenant-colonel in 1858; and colonel in 1867. He served in the Crimea at the siege and fall of Sebastopol; in India, during the mutiny, as Military Secretary on the staff of the late Lord Clyde; and on the Gold Coast as Brigadier-General of the European Brigade, and second in command of the Ashantee Expedition in 1873-4. He commanded his brigade at the battle of Amoaful; the capture of Bequah, the action of Ordahsu, and the fall of Coomassie. He lost an arm at the relief of Lucknow. Sir Archibald succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father in 1867, and was appointed Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland on the 17th October, 1874. He published an able treatise "On Army Organization" in 1869.

ALLEN, THE VEN. JOHN, Archdeacon of Salop, youngest son of the late Rev. B. D. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokeshire, was born in 1810, and educated at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated 18th Senior Optime in 1832. In 1833 he was appointed Chaplain

Digitized by Google

of King's College, London; in 1836 examining chaplain to Bishop Otter; in 1839 the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools; in 1846 Vicar of Prees; and in 1847 Archdeacon of Salop. Archdeacon Allen edited from a MS. in the British Museum, "Cudworth's Treatise on Free-will;" and is the author of some Reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education; of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory;" and of some occasional sermons. He married, at Droxford, 1834, Harriet, daughter of James White Higgins.

ALLEN, WILLIAM HENRY, an American scholar and educator, born at Manchester, Maine, March 27, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833, and became a teacher of the classics in the Academy of Cozenovia, New York, until 1836, when he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and from 1846 to 1849 he was Professor of Philosophy and English Literature. From 1849 to 1862 he was President of Girard College, Philadelphia, and subsequently President of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. In 1867 he was recalled to the Presidency of Girard College, a position which he still holds. In 1872 he was chosen President of the American Bible Society. In 1846 he received the degree of M.D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and in 1850 that of LL.D. from Union College, New York, and from Emory and Henry College, Virginia. He has delivered numerous addresses and reports on education, and has contributed to reviews and magazines many articles on philosophical, literary, and educational topics.

ALLIBONE, SAMUEL AUSTEN, LL.D., a bibliographer, born in Philadelphia, April 17, 1816. Early in life he acquired a deservedly high reputation for his attainments in English literature, and though for some years engaged in mercantile pursuits, and conducting an extensive business, his favourite studies were not neglected. About 1853 he first seriously undertook his great work, "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," which he prosecuted with the most unwearying assiduity for more than seventeen years. His first volume was published in 1858, the second in 1870, and the third, completing the work, in 1871. The three volumes, of over 1,000 pages each, in royal octavo, are a monument to the industry and patient research of the author. It contains notices of 46,499 authors, and 40 classified indexes of subjects. He has contributed articles to the *North American Review*, the *Evangelical Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals, and has published several tracts and religious essays. He has also been, for several years, the editor of the publications of the American Sunday School Union, and he published, through the Union in 1871 the "Union Bible Companion."

ALLIES, THOMAS WILLIAM, the son of a gentleman of Bristol, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship. He afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Litteris Humanioribus*. He became examining chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" and after his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter" (1850), and a work on the Roman Primacy, for the purpose of establishing the Catholic doctrine on that much debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced in support of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Catholic Poor-School Committee in 1854. He has since pub-

Digitized by Google

lished a partial answer to Dr. Pusey's "Eirenicon," entitled "Dr. Pusey and the Ancient Church," and two volumes of a yet unfinished work, "The Formation of Christendom," as a contribution to the "Philosophy of History" from the Catholic point of view.

ALLINGHAM, WILLIAM, a poet, born about 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank, was educated at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, who encouraged his early literary attempts, and afterwards befriended him in matters of more importance. In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, appeared in 1864. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864. He succeeded Mr. J. A. Froude in the editorship of *Fraser's Magazine* in 1874.

ALLMAN, GEORGE JAMES, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born at Cork in 1812, was educated at the Belfast Academic Institution, and graduated in Arts and Medicine in the University of Dublin. His early attachment to civil and religious liberty and his sense of the injustice of the laws then affecting Roman Catholics caused him to throw himself warmly into the liberal side of Irish politics, and mainly decided him in studying for the Irish bar. His love of biological science, however, proved too strong, and, before he had completed the required number of terms, he gave up the study of law for that of medicine. In 1844 he graduated in medicine in the University of Dublin, and in the same year was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Botany in that university, when he relinquished all further thought of medical practice. In 1855 he resigned that post on his appointment to the Regius Professorship of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, which he held until 1870, when the state of his health obliged him to resign it. Shortly after this the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh. His chief scientific labours have been among the lower members of the animal kingdom, to the investigation of whose structure and physiology he has specially devoted himself. For his researches in this department of biology the Royal Society of Edinburgh awarded to him in 1872 the Brisbane Prize, and in the following year a Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Royal Society of London. On the occasion of the general election in 1874, the committee for securing the return of a Liberal member for the borough of Bandon selected him for nomination, but he declined the proffered honour. The same year, on the resignation of Mr. Bentham, he was elected to the presidency of the Linnean Society. The results of his original investigations are contained in memoirs published in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, as well as in Reports presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and in communications to the *Annals of Natural History*, the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*, and other scientific journals. His more elaborate works are "A Monograph of the Freshwater Polyzoa," fol. 1856, and "A Monograph of the Gymnoblastic Hydroids," fol. 1871-72, both published by the Ray Society, and largely illustrated with coloured plates.

ALLON, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Congregational minister, was born on the 13th of Oct. 1818, at Welton, near Hull, Yorkshire, and educated for the ministry at Cheshunt College, Hertfordshire. In January, 1844, he

Digitized by Google

was appointed minister of Union Chapel, Islington, officiating at first as co-pastor with the Rev. Thomas Lewis, on whose death, in 1852, he became sole pastor. He was chairman of the Congregational Union in 1864-5. Although for the space of thirty-one years he has been actively engaged in the pastoral and public duties of his ministry, he has found time to contribute largely to periodical literature, including the *Contemporary Review*, *Cassell's Biblical Educator*, &c. He also contributed an Essay on Worship to "Ecclesia," a volume of Essays edited by Dr. Reynolds. He wrote a "Memoir of the Rev. J. Sherman," which was originally published in 1863, and has passed through three editions; also a critical biography of the Rev. Dr. Binney, prefixed to a posthumous volume of his sermons, which he edited. He has done much to promote church music in the Nonconformist churches, and compiled the "Congregational Psalmist," of which above 200,000 copies have been sold. Since 1865, he has been first co-editor, and subsequently sole editor, of the *British Quarterly Review*. In 1871, he received the honorary degree of D.D. from Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut.

ALMA-TADEMA, LAWRENCE, a distinguished painter, born at Dronryp, in the Netherlands, Jan. 8, 1836, received his artistic education in the Royal Academy of Antwerp, where he completed his studies under Baron H. Leys. Subsequently he came to London, where he has resided for many years. He obtained a gold medal at Paris in 1864; a second-class medal at the International Exhibition at Paris in 1867; and a gold medal at Berlin in 1872. Mr. Alma-Tadema became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1862; Knight of the Order of Leopold (Belgium) in 1866; Knight of the Dutch Lion in 1868; Knight First Class of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria in 1869; member of the Royal Academy of Munich in 1871; Knight of the Legion of Honour (France) in 1873; member of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours in 1873; and member of the Royal Academy of Berlin in 1874. In Jan. 1873 he received letters of denization from the Queen of England, having resolved to reside permanently in this country. His principal paintings are:—"The Education of the Grandchildren of Clotilde," 1861; "Venantius Fortunatus at Radagonde," 1862; "How They Amused Themselves in Egypt 3000 Years Ago," 1863; "Fredegonda and Prætextatus," 1864; "Egyptian Game," 1865; "Catullus at Lesbia's," 1865; "The Soldier of Marathon," 1865; "Entrance to a Roman Theatre," 1866; "Agrippina Visiting the Ashes of Germanicus," 1866; "A Roman Dance," 1866; "The Mummy," 1867; "Tarquinius Superbus," 1867; "The Siesta," 1868; "Phidias and the Elgin Marbles," 1868; "Flowers," 1868; "Flower Market," 1868; "A Roman Amateur," 1868; "Pyrrhic Dance," 1869; "A Negro," 1869; "The Convalescent," 1869; "A Wine Shop," 1869; "A Juggler," 1870; "A Roman Amateur," 1870; "The Vintage," 1870; "A Roman Emperor," 1871; "Une Fête intime," 1871; "The Greek Pottery," 1871; "Reproaches," 1872; "The Mummy" (Roman period), 1872; "The Improvisatore," 1872; "A Halt," 1872; "Death of the Firstborn," 1872; "Greek Wine," 1872; "The Dinner," 1873; "The Siesta," 1873; "The Cherries," 1873; "Fishing," 1873; "Joseph Overseer of Pharaoh's Granaries," 1874; "A Sculpture Gallery," 1874; "A Picture Gallery," 1874; "Autumn," 1874; "Good Friends," 1874; "On the Steps of the Capitol," 1874; and "Water Pets," 1874.

AMADEUS, EX-KING OF SPAIN. (*See* AOSTA, DUKE OF.)

AMARI, MICHAEL, author, born at Palermo, July 7, 1806. Having obtained a good knowledge of the English language, he published at

Digitized by Google

Palermo, in 1832, a translation of Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion." His "Guerra del Vespro Siciliano," published in 1842, was suppressed, and Amari was ordered to repair to Naples. Instead, however, of doing so, he took refuge in France, where he wrote "A History of the Mussulmans in Sicily." In 1848 he returned to Palermo, having been appointed professor of public law, and shortly afterwards was elected vice-president of the committee of war. He was sent on a diplomatic mission by the provisional government to England and France. While at Paris he published a pamphlet, entitled "La Sicile et les Bourbons," 1849, relating to the rights of the Neapolitan sovereign and the Sicilians. On the resumption of hostilities, he returned to Palermo in 1849, but the cause of the Sicilians was by that time hopeless, and Signor Amari hastened back to the French capital, where he devoted himself to literary pursuits until 1860, when he was enabled to return to his native country. In the following year King Victor Emmanuel conferred upon him the rank of Senator. He gave his support to Count Cavour, through whose interest he was appointed President of the Lieutenancy of Sicily, and with the portfolio of Finance; and subsequently Governor of Modena. In 1862 he became Minister of Public Instruction. Signor Amari has contributed many papers on the language and history of the Arabs to the *Revue archéologique*, *Le Journal asiatique*, &c. He has also published an English translation of the "Solwan" of Ibn Djafer. His "History of the Sicilian Vespers," mentioned above, was translated into English by Lord Ellesmere.

AMES, EDWARD, D.D., a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, born at Amesville, Ohio, May 20, 1806. After studying at the Ohio University, he opened, in 1828, a high school at Lebanon, Illinois, which afterwards grew up into McKendree College. In 1830 he entered the itinerant ministry in the Indiana Conference. In 1840 he was chosen Corresponding Secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society for the South and West. From 1844 to 1852 he was a presiding elder in the Indiana Conference, and was chosen bishop in 1852. He was the first Methodist bishop who visited the Pacific Coast. During the civil war he was a member of several important commissions. Since 1861 he has resided at Baltimore, Maryland.

AMHERST, THE RIGHT REV. FRANCIS KERRIL, D.D., a Roman Catholic prelate, born in London, 21st March, 1819, was consecrated Bishop of Northampton, in succession to the Right Rev. William Wareing, the first bishop, on 4th July, 1858. He has published "Lenten Thoughts, drawn from the Gospel for Each Day of Lent," 1873.

AMPHLETT, THE HON. SIR RICHARD PAUL, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, born 1809, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Richard Holmden Amphlett, of Wychbold Hall, Worcestershire, and rector of Hadzor, in the same county, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Paul, Esq. He was educated at Brewood Grammar School, in Staffordshire, and subsequently at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831, coming out in the mathematical tripos as sixth wrangler. He was elected a Fellow of Peterhouse, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, in Trinity term, 1834, and had an extensive practice at the equity bar. He received the honour of a silk gown in 1858; became a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for Worcestershire, and was for several years a Deputy Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for that county. He took a great interest in the improvement of professional education, and when Sir Roundell Palmer (now Lord Selborne) became Lord Chancellor, Mr. Amphlett was chosen his successor in the presidency of the Legal Education Association. At the general

Digitized by Google

election in 1868 he was chosen M.P. for East Worcestershire, in the Conservative interest. In Jan. 1874, he was appointed the successor of Baron Martin in the Court of Exchequer, being, with the exception of the late Lord Cranworth, the only Equity barrister who, in modern times, has been promoted to a seat on the Common Law bench. Mr. Amphlett married, in 1840, Frances, only daughter and heiress of the late Edward Ferrand, Esq., of St. Ives, Yorkshire.

ANDERDON, THE REV. WILLIAM HENRY, S.J., an English divine of the Roman Catholic communion, was born in New Street, Spring Gardens, London, Dec. 26, 1816. Being grandson of the late William Manning, Esq., for some years M.P. for Evesham and Penrhyn, and formerly Governor of the Bank of England, he is, therefore, nephew to the present Archbishop of Westminster. On the father's side he is descended from a Somersetshire family, several members of which have belonged to the Society of Friends, more than one of them being writers and sufferers for its tenets, in the seventeenth century. He matriculated at Balliol College, and soon after was elected to two successive scholarships in University College, Oxford, graduating B.A. (2nd class in classics) in 1840, and M.A. in 1843. After taking orders in the Established Church, he was presented in 1846 to the vicarage of St. Margaret's with Knighton, Leicester, but resigned that living in 1850, and the same year was received, at Paris, into the Roman Catholic Church. He then studied theology in Rome, and in 1853 was ordained priest. From 1856 to 1864 he held office in the Catholic University, Dublin, and subsequently spent two years in a mission to America, returning to this country in 1870. He received his degree of D.D. from Rome in 1869, but ceased to be so designated on entering the Society of Jesus, in which, after the usual two years' noviciate, he took the first vows in 1874. Father Anderdon has acquired considerable reputation as a preacher. Since joining the Catholic Church he has edited "Saint Francis and the Franciscans," and "Purgatory Surveyed," and has written the following works, most of which have passed through several editions in England, Ireland, or America:—"Bonneval, a Story of the Fronde," 1857; "Owen Evans, the Catholic Crusoe," 1862; "Afternoons with the Saints," 1863; "In the Snow: Tales of Mount St. Bernard," 1866; "The Seven Ages of Clarewell," 1867; "The Christian Æsop," 1871; and various articles in the *Dublin Review*, and in other Catholic serials.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to give him any other education than that to be obtained in the charity school in the place, and from this school he was taken at nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years later he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his widowed mother. He employed his leisure in reading plays, and conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed to get an appointment at the Copenhagen theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and, having had the misfortune to lose his fine voice, was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but failed to make any impression. At length his efforts attracted the notice of Councillor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving that the youth possessed genius, went to the king, and obtained an order for his admission, free of charge, to one of the Government gymnasia. From this school Andersen went to college, and soon

Digitized by Google

became favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore." The romance called "O. T.," which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the North. In "Only a Fiddler," he described his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received an annuity, which enabled him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland," 1859; "The Sandhills of Jutland," 1860; "Tales for Children," 1861; "The Wild Swans —a Fairy Tale," 1863; and "The Tée Maiden," translated from the German by Mrs. Bushby, 1863. His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipsic edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes. An English translation of the "Story of my Life," by Andersen, appeared at London in 1871. It contains chapters additional to those in the Danish edition, bringing the narrative down to the Odense festival of 1867. His new volume of fairy tales, "Nye Eventyr og Historier," 1872, had an extraordinary success in Denmark.

ANDERSON, THE RIGHT REV. DAVID, D.D., formerly Bishop of Rupert's Land, is a son of Captain Archibald Anderson, H.E.I.C.S., and was born in London, 10th Feb. 1814. He was educated at the Edinburgh Academy, and at Exeter College, Oxford (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1849). From 1841 to 1847 he was Vice-Principal of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, and in 1848-9 incumbent of All Saints', Derby. On the 29th May, 1849, he was consecrated the first Bishop of Rupert's Land, but he resigned that see in 1864, when he was appointed Vicar of Clifton. In 1866, he was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. Bishop Anderson is the author of "Notes on the Flood;" "Net in the Bay;" five Charges; and some Ordination Sermons.

ANDERSON, ELIZABETH GARRETT-, M.D., was born in London in 1837, and educated at home and at a private school. Miss Elizabeth Garrett commenced the study of medicine at Middlesex Hospital in 1860; completed the medical curriculum at St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and the London Hospital; and passed the examination at Apothecaries' Hall, receiving the diploma of L.S.A. in Oct. 1865. Miss Garrett was appointed General Medical Attendant to St. Mary's Dispensary in June, 1866; she obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Paris in 1870, and in the same year was appointed one of the visiting physicians to the East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women. On Nov. 29, 1870, Miss Garrett was elected a member of the London School Board, being returned by a large majority at the head of the poll for Marylebone. She was married to Mr. Anderson, Feb. 9, 1871. Mrs. Garrett-Anderson continues to practise in London as a physician for women and children. She has written various papers on medical and social questions.

ANDERSON, SIR HENRY LACON, K.C.S.I., eldest son of the late Sir George Anderson, K.C.B., formerly Governor of Mauritius and Ceylon; was born at Surat, in the East Indies, in 1817; and, after a preliminary training under the Rev. T. Dale, Canon of St. Paul's, he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford; and afterwards to the East India College at Haileybury, where he obtained a first class, the gold medal in political economy, the prize for the English essay, and other distinctions. He entered the Bombay civil service in 1840. After twice filling the office of Political Agent, he was appointed Judge of Kandeish in 1853; Secretary to the Government of Bombay in the political and judicial departments in 1854; Chief Secretary to

Digitized by Google

the Government in 1860; a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations in 1863. He retired from the latter office in 1865; was appointed Secretary to the India Board in the judicial, public, and revenue departments in 1866; and was nominated a Knight of the Star of India for his long services in Bombay. On leaving that presidency an annual gold medal was founded in his honour at the University, by a public subscription of the natives, and his portrait was placed in the Town Hall. Sir Henry, who is a fellow of the University of Bombay, has published several articles in Indian reviews.

ANDERSON, MARTIN BREWER, an American educator, born at Brunswick, Maine, Feb. 12, 1815. He graduated at Waterville College, Maine, in 1840, and became a tutor of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics; and in 1843 was appointed Professor of Rhetoric. He resigned his professorship in 1850, and became proprietor and editor of the *New York Recorder*, a weekly Baptist journal. In 1850 he was chosen President of the newly founded University of Rochester, New York, a position which he still holds. Though never ordained as a clergyman, he has preached much, and has contributed literary and philosophical articles to various periodicals.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, physician and author, born at Paris, Nov. 6, 1797, studied at the College of Louis le Grand, took his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "Clinique médicale" (Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their height. In 1828 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the Hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of Internal Pathology; in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of General Pathology; and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although in extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "Précis d'Anatomie pathologique," "Cours de Pathologie interne," 1836-7, and "Essai d'Hématologie pathologique," 1843.

ANDRASSY (COUNT), JULIUS, a Hungarian statesman, born at Zemplin, on March 8, 1823, the son of Count Charles Andrassy, whose efforts to promote the scientific and industrial progress of his country are well known. He succeeded his father (who died in 1845) as President of the Society for regulating the Course of the River Theiss; and was returned by his native town to the Diet of 1847, where he rose to distinction in consequence of his oratorical powers and political tact. To the revolutionary movement of 1848 he lent all his influence; and, after the Hungarian Government had fled to Debreczin, in 1849, he was despatched on a mission to the Porte. On the defeat of the revolution he went into exile, and resided in France and England until the general amnesty of 1857 enabled him to return to his native country. Being elected a member of the Hungarian Diet in 1860, he gave a hearty support to the Deack party, and was nominated Vice-President. On the re-organization of the Austrian Empire, and the constitution of a Hungarian ministry in 1867, he was appointed Prime Minister of Hungary, and charged with the department of the defence of the country. Among the principal events of his administration were the civil and political emancipation of the Jews, and the raising of a large sum of money to extend and complete the railway system in Hungary. At the general election of 1869 he was una-

Digitized by Google

nimously returned by the electors of Pesth to the Hungarian Chamber of Representatives. Count Andrassy succeeded Count Beust as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nov. 14, 1871, when he retired from the post of President of the Ministry at Pesth.

ANÉTHAN, JULES JOSEPH, BARON D', a Belgian statesman, was born in 1803. Adopting the legal profession, he was appointed Procureur du Roi in 1831, and, five years later, Advocate-General in the Court of Appeal at Brussels. In 1843, M. Nothomb, the Prime Minister, selected him as his Minister of Justice, and he held this office under different administrations until the advent of the Liberals to power in 1847. In July, 1870, when the Catholic party once more gained the ascendency, the Baron d'Anéthan obtained the Premiership, being nominated President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His government resigned in Dec. 1871. He is a thorough-going Conservative and upholder of the clerical party.

ANGUS, JOSEPH, D.D., born Jan. 16, 1816, at Bolam, Northumberland, was educated at King's College, Stepney College, and Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1836, taking the first prizes in nearly all his classes. He was appointed Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society in 1840, and President of Stepney College in 1849, which college was removed to Regent's Park in 1857. Dr. Angus, who was for several years English Examiner in the University of London, and to the Indian Civil Service, is the author of the "Handbook of the Bible," "Handbook of the English Tongue," "English Literature," "Christ our Life," and several other works. He has also edited Butler's "Analogy and Sermons," with notes, and Dr. Wayland's "Moral Science." He is a member of the New Testament Company for the Revision of the Scriptures, and was a member of the first London School Board.

ANSDELL, RICHARD, A.R.A., a painter of animals, born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, about 1815, was educated in the Blue-coat School of that town. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen A.R.A. about 1861. Among his best productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863, and given in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED, DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., For. Sec. G.S., F.C.P.S., Corr. Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Liége, Hon. Member of the Royal Inst. of British Architects, Hon. Fellow of King's College, London, &c., son of William Ansted, born in London, in 1814, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees, graduating in mathematical honours as a Wrangler in 1836, and M.A. in 1839. He was for some time a Fellow of Jesus College. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London. He became Lecturer on Geology at the East India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845; and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. Since 1868 he has been Examiner in Physical Geography in the Department of Science and Art. He has frequently lectured at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1844); "Geologists' Text-Book" (1845); "The Ancient World" (1847); "Gold-seeker's Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850; 2nd ed. 1856-69); "Scenery, Science, and

Digitized by Google

Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863); "The Applications of Geology to the Arts and Manufactures" (1865); "Physical Geography" (1867; 5th ed. 1871); "The World We Live in" (1869; 11th thousand, 1870); "The Earth's History; or, First Lessons in Geology" (1869); "Two Thousand Questions on Physical Geography" (1870); and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal, British Association Reports, Annals of Natural History, Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, Transactions of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Transactions of the Royal Institution of British Architects*, the *Journal of Popular Science*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, and many other periodicals. He contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the "Manual of Geographical Science," and the articles on "Geology" and "Physical Geography" in the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art" (1865); and was the author of "Reports on the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862."

ANTHONY, HENRY B., was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, April 1, 1815. He was educated at Brown University, and in 1838 became editor and proprietor of the *Providence Journal*, which under his charge came to be one of the leading provincial newspapers of the United States. He was elected Governor of Rhode Island in 1849, and again in 1850, but he declined a re-election in 1851. He was chosen a United States Senator in 1859, re-elected in 1864, and again in 1870, his term expiring in 1876. He has taken a prominent part in politics, on the Republican side, and has been several times President *pro tempore* of the Senate.

ANTHONY, SUSAN BROWNELL, an advocate of "Women's Rights," born at South Adams, Massachusetts, Feb. 15, 1820. Her father was a member of the Society of Friends, and proprietor of a small cotton factory, in which she worked as an operative while a child. She was then sent to a school in Philadelphia, and from 1837 to 1852 was a teacher in the State of New York. She became interested in the cause of temperance; and having been denied admission to a temperance convention on account of her sex, she in 1849 summoned a convention of women, and since that time has been prominent in various reformatory movements, especially in the agitation for female suffrage. In 1868 she founded in New York a reformatory journal, *The Revolution*.

ANTIGUA, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACKSON, DR.)

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL GIACOMO, a member of an Italian family of the middle class, was born at Sonnino, April 2, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the Church, he entered into orders, and after holding several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., he was, June 11, 1847, raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX., under the title of St. Agatha. Cardinal Antonelli is Secretary of State to the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consulta. He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope, controls all formal and official transactions, and influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the world.

AOSTA, AMADEO FERDINANDO MARIA, DUKE OF, formerly King of Spain, is the second son of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, and was born May 30, 1845. Entering the army, he became Captain of a Brigade of Infantry at Aosta, then Lieutenant-General and Chief of a Brigade of Cavalry. In 1869 he was also appointed a Vice-Admiral. Marshal Prim, after the revolution of

Digitized by Google

1868, offered the Spanish crown first to the King of Portugal, next to the Duke of Genoa, and afterwards to the Prince Leopold, all of whom refused it. Finally, he fixed on the young Duke of Aosta, who, on Oct. 19, 1870, formally announced his candidature to the Regent Serrano. On the 16th of the following month the Cortes elected him King of Spain by 191 votes against 120 : 64 deputies voting for the Republic, 22 for the Duke de Montpensier, 8 for Marshal Espartero, 2 for the Infant Alfonso, and 1 for the Duke de Montpensier's daughter, while 18 deputies abstained from voting. A deputation immediately proceeded to Florence to convey to the Duke of Aosta the offer of the crown, which he formally accepted Dec. 4, 1870. The young king landed at Cartagena on Dec. 30, the very day Marshal Prim expired from the wounds received at the hands of an assassin a few hours previously. His reign was a brief and troublous one. He was unpopular with the masses of the Spanish people, whose dislike to foreigners is a marked trait in their character; and his position, which had never been secure, became extremely dangerous in the summer of 1872, when a Carlist rising took place in the northern provinces, and an insurrection broke out almost simultaneously among the sailors and the workmen in the arsenal at Ferrol, who hoisted the red flag, and for some time set the government at defiance. On the 19th of July in that year an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the King and Queen was made by five men, who posted themselves in the Calle Arnal in Madrid, and fired upon the carriage of their Majesties. At length Amadeo prudently resolved to abdicate. On Feb. 11, 1873, he addressed to the Cortes a message, in which he stated that in consequence of the incessant struggles of contending parties his efforts to give peace and prosperity to the country must prove futile, and that therefore he had determined to depose the crown. The very next day the Duke and his consort left Madrid, and proceeded first to Lisbon, and thence to Genoa, where they landed on the 9th of March. The Duke arrived in Florence on the 16th. Immediately on his return from Spain, he resumed the status of an Italian citizen. On March 14, 1873, his Royal Highness was again enrolled in the list of Senators; and in the Chamber of Deputies, Signor Sella, the Minister of Finance, presented a bill for restoring to him his allowance from the civil list, viz., 400,000 lire. The bill passed almost unanimously. At this period, also, King Victor Emmanuel conferred on the Duke of Aosta the rank of lieutenant-general. The Duke married, May 30, 1867, the Princess Mary (born Aug. 9, 1847), daughter of Prince Charles Emmanuel dal Pozzo della Cisterna; and has three sons, Emmanuel Philibert Victor Eugene Albert Genova Joseph Mary, Duke of Apulia, born Jan. 13, 1869; Victor Emmanuel Turin John Mary, Count of Turin, born Nov. 24, 1870; and Louis Amadeus Joseph Mary Ferdinand Francis, born Jan. 31, 1873.

APPERT, BENJAMIN-NICOLAS-MARIE, a writer and philanthropist, born in Paris in 1797, introduced the system of mutual instruction into various schools, and founded and conducted gratuitously a school for the prisoners at Montaigu in 1820. He published a "Manuel des Écoles régimentaires" in 1822. Having been suspected of aiding in the escape of two political prisoners, he was himself confined in the prison of La Force. In 1825 he commenced a journey through France, inspecting schools and hospitals, and the results of his labours are embodied in his "Journal des Prisons." M. Appert has published "Traité d'Éducation élémentaire pour les Prisonniers" (1822), "Bagnes, Prisons et Criminels" (1836), which has been translated into several languages, a series of "Voyages," or accounts of his visits to the prisons, hospitals, and

Digitized by Google

schools of Belgium, Russia, Hamburg, Austria, and Bavaria. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, May 8, 1835.

APPLEGARTH, ROBERT, was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, on the 23rd of January, 1831, being the son of a mariner, who afterwards served as quartermaster on board the *Terror*, during the celebrated expedition to the polar regions. After receiving a scanty education, he entered the shop of a cabinetmaker and joiner in his native town. At the age of nineteen he removed to Sheffield, and at the close of the year 1855 he emigrated to the United States, and resided for some time at Galesburg, Knox County, Illinois, where he devoted all his spare time and money to intellectual improvement, thus acquiring the education which fitted him for his subsequent career. Returning to England, he obtained employment at Sheffield. Though he received the highest wages paid in the locality, he felt acutely the painful contrast between such pay and that obtainable in the United States, and he therefore entered heartily into the working of his local trade society. When the great strike and lock-out of the Metropolitan building trades took place in 1859, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners was in consequence inaugurated in June, 1860, Mr. Applegarth exerted himself to promote its extension. His energy and ability made him so favourably conspicuous among his fellow-workmen throughout the country that in October, 1862, he was elected General Secretary of the Society, being re-elected every succeeding year up to 1871, when he resigned the office. At the time he was elected the Society consisted of 32 branches and 805 members, with a fund of £790; but when he resigned, it numbered 240 branches and 105,000 members, with a fund of more than £18,000. The active general business of the Society devolved almost entirely upon Mr. Applegarth, who constantly endeavoured to prevent strikes by the adoption of arbitration. In 1869 he visited Switzerland in order to inquire into the working of the school system there, and the result of his researches appeared in a series of letters published in the *Sheffield Independent*. In February, 1870, he became a candidate for the representation of Maidstone, but retired in favour of Sir John Lubbock, and towards the close of the same year he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Operation of the Contagious Diseases Acts. This is the first instance of a working man being invited by the Government to occupy a similar position. Mr. Applegarth, who is an admirer of American institutions, was an active member of the Reform League, and (for a time) of the London General Council of the International Working Men's Association. He was also a London delegate to the International Congress held at Bâle in September, 1869. Mr. Applegarth is at present London agent to a French firm of submarine and mining engineers.

APPONYI, COUNT RUDOLPH, the scion of an old and illustrious Hungarian family, was born in 1812. He began his diplomatic career in 1836, as attaché in Paris, where his father, Count Anthony Apponyi, was then Austrian Ambassador at the court of Louis-Philippe. After having been attached for two years to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, and then for several years as Secretary to the Embassy at Paris, he was appointed Minister at Carlsruhe in 1847; and in 1849, after the war with Piedmont, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Turin. He remained there till 1853, when diplomatic relations were broken off between the two courts, and was transferred the same year to Munich, and in 1856 to London, where he was raised to the rank of Ambassador in 1860, and remained till Nov. 1871, when he was appointed Ambassador at Paris. He was appointed Privy

Digitized by Google

Councillor in 1854, was decorated in 1861 with the Grand Cross of Leopold, in 1865 with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and in 1871 his sovereign conferred upon him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen.

ARAGO, EMMANUEL, a nephew of Étienne Arago, born at Paris, June 6, 1812. Adopting the profession of letters, he brought out a volume of poems and several farces; but at the age of twenty-five he renounced literature for the bar, and was admitted an advocate. He espoused the cause of the Republicans, and, in 1839, was engaged in the defence of Martin-Bernard and Barbès. In the events of Feb. 1848 he took an active part; and on the 24th of that month, forcing his way into the Chamber of Deputies, he protested against the Regency, and demanded the deposition of the Orleans family. Immediately afterwards he was sent, with the title of Commissary-General of the Republic, to Lyons, and became extremely unpopular, in consequence of his taking, from a fund of 500,000 francs intended for the National Bank of Lyons, the sum necessary for the support of the national workshops. This summary measure, however, saved the city, and M. Arago's conduct was formally approved by a vote of the Constituent Assembly in 1849. The department of the Pyrénées Orientales now elected him to the Assembly, but he rarely made his appearance there; and soon afterwards the Executive Commission sent him as Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin, where he used his influence in favour of the Poles of the grand-duchy of Posen, and succeeded in procuring the liberation of General Mierolawski. On receipt of the news of the election of the 10th December, he sent in his resignation, and hastened to Paris. M. Arago, who ordinarily voted with the "Mountain" in the Legislative Assembly, protested energetically against the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, he withdrew for some years from political life, but continued his practice at the bar. In 1869 he was returned to the Legislative Assembly for the 8th circonscription of the Seine. After the fall of the Empire in 1870, he took a prominent part in public affairs; and, on M. Crémieux being sent to Tours, just before the siege, to represent the Government of the National Defence, he succeeded that statesman at Paris as Minister of Justice. In Feb. 1871, he was nominated Minister of the Interior, and, *ad interim*, Minister of War, in the place of M. Gambetta.

ARAGO, ÉTIENNE, journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer, was born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802, studied at the College of Sorrez, and held, during the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals, *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed July 27, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X.; thus being one of the first to give the signal for the Revolution of July. Afterwards, with a number of his friends, he took part in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834; but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. After the Revolution of 1848 he opposed the policy of Louis Napoleon, and signed the act of accusation against the President and his ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. Having quitted France, he was in his absence condemned, in default, to transportation, by the High Court of Versailles, in 1849, and resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he occupied himself with literary studies

Digitized by Google

and editing his "Souvenirs." While at the head of the Post-office, M. Arago introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium, he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants. In 1859 he returned to France. At the time of the war with Germany he was Mayor of Paris, which office he resigned in Nov. 1870, when he was offered the post of Commissioner-General of the Paris Mint, but he declined to accept that sinecure. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned to the National Assembly for the department of the Pyrénées Orientales, but he resigned the seat on the plea of old age. At this period he was sent on an extraordinary mission to Italy, the object of which did not transpire. After this he withdrew from public life.

ARCH, JOSEPH, leader of the agricultural labourers' movement, was born at Barford, Warwickshire, Nov. 10, 1826. His father was a labourer, and he himself had, from an early age, to work for his living in the fields. He married the daughter of a mechanic, and at her suggestion he added to his slender stock of book learning. He used often to sit up late at night reading books, whilst smoking his pipe by the kitchen fire. In this way he contrived to acquire some knowledge of logic, mensuration, and surveying. He likewise perused a large number of religious works, and for some years he occupied a good deal of his spare time in preaching among the Primitive Methodists. When the movement arose among the agricultural labourers, he became its recognised leader. In 1872 he founded the National Agricultural Labourers' Union, of which he became president. He went through the principal agricultural districts of England, addressing crowded meetings of the labouring classes, and afterwards he visited Canada to inquire into the questions of labour and emigration. A more detailed account of Joseph Arch's career will be found in "The English Peasantry," by Mr. Francis George Heath, 1874.

ARCHIBALD, THE HON. SIR THOMAS DICKSON, Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, is the son of the late Hon. Samuel George William Archibald, LL.D., Master of the Rolls, and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, and for many years Speaker of the House of Assembly there. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852, having previously for nearly eight years practised as a special pleader. Immediately after his call he joined the Northern circuit, but in 1853 he changed to the Home circuit. In February, 1868, he was appointed by Sir John Karslake, then Attorney-General, to succeed Mr. Hannen as junior counsel to the Treasury, the duties of which office he discharged for five years with great ability. During his career at the bar he enjoyed a very varied and extensive practice, and was engaged in many important cases—among others, the great Shrewsbury case, in which he was junior for the claimant, the case of "Tapling *v.* Jones" in the House of Lords, the Dundonald and Wicklow Peerage claims, the Fenian and Bribery prosecutions, besides many colonial, Indian, and patent cases in the Privy Council, and most of the great ecclesiastical appeals. It is believed that the Petitions of Right Act, which was carried through Parliament by Mr. (afterwards Lord Chief Justice) Bovill, was suggested and drawn by Mr. Archibald. He was appointed a Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench in Nov. 1872, in succession to Mr. Justice Hannen, and received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 5, 1873.

ARDITI, LUIGI, a musical composer, born July 16, 1825, at Crescentino, Piedmont, was educated as a violinist at the Conservatoire at Milan. After filling the post of musical conductor in various places in Italy and America, where he remained ten years, he came to London in 1857, and was appointed musical

Digitized by Google

director at Her Majesty's Theatre. Whilst in Constantinople, he received from the Sultan the Order of Medjidié in acknowledgment of his talent as a composer. In addition to numerous songs composed by Signor Arditi, may be mentioned the opera "La Spia," written in New York in 1856; "Il Bacio," written in London, and various pieces for the violin.

ARGELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUST, an astronomer, born at Memel, in Prussia, March 21, 1799, was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo; viz., "A Catalogue of 560 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which obtained a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination. The results of his labours were published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars.

ARGYLL (DUKE OF), HIS GRACE GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, K.T., only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born at Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, in 1823, and, before he had succeeded his father, in April, 1847, had become known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As Marquis of Lorne he took an active part in the controversy in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842 he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." His *brochure*, "On the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year he published "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet he vindicated the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. During the administration of Lord John Russell he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland,

Digitized by Google

In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews. In 1852 he accepted office in the Cabinet of the Earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking-up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's Committee of Inquiry into the state of the British army before Sebastopol, his Grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855 he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of 1859 the Duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860, was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in Nov. 1854; presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow, in Sept. 1855; and was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1861. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, in Dec. 1868, he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and he held that position till the downfall of the Liberal Government in Feb. 1874. In the ensuing session he warmly supported the measure introduced and carried by the Conservative Government for the transfer from individuals to congregations of the patronage in the Church of Scotland. His Grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire. In 1866 his Grace published "The Reign of Law," which has passed through numerous editions; in 1869 "Primeval Man; an Examination of some recent Speculations;" in 1870 a small work on the History and Antiquities of Iona, of which island his Grace is proprietor; and in 1874 "The Patronage Act of 1874, all that was asked in 1843, being a Reply to Mr. Taylor Innes." His Grace's eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, married, in 1871, the Princess Louise. (*See* LORNE.)

ARGYLL AND THE ISLES, BISHOP OF. (*See* MACKARNESS.)

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* BERESFORD.)

ARMITAGE, EDWARD, R.A., an historical and mural painter, was born in London, of Yorkshire parents, May 20, 1817, and educated in France and Germany. He entered Delaroche's *atelier* as a student in 1837. In 1843 he gained a first prize for cartoon competition, and in 1847 another for oil-painting at Westminster Hall; the subject of the latter competition being "The Battle of Meeanee" at present in St. James's Palace. Mr. Armitage has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1848. He was elected an associate in 1867, and a full member in Dec. 1872. His principal wall-paintings are the frescoes in St. John's Catholic Church, Islington, and the monochrome series in University Hall, Gordon Square.

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, at one time mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810. He entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in the invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He then invented the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted

Digitized by Google

for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and spring bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon-lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufactory of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, where, in December, 1854, he constructed the gun that bears his name. In 1858 the Rifle Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents to the Government, was knighted, made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. Sir W. Armstrong extended the system to guns of all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee of Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year he acted as President of the British Association. Sir William is a Knight Commander of the Danish Order of the Dannebrog, of the Italian Order of St. Lazarus, of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph, and of the Brazilian Order of the Rose.

ÁRNASON, JÓN, the son of a Lutheran clergyman, was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, August 17, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for elementary instruction. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Sveinbjörn Egilsson, the rector of the college. Árnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, entitled "Islenzk Æfintyri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). The work on which his fame chiefly rests is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862-4). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends."

ARNIM, COUNT HARRY KARL EDWARD VON, a Prussian diplomatist, was born Oct. 3, 1824, at Monitzelsitz, in Pomerania, being the son of Heinrich von Arnim, late Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was educated at the gymnasium at Köslin, the Ritter-Akademie at Brandenburg, and the University of Berlin. At this time he showed himself to be a highly gifted young man. At Michaelmas, when he passed at Köslin from the third into the second class, he was publicly asked by the master what he wished to be. He boldly replied, "A diplomatist;" whereupon all his fellow-students burst out laughing. Eight years later he really became what he had wished to be, for he entered on a diplomatic career. He represented the Court of Berlin at Rome as Ambassador and Plenipotentiary from 1864 down to the Italian occupation in September, 1870. On the 28th of July in the latter year he was created a count by a cabinet order. During the sittings of the Œcumenical Council he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his government, as is.

Digitized by Google

abundantly proved by his subsequent appointment; for Count Arnim was the first Envoy whom Germany sent to France on the resumption of friendly relations after the war of 1870. Having taken a prominent part in concluding the supplementary agreement with France at Frankfurt, Count Arnim was, upon the restoration of regular relations, nominated German Ambassador at Paris. In this capacity he distinguished himself by bringing about the final Convention of 1872, thereby accelerating not a little the evacuation and the payment of the indemnity. Soon after this a misunderstanding arose between the Count and the Chancellor Prince Bismarck. Though vehemently opposed to the Catholics, and seconding the exertions of his chief against them with all his heart, Count Arnim, true to the tradition of his family, was a thorough Conservative, and was supposed to evince a certain predilection for the French Legitimists. When M. Thiers was suddenly turned out, and Marshal MacMahon appointed President of the Republic by a majority which was regarded in Prussia as devoted to the Papacy, Count Arnim was speedily recalled from Paris, and appointed to Constantinople. He presented his letters of recall to Marshal MacMahon April 29, 1874. Soon afterwards his Roman despatches were published at Vienna; but the Count denied being a party to this breach of official secrecy. However, an exchange of official communications upon this and kindred subjects led to his being placed on half-pay before he had time to repair to his new post. In Oct. 1874, he was arrested in his private residence, near Stettin, at the instance of Prince Bismarck, and conveyed to Berlin, where he was cast into gaol. Some days afterwards, in consequence of his failing health, he was temporarily liberated on bail, but was soon consigned again to prison. The charge preferred against him was that he had embezzled important State documents from the archives of the German Embassy at Paris. The court passed sentence on Dec. 19, 1874. The charge of embezzlement was rejected as unproved, the judges not believing that the defendant had taken the documents for the purpose of applying them to any private or personal use. However, the Count was convicted of having "removed" or "made away with" thirteen documents relating to ecclesiastical affairs. He was therefore sentenced to three months' imprisonment, one month to be considered as having been undergone during the arrest, and to the payment of the costs of the trial. The prosecutor appealed against this decision. Count Arnim, who possesses an extensive property in the districts of Randow, Angermünde, and Jerichow, married, Dec. 28, 1846, Fräulein Elise von Prillwitz, who died Dec. 22, 1854. On April 21, 1857, he contracted a second marriage with the Countess Sophie Adelheid von Arnim-Boitzenburg. By his first marriage he had a son, who is Lieutenant in the 2nd Dragoon Guards; and by the second marriage three daughters, one of whom died at Paris in 1873.

ARNOLD, ARTHUR, third son of Robert Coles Arnold, J.P., of Whartons, Framfield, Sussex, and Heath House, Maidstone, was born May 28, 1833. On the passing of the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, 1863, to meet the necessities of the cotton famine, Mr. Arnold was appointed Assistant Commissioner, and in that capacity resided in Lancashire till 1866, during which time he wrote "The History of the Cotton Famine," of which the original edition was published in 1864, followed by a cheaper one in 1865. On the termination of the cotton famine, in 1866, Mr. Arnold retired from the district, having received the thanks of the Poor Law Board, and of a large number of the local authorities for his zealous and efficient services. After two years of subsequent travel in the south and east of Europe

Digitized by Google

and in Africa, Mr. Arnold returned to England in 1868, when he published "From the Levant," in two vols., containing letters descriptive of his tour. He then became the first editor of the *Echo*, a journal which, under his direction and control, has attained an enormous success and circulation. In years anterior to those to which we have alluded, Mr. Arnold wrote two novels, one of which was published under the name of "Ralph; or, St. Sepulchre's and St. Stephen's," the other being entitled, "Hever Court." Mr. Arnold married, in 1867, Amelia Elizabeth, only daughter of Captain Hyde, late 96th Regiment, of Castle Hyde, county Cork. In 1873, the King of Greece conferred the Golden Cross of the Order of the Redeemer upon Mr. Arnold, with special reference to his work, "From the Levant." In the same year, upon the death of Mr. Baring, Mr. Arnold became a candidate for the representation of Huntingdon, where there had not been a contest for forty years. He was, however, defeated by Sir John Karslake. In 1874, on the death of Mr. Charles Gilpin, Mr. Arnold was unanimously invited by the Liberal Committee of Northampton to become a candidate, but he declined.

ARNOLD, EDWIN, second son of Robert Coles Arnold, a magistrate for Sussex, born June 10, 1832, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, and was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the late Earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University. He graduated in honours in 1854. Upon quitting college, he was elected Second Master in the English division of King Edward the Sixth's School, Birmingham, and subsequently appointed Principal of the Government Sanscrit College at Poona, in the Bombay Presidency, and Fellow of the University Bombay, which offices he held during the mutiny, and resigned in 1861, after having twice received the thanks of the Governor-in-Council. He has contributed largely to critical and literary journals, and is the author of "Griselda, a Drama," and "Poems, Narrative and Lyrical;" with some prose works, of which the principal are "Education in India," "The Euterpe of Herodotus"—a translation with notes—"The Hitopades'a," with vocabulary in Sanscrit, English, and Murathi. The last two were published in India. Mr. Arnold has also published a metrical translation of the classical Sanscrit work "Hitopades'a" under the title of "The Book of Good Counsels;" a "History of the Administration of India under the late Marquis of Dalhousie" (1862-4); as well as a popular account, with selected passages, of "The Poets of Greece." Since 1861 he has been upon the editorial staff of the *Daily Telegraph*. On behalf of the proprietors of that journal, he arranged the first expedition of Mr. George Smith to Assyria, as well as that of Mr. Henry Stanley, lately sent by the same journal, in conjunction with the *New York Herald*, to complete the discoveries of Livingstone in Africa. For his share in the happy results of Mr. Smith's researches he was publicly thanked by the Trustees of the British Museum. He published, in 1874, "Hero and Leander," a translation in heroic verse, from the Greek of Musæus.

ARNOLD, THE REV. FREDERICK, born at Cheltenham in 1833, graduated B.A. at Christ Church, Oxford (2nd class Classics (Math.), and 1st class Law and Modern History). He was for some time editor of the *Literary Gazette*, and afterwards of the *Churchman's Family Magazine*. He is the author of "The Public Life of Lord Macaulay;" "Path on Earth to Gates of Heaven;" "Christ Church Days," a story in 2 vols.; "Turning Points in Life," 2 vols.; and "Bishops and Deans," 2 vols., 1875. He has also written a "History of Greece," and a work on

Digitized by Google

"Oxford and Cambridge" for the Religious Tract Society. Mr. Arnold's "Piccadilly Papers" appeared monthly in *London Society* for five years, and he has also contributed to many other magazines.

ARNOLD, MATTHEW, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., head master of Rugby, born December 24, 1822, at Laleham, near Staines, where Dr. Arnold then resided with his pupils, was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected Scholar in 1840, won the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject, "Cromwell") in 1843, graduated in honours in 1844, and was elected a Fellow of Oriel College in 1845. In 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary, and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman, when he received an appointment as one of the Lay Inspectors of Schools, under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1848 the "Strayed Reveller, and other Poems," signed "A.," appeared, followed in 1853 by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the first two volumes were withdrawn from circulation. Mr. Arnold, who was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857, published, in 1858, "Merope," a tragedy after the antique, with a preface, in which the principles of Greek tragedy are discussed, and in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. In the same year he published the records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, having been sent, in 1859-60, as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education, to obtain further information respecting the various plans of education adopted in those countries. Mr. Arnold, who has contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature, collected and published in 1865 some of his prose contributions, under the title of "Essays in Criticism." Mr. Arnold again visited the Continent in 1865 to procure for the Royal Commission on Middle-Class Education information respecting foreign schools for the middle and upper classes, and published in 1867 a volume on this subject. In the same year he published "Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature;" in 1868, "New Poems;" in 1869, a collected edition of his poems, and "Culture and Anarchy, an Essay in Political and Social Criticism;" in 1870, "St. Paul and Protestantism, with an Essay on Puritanism and the Church of England;" in 1871, "Friendship's Garland; being the Conversations, Letters, and Opinions of the late Arminius, Baron von Thunder-Ten-Tronckh;" and in 1873, "Literature and Dogma; an Essay towards a better Apprehension of the Bible." In 1867 Mr. Arnold ceased to hold the Poetry Chair at Oxford; in 1869 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh, and in 1870 from his own University of Oxford. He has recently had the order of Commander of the Crown of Italy conferred on him by the King of Italy, in acknowledgment of his care of the young Duke of Genoa, who lived in Mr. Arnold's family while pursuing his studies in England.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, was born in 1794, received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris,

Digitized by Google

and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London, was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom. These appointments he resigned in 1865, when he retired to his paternal estate in Fifeshire. His chief professional contributions were Papers read to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, and published (eight in number) in their Transactions. The most valuable was that on the "Secondary Effects of Inflammation of the Veins" (1829), in which Mr. Arnott first directed attention to the subject of Pyæmia, which has since occupied so large a space in surgical pathology.

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH, eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, was born at Camberwell in 1815, and educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836. He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. Sir Joseph, who has published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats, was appointed a puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Bombay, in 1859, when he received the honour of knighthood. In June, 1862, he was re-appointed, under the new Act of Parliament, as Judge of the High Court of Judicature. On the expiration of his term of office in 1869, the wealthy natives of Bombay, to mark the character of Sir Joseph Arnould as a judge, especially his desire to deal out even-handed justice without reference to caste or colour, resolved to institute a scholarship, which will bear his name, in the University of Bombay.

ARTHUR, PRINCE. (*See* CONNAUGHT, DUKE OF.)

ARTHUR, TIMOTHY SHAY, an American journalist and author, born near Newburgh, New York, in 1809. His parents removed to Baltimore, Maryland, when he was about eight years of age, and his early advantages of education were small. He was apprenticed to a trade, was for several years a clerk, and in 1833 visited the West as agent of a banking company. During his youth and early manhood he had been a diligent student, and on his return to Baltimore, about 1835, he became assistant-editor of a newspaper, and commenced the publication of works of fiction having a special moral purpose. He has continued his connection with the periodical press from that time to the present, having removed to Philadelphia in 1841. He is now the editor of *Arthur's Magazine* and of the *Children's Hour*, a juvenile monthly, and he has also contributed to *Harper's Magazine*, and other periodicals. His popular tales, or novelettes, which are very numerous, have all been directed to the moral improvement of some classes of society, and have attained an immense circulation. His "Temperance Tales," "Lights and Shadows of Real Life," "Tales for Rich and Poor" (6 vols.), "Library for the Household" (12 vols.), and "Good Time Coming," have been reprinted in Europe, and translated into other languages.

ARTHUR, THE REV. WILLIAM, Wesleyan minister, was born in Ireland, 1819, and educated at Hoxton College. In 1839 he went to India, where he was engaged for some years in missionary work. He resided in France from 1846 to 1848,

Digitized by Google

since which time he has held the office of Secretary to the Methodist Missionary Society. For some years Mr. Arthur was President of the Methodist College at Belfast, which office he vacated in 1871. Mr. Arthur is author of "A Mission to the Mysore, with scenes and facts illustrative of India, its People, and its Religion" (1847); "The Successful Merchant: sketches of the life of Mr. Samuel Budgett" (1852)—this has been translated into Welsh; "The Tongue of Fire, or true Power of Christianity" (1856); "Italy in Transition: public scenes and private opinions in the spring of 1860, illustrated by official documents from the Papal archives of the revolted Legations" (1860); and numerous pamphlets.

ASCHBACH, JOSEF, historian, born at Höchst (Nassau), April 29, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelburg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he became a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort (1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn in 1842, to fulfil the same functions. Aschbach has devoted his attention principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are considered the best which have been written on those epochs. Amongst these may be mentioned, "The History of the West Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); and the "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohaes" (Frankfort, 1833-37). He is also the author of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838-44); and of the "History of the Herulæ and Gepidæ" (Hamburg, 1835), a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations.

ASSOLLANT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALFRED, a well-known author, born at Aubusson Creuse in 1827, entered the Normal School in 1847, and quitted it in 1850. After acting as Professor for some years, he left the university and visited the United States. On his return to France he contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* an article upon "Walker and the Americans;" and published two novels, "Acacia" and "Les Buterfly." In 1858 he published what he termed *une fantaisie américaine*, under the title of "Scènes de la Vie des Etats-Unis." In 1859 he published "Deux Amis en 1792," and "Brancas;" in 1860, "La Mort de Roland" and "Histoire fantastique du célèbre Pierrot;" in 1861, "Les Aventures de Karl Brunner, docteur en théologie," and "Marcomrir, Histoire d'un Étudiant;" in 1862, "Jean Rosier," "Rose d'Amour," &c. Many of his romances appeared in *La Presse*, *Le Journal pour Tous*, and other periodicals. In consequence of the tone of some of his articles in the *Courrier du Dimanche*, that journal was suspended for two months in August, 1864, and received a warning in March, 1865. M. Assollant has collected his principal articles under the titles "D'Heure en Heure;" "Vérité! Vérité!" and "Pensées diverses, Impressions intimes, Opinions et Paradoxes de Cadet Bordiche." He also published two interesting pamphlets, "A Ceux qui Pensent Encore" in 1861, "Cannoniers, à vos Pièces!" in 1862, and "Rachel," a romance, in 1874. At the general election of 1869 he stood as a candidate for the fifth circonscription of Paris, but only succeeded in polling ninety-three votes.

ASTON, or MEIER, LOUISE, authoress, was born about 1820, near Halberstadt. At an early age she was married to a rich English merchant, but the union did not prove a happy one, and separation took place in a few years. In 1846 this authoress settled at Berlin, and during the Schleswig-Holstein war, attended the wounded in the hospitals with much devotion. In 1851 she married Dr.

Digitized by Google

Meier, of Bremen. Her principal works are "Meine Emancipation, Verweisung und Rechtfertigung" (1846), several romances under the title of "Aus dem Leben einer Frau" (1847), "Lydio" (1848), "Révolution et Contre-révolution" (1849), and some poems.

ATKINSON, THE REV. JOHN CHRISTOPHER, was born at Goldhanger, in Essex, in 1814, and received his education at Kelvedon, in that county, and at St. John's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1838). He was appointed vicar of Danby, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Viscount Downe in 1847, and Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1851. Mr. Atkinson is the author of "Walks, Talks, &c., of Two Schoolboys," 1859; "Play-hours and Half-holidays," 1860; "Sketches in Natural History," 1861; "Eggs and Nests of British Birds," 1861; "Stanton Grange; or, Life at a Private Tutor's," 1864; "A Glossary of the Cleveland Dialect," small 4to., 1868; "Lost: or, What came of a Slip from Honour Bright," 1869; besides many papers on archæological and philological subjects in the "Proceedings" of various learned societies. He is now engaged in preparing a work on "The Place and Person Names of Ancient Cleveland."

ATLAY, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., Bishop of Hereford, was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817, and after a preliminary training at Grantham and Oakham schools, entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship. He was vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, from 1846 to 1852; Queen's Preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858; vicar of Leeds, 1859; canon of Ripon, 1861; and in 1868 was nominated by the Crown to the see of Hereford.

AUCKLAND, BISHOP OF. (*See* COWIE.)

AUDIFFRET-PASQUIER, GASTON DUC D', a French politician, born in Paris about 1816, is son of the Comte d'Audiffret (who was Receiver-General of the Finances from 1839 to 1856), and great-nephew of the Chancellor Baron Pasquier, who obtained the title of duke by virtue of a royal decree dated Dec. 16, 1844. According to that decree the young Comte d'Audiffret succeeded to his great-uncle's title. The Comte entered the Council of State as auditor in 1845, and continued to be a member of it till the revolution of 1848. During the Empire he held aloof from politics, but accepted a seat in the Conseil-Général of the department of the Orne, and the office of Maire of his commune. After the fall of the Empire he was elected to the National Assembly by the Department of the Orne. He has since voted with the Right Centre. He was nominated president of the commission on purchases, and in this capacity acquired sudden renown by the masterly way in which he encountered in debate M. Rouher, the champion of the fallen dynasty. The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is the brother-in-law of M. Casimir-Périer.

AUER, ALOIS, Director of the National Printing-office at Vienna, was born May 11th, 1813, at Wels, in Austria, and entered a printing establishment in that town, going through all the grades of his profession. Having passed his examination at the University of Vienna, he became, in 1837, professor of Italian at Luiz, and about this time published theoretical and practical grammars of the French and Italian languages. In 1839 he travelled through Germany, Switzerland, France, and England. In 1841 he was appointed Director of the Imperial Printing Establishment in Vienna. Under his care this has been greatly improved and enriched in its collections of types. Amongst the varied publications of this office which have appeared under his superintendence, are the Lord's Prayer in 608 languages (1844), in Roman types; and the same in 200 languages, with their national alphabets, in 1847.

Digitized by Google

M. Auer, who has also paid much attention to photography and galvanoplasty, has made known a discovery which he terms "spontaneous impression," in a work entitled "Die Entdeckung des Naturselbstdruckes" (1864). He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna in 1847, and is decorated with several orders.

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, writer and poet, was born of Jewish parents, at Nordsteten, in the Black Forest of Würtemberg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgart in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg, but soon abandoned Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature," was published at Stuttgart in 1836. His "Poet and Merchant" appeared in 1837, and "Spinoza" in 1839; and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. The reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes," published in 1842, and the "Village Tales from the Black Forest," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter having been translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was inserted in the novel, "The Professor's Wife," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, was afterwards included in a new edition of the "Village Tales," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "The Godfather," after the manner of Franklin's "Poor Richard's Almanack," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, and has zealously advocated the cause of education. A new work by Auerbach, a novel entitled "Das Landhaus am Rhein," appeared in 1869. It met with extraordinary success in Germany, and was translated into English under the title of "The Country House on the Rhine" (Lond., 3 vols., 1870). The late war between France and Germany produced in 1871 a contribution from Auerbach, who, under the title of "Wieder unser; Gedenkblätter zur Geschichte dieser Tage," gave a well-written summary of the current opinions and of the different circumstances which marked the commencement of the war and its continuance. His latest novel "Waldfried: eine vaterländische Familiengesthichte," appeared in 1874. It has been translated into English.

AUERSPERG (PRINCE), ADOLPH WILHELM DANIEL, Prime Minister of Austria, son of Prince Wilhelm Auersperg, was born July 21, 1821, and began life as a soldier, entering the service at an early age, and continuing in it as a major in the Prince Eugène Dragoons up to a comparatively recent date. His name was definitely struck from the Army List only in the spring of 1870, on his appointment to the governorship of Salzburg. The Minister's political career commenced in Feb. 1867, when he was returned as member of the Bohemian Diet by the landed interest of that province. Ten months later, on Count Hartig's resignation, he was appointed President of the Bohemian Diet (Oberstland Marschall), continuing in that office till 1870, and distinguishing himself by competent and energetic administration, siding, however, strongly with the Germans. In January, 1869, he was nominated life member of the Upper Chamber, in the discussions of which he has since taken a conspicuous part. His appointment to the governorship of Salzburg (March 17, 1870) caused great dissatisfaction

Digitized by Google

to the allied party of federalists and clericals, who emphatically demanded his dismissal. Throughout his term of office he has remained strictly faithful to the Constitution, and opposed even the slightest deviation from the established laws. He was appointed President of the Austrian Ministry on the retirement of Count Beust, Nov. 25, 1871. His brother, Prince Carlos, has been Prime Minister before him.

AUFRECHT, THEODOR, PH.D., M.A., an orientalist, born at Leschnitz, Silesia, Jan. 7, 1822, and educated in the University of Berlin. He was appointed Professor of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology in the University of Edinburgh in 1862. Professor Aufrecht has published "A Complete Glossary to the Rig Veda, with constant reference to the Atharva Veda;" "De Accentu Compositorum Sanscritorum," Bonn, 1847; "Halayudha's Abhidhanaratnamala; a Sanscrit Vocabulary, edited with a Complete Sanscrit-English Glossary;" "The Hymns of the Rig Veda, transcribed into English Letters," 2 vols., Berlin; and "Ujjvaladatta's Commentary, the Unadistras," from a manuscript in the Library of the East-India House (Lond., 1859).

AUGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR-ÉMILE, dramatic poet, born at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the bar, soon, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâtre Français, on account of the youth of the author—he was only twenty-four—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the Academy. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idylls. Among his later works, "Les Effrontés," in 1861, "Le Fils de Giboyer" in 1862, "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, performed from 1864 to 1868, have achieved the greatest success. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy, Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honour in 1850, was made Grand Officer, June 19, 1858, and Commander, Aug. 15, 1868.

AUGUSTENBURG, FREDERICK CHRISTIAN AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG and AUGUSTENBURG, son of the Duke Christian August, who died March 12, 1869, was born July 6, 1829, became Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, Sept. 11, 1856, Adelaide Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. The Austrian and Prussian Governments in their arrangements (1865) for the division of the spoil, did not recognise his claims.

AUMALE (DUC D'), HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, prince of the family of Orleans, born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822, the fourth son of the late king Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie, was educated, like his brothers, in the Collége Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria, took part in the campaign which followed, returning to France in 1841, and he completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of Abd-el-Ka-

Digitized by Google

der, together with 3,600 prisoners and an immense treasure, for which service he was made a lieutenant-general, and appointed to the command of the province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskarah, and in the same year married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, who was born April 26, 1822. She died at Twickenham, Dec. 6, 1869. In 1847 the duke succeeded Marshal Bugeaud as Governor-general of Algeria, which position he filled upon the surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the French authorities. On receiving the news of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he resigned his command to General Cavaignac, and joined the ex-royal family in England. With his brother, the Prince de Joinville, he protested against the decree banishing his family from France, and afterwards resided chiefly in England, devoting himself to literary pursuits. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed by him to Prince Napoleon Buonaparte, excited great sensation, and led to a species of political persecution by the French authorities, who condemned the printer and publisher of it to fine and imprisonment, which sentence was appealed against. The duke challenged Prince Napoleon, whose refusal to meet him excited great indignation in France. The same year the Literary Fund of London invited the duke to preside at their annual dinner, on which occasion his speech also excited attention. The Duc d'Aumale, who, as heir of the great house of Condé, possesses an ample fortune, in addition to a beautiful seat on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, owns a fine estate in Worcestershire, where he formerly occupied his time as a practical agriculturist. Shortly before the elections for the National Assembly on Feb. 8, 1871, the Duc d'Aumale, who, during the Franco-German war, had in vain sought permission to serve in the French army, addressed from London a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which, while declaring his preference for a constitutional monarchy, he stated his willingness to bow to the national will, if a Liberal Republic were adopted as the form of government. His candidature was successful, but he did not return to France until after the law banishing the members of the Orleans family was repealed on June 8. His election was confirmed the same day, but in consequence of an understanding between him and M. Thiers, he did not take his seat in the Assembly until Dec. 19, 1871. Previously to this, in Oct., 1871, he had been chosen President of the Council-General of the Oise. He was elected a member of the French Academy, Dec. 30, 1871, by 27 votes against 1, in succession to the illustrious Montalembert. The Duc d'Aumale was nominated a General of Division, March 10, 1872, and in this capacity he presided over the Council of War before whom Marshal Bazaine was arraigned. The first two volumes of his "Histoire des Princes de la Maison de Condé," appeared in 1869, and were translated into English by Mr. Robert Brown-Borthwick, under the title of "History of the Princes de Condé in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries," 2 vols., 1871. His eldest son, Louis-Philippe-Marie-Léopold d'Orléans, prince de Condé, born in 1845, died in June, 1866. His second son, François-Louis-Marie-Philippe d'Orléans, duke of Guise, was born at Twickenham, Jan 5, 1854, and died in France, July 25, 1872.

AURELLES DE PALADINE, CLAUDE MICHEL LOUIS D', a French general, born at Malezieux (Lozère), Jan. 9, 1804. He was educated at the military school, speedily obtained his epaulettes, and was for a long time commandant of a battalion of the 64th regiment of the line. In 1855 he was engaged in the Crimean war, and, leaving France a General of Brigade, he soon won his promotion to the rank of General of Division, in which capacity he commanded one of the best bodies of infantry engaged

Digitized by Google

at the siege of Sebastopol. After his return to France he was, for several years, in command of the military division of Marseilles; and when the Italian war broke out, in 1859, his care and assiduity in this locality contributed in no small degree to the regular despatch of the numerous parties and trains which were sent to Genoa and the Italian peninsula. At a later period he held a command in the east of France, and, in recompense of his long services, he received, on the occasion of his being placed on the retired list, in 1869, the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. On the declaration of war with Prussia the General offered his services to the Government, and, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Loire, he gave a rude check to the Germans on Nov. 10, 1870, when he attacked and defeated General von der Tann, near Orleans, and re-occupied that city. On the 5th of December, however, a portion of his army was defeated, with heavy loss, by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and a series of battles ensued along the Loire, resulting in the retreat of the French. The consequence was that on the 8th of December the Government at Tours issued a decree removing General d'Aurelles to the command of the Camp of Instruction at Cherbourg, and appointing General Bourbaki to the chief command of the First Army of the North. After the conclusion of peace General d'Aurelles was nominated (March 4, 1871), Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Seine. He was likewise elected a member of the National Assembly General d'Aurelles de Paladine published an account of his military operations under the title of "La Première Armée de la Loire," 1872, a large volume, illustrated by four maps. In Jan. 1874, having attained the age of 70 years, which is the limit of active service in the French army, he resigned the command of the 14th Army Corps, at Bordeaux, to which he had been appointed in July, 1871.

AUSTRIA, EMPEROR OF. (*See* FRANCIS-JOSEPH.)

AUZOUX, THÉODORE LOUIS, anatomist, born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797, took the degree of doctor at Paris in 1822, and is best known in his own country and throughout Europe by the pains he has bestowed in seeking to popularize the study of anatomy by the means of casts taken from the organs of the dead subject. For this purpose he employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, rendering every vein and fibre to which it has been applied as distinctly as it is possible to conceive. The great advantages of his models are, that they are composed of separate elements representing distinct organs, or distinct portions of the same organ, and are capable of being mounted or dismounted at pleasure, so as to show the relation of the different parts, and of different organs amongst themselves. His system he calls "clastic anatomy" (from κλάω, to break). For the preparation of these anatomical moulds in his native town, M. Auzoux has a large factory, which is highly spoken of, not only for the wholesome moral and economical discipline which marks it, but also for the artistic education which it gives to a number of the people in the district, in anatomy, modelling, and painting. Among his many distinguished publications we may cite "Un Mémoire sur la Vipère," "Considérations Générales sur l'Anatomie," and "Un Mémoire sur le Choléra-Morbus, son Siége, sa Nature, son Traitement." M. Auzoux received, at each of the French Expositions of 1834, of 1839, and of 1849, a gold medal, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1833.

AWDRY, SIR JOHN WITHER, Knt., eldest son of the late John Awdry, of Notton House, Wilts, born in 1795, and educated at Winchester and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated, in 1816, as a first-class in classics, and in 1819 was elected to a

Digitized by Google

Fellowship at Oriel College. He was called to the bar in 1822, and in 1830 was appointed a Puisne Judge and Commissioner of the Insolvent Debtors' Court at Bombay, from which he was promoted, in 1839, to the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of that Presidency. Having resigned in 1841, he soon afterwards returned to England. He was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Reform of the University of Oxford, in 1854.

AYRTON, THE RIGHT HON. ACTON SMEE, son of Frederick Acton, Esq., formerly of Gray's Inn, and late of Bombay, was born at Kew in 1816, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1853. In 1857 he was returned to the House of Commons by the Tower Hamlets in the Liberal interest. Mr. Ayrton was Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from Dec. 1868, to Oct. 1869, when he was appointed First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings, in succession to Mr. Layard. He was sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 11, 1869. In August, 1873, on Mr. Gladstone's administration being remodelled, Mr. Ayrton was appointed Judge Advocate General, that office being revived for him. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he lost his seat for the Tower Hamlets.

B.

BABINGTON, CHARLES CARDALE, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, M.A. and L.M., and grandson of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, was born at Ludlow in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and proceeded M.A. in 1833. He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Babington is well known as a naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through seven editions, "Flora in Cambridgeshire," "The British Rubi," also many botanical articles of the scientific journals. In addition to these works, Mr. Babington has published "A History of the Chapel of St. John's College, Cambridge," 1874; and has contributed "Ancient Cambridgeshire," and other papers, to the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

BABINGTON, THE REV. CHURCHHILL, B.D., F.L.S., V.P.R.S.L., son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, was born in 1821, and took a first class in classical honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow in 1846. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861, was elected Disney Professor of Archæology in 1865, and was presented by his college to the rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, in 1866. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe," and controverted, in a separate publication, in 1858, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century; and in 1866 published his introductory Lecture on Archæology, delivered before the University of Cambridge. He has edited, from MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides," and "Bishop Pecock's Repressor;" also "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. He reprinted, in fac-simile, with an introduction, the "Beneficio di Cristo." Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, of annotated catalogues of the Greek and English coins exhibited in the Fitzwilliam

Digitized by Google

Museum; and has contributed largely on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c.; wrote the Ornithology, and, jointly with the Rev. A. Bloxam, the Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for "Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand," and "Flora of Tasmania." Contributions from his pen will be found in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, in the "Numismatic Chronicle," and in Smith's "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4; was elected Corresponding Fellow of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archæological Society of Rome; and has, at various times, been a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, and of the Numismatic Society.

BACH, BARON ALEXANDER, statesman, born at Loosdorf (Lower Austria), Jan. 4, 1813, became a member of the Vienna bar upon the death of his father, who was a well-known lawyer. In 1848 he was admitted into the Council of the States of Lower Austria, which chose him as delegate to the Central Committee of the Provincial States of the Austrian empire. He took part in the first Liberal cabinet as Minister of Justice, and assisted in the re-organization of the judicial system. He claimed for the Crown the right of *veto*, and opposed the suppression of feudal labour. In consequence of the insurrection of Oct. 6, 1848, he retired first to Salzburg, and afterwards to Olmutz, in order to be near the emperor. Having become unpopular, he was sent as Plenipotentiary to Rome, Aug. 21, 1859. His mission to the Holy See terminated at the close of the year 1865.

BACK, ADMIRAL SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic navigator, born at Stockport in 1796, and having entered the Royal Navy on board the *Arethusa* in 1808, was made prisoner and sent to France in 1809, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, joined H.M.S. *Bulwark*, and in 1818 volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieut.-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36' N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend Lieut.-Commander Franklin in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this bold and hazardous undertaking, in the prosecution of which the adventurers performed their journey, a distance of 1,104 miles, from Fort Enterprise to Fort Chippewyan and back (chiefly in canoes and on foot, their supplies being exhausted) in the depth of winter, with a temperature of 57° below zero, Mr. Back displayed that perseverance and indifference to fatigue and danger which have marked his career as an Arctic traveller, and Franklin attributed the safety of the expedition to his personal exertions. Having, in 1821, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and having served in H.M.S. *Superb* in the West Indies, he, in 1825, accompanied Captain Franklin on another expedition to the Arctic regions, for the purpose of co-operating with Captains Beechy and Parry in their attempts to discover, from opposite quarters, a North-west Passage. The particulars of this remarkable mission are fully detailed in Captain Franklin's "Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 1825-7." Lieut. Back extended his researches to latitude 70° 24' N., longitude 149° 37' W., and was again instru-

Digitized by Google

mental in saving the party. He was promoted, in 1825, to the rank of Commander; and when Captain Franklin, on the return of the expedition, set out in advance with five of his party, from Great Bear Lake, Back was left at Fort Franklin in charge of the remaining officers and men, the boats, collections of natural history, rough notes, and astronomical and meteorological observations; with instructions to proceed, on the breaking up of the ice, to York Factory, and thence to England, which he reached in 1827. From that time Captain Back remained unemployed until 1833, when, having volunteered, he was appointed to conduct an expedition fitted out for the purpose of instituting a search for Sir John Ross, who had left England, in 1829, on a voyage to the Polar Seas. Captain Back published an account of this expedition, entitled a "Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish or Back River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833-5." On his return to England, in 1835, Captain Back obtained post rank, by "order in council," and in 1836 was appointed to the *Terror*, in which he sailed soon afterwards for Papa-Westray, one of the Orkney Islands, in command of a new Arctic expedition, fitted out with every appliance that seemed likely to ensure success. Captain Back published an account of this voyage. "Narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. *Terror*, undertaken with a view to Geographical Discovery on the Arctic Shores, in 1836-7." From that period, with the exception of a temporary appointment under the Treasury, to examine and report upon the condition of Holyhead harbour, Captain Back has remained upon half-pay. In 1837 the Geographical Society conferred upon him both its medals. He received the honour of knighthood in 1839, and the gold medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, together with a service of plate from the subscribers to the Arctic Land Expedition. Sir. G. Back attained flag rank in 1857, and that of Admiral in 1867.

BACON, SIR JAMES, is the eldest son of the late Mr. James Bacon, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple. He was born in 1798. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn in 1827, and afterwards became a member of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is a bencher. He obtained a silk gown in 1846, and in 1868, on the death of Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, was appointed Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the London District, and continued to hold that office till December 31, 1869, when he was appointed Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. In August 1870, he succeeded to the Vice-Chancellorship, vacated by Sir William Milbourne James, on his appointment as Lord Justice of Appeal; and on Jan. 14, 1871, he received the honour of knighthood.

BACON, LEONARD, D.D., an American clergyman, born in Detroit, Michigan, Feb. 19, 1802. He was educated at Yale College, and at Andover Theological Seminary, and in 1825 became pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven, Connecticut. He held this position until Sept. 1866, when he withdrew from active pastoral duty—still being *pastor emeritus*. From 1866 to 1871 he was acting professor of Revealed Theology in Yale College; and since 1871 he has been lecturer there on Ecclesiastical Polity and American Church History. During his whole career he has been an active contributor to current theological literature. From 1826 to 1838 he was one of the editors of the *Christian Spectator*, a religious magazine, published at New Haven. In 1843 he aided in the establishment of the *New Englander*, a bi-monthly religious periodical, with which he is still associated. From 1848 to 1863 he was one of the editors of *The Independent*, a weekly semi-religious newspaper in New York, to which he has since furnished many contributions. He has published several works, among which are "Life of Richard Baxter" (1830); "Manual

Digitized by Google

for Church Members" (1833); Thirteen Historical Discourses on the Completion of Two Hundred Years from the Beginning of the First Church in New Haven" (1839); "Slavery discussed in Occasional Essays, from 1833 to 1838" (1846); "Christian Self-Culture" (1863); "Introductory Essay to Conybeare and Howson's Life and Epistles of St. Paul" (1868); and "The Genesis of the New England Churches" (1874). His sister, DELIA BACON (born in 1811, died in 1859), was a teacher, wrote several tales and dramas, and, in 1857, published a work entitled "The Philosophy of Shakspeare's Plays," in which she broached the idea that Lord Bacon was their author.

BADEN, GRAND DUKE OF. (*See* FREDERICK.)

BAEZ, BUENAVENTURA, President of the Republic of St. Domingo, born at Azua, Hayti, in 1820. He inherited a large fortune from his father, a mulatto, who took an active part in the insurrection of 1808. The son gained great influence in the island, on account not only of his talents, but also of his riches. After the expulsion of Jemines from the Presidency, and the refusal of Santana to assume that office, it was conferred upon Baez, his most intimate friend and co-operator in the work of securing the independence of the republic. At the next election for the Presidential term, Santana was chosen, and the friendship which had before existed between him and Baez was changed into hostility. Santana was deposed May 27, 1856, leaving the Vice-President, Reglatta Mota, acting-president. Baez was again elected to the Presidency, and was sworn in Oct. 6, 1856. After much dissension he surrendered the Government to Santana, June 11, 1858. A convention was drawn up through the mediation of France, England, and Spain, by which Baez agreed to leave the country. Dissensions broke out, and Baez, after remaining in exile until 1865, returned to St. Domingo, and was elected, for the third time, President. Though received with much enthusiasm, he was again expelled in March, 1866, by Cabral, who, however, soon became unpopular, partly in consequence of his arbitrary conduct, and partly because he was suspected of being too friendly with the United States, the result being that, in March, 1868, Baez landed in St. Domingo, and was again proclaimed President. After various direct and indirect negotiations, Baez signed, Nov. 29, 1869, two treaties, by one of which the Bay of Samana was ceded to the United States, and by the other the Dominican Republic was to be annexed to the United States, subject, however, to the approval of the people of St. Domingo. This approval was ostensibly given at an election decreed by Baez, Feb. 16, 1870, under protection of American men-of-war. The United States Senate refused to ratify this treaty. In April, 1871, a commission was appointed by President Grant, under authority of an Act of Congress, to examine the island. This commission reported in favour of annexation; but the measure went no further, and its failure encouraged Cabral and Pimental to renew the civil war in St. Domingo.

BAGEHOT, WALTER, M.A., born Feb. 3, 1826, at Langport, in Somersetshire, received his academical education at University College, London, of which he is a Fellow. He is a Master of Arts of the London University. He is the author of "The English Constitution," "Physics and Politics," 1872; and "Lombard Street," 4th edit., 1873. Mr. Bagehot has been editor of the *Economist* for many years.

BAGGALLAY, SIR RICHARD, eldest son of the late Mr. Richard Baggallay, of Kingthorpe House, Upper Tooting, was born at Stockwell, Surrey, May 13, 1816, and educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, proceeded M.A. in 1842, and gained the Franklin Fellowship at his college. Called to the bar at Lincoln's

Digitized by Google

Inn in 1843, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel in 1861. He is a magistrate for the county of Surrey, and has been a bencher of Lincoln's Inn since 1861. He sat in the Parliament of 1865-68, as one of the members for the borough of Hereford. He held for a short time the post of Solicitor-General under the Administration of Mr. Disraeli—viz., from September to December, 1868, when he received the honour of knighthood. For several years he was counsel to the University of Cambridge. Sir Richard was elected member for Mid-Surrey, in the Conservative interest, in Oct., 1870, and he still continues to represent that constituency. In April, 1874, he succeeded Sir John Karslake as Attorney-General in Mr. Disraeli's administration.

BAGSHAWE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD GILPIN, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Nottingham, is the son of the late Mr. H. R. Bagshawe, Q.C., and brother of Mr. G. H. Bagshawe, both distinguished members at Chancery bar. He was born, Jan. 12, 1829, and entered in 1838 St. Mary's College, Oscott, where he remained ten years. He joined the congregation of the Oratory in Oct. 1849, received the habit on the 21st of November in that year, and was ordained a priest March 6, 1852. On Dr. Roskell resigning the bishopric of Nottingham, Dr. Bagshawe was nominated his successor. His consecration was solemnized at the Oratory, Brompton, Nov. 12, 1874.

BAILEY, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, son of the Rev. H. I. Bailey, vicar of North Leverton, Notts, and author of "The Liturgy compared with the Bible," born in 1815, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, having obtained the Crosse and the Tyrwhitt University Scholarships. He became Fellow of his college, and Hebrew Lecturer, and was appointed Warden of St. Augustine's Missionary College in 1850, in succession to Bishop Coleridge. Dr. Bailey is the author of "The Missionary's Daily Text-Book," "Rituale Anglo-Catholicum," &c. Bishop Blomfield, in 1851, appointed him Secretary to the Society for advancing the Christian Faith in the West Indies and in the Mauritius.

BAILEY, PHILIP JAMES, son of Thomas Bailey, author of the "Annals of Notts," who died in 1856, was born at Nottingham, April 22, 1816. Having been educated at various schools in his native town, he in 1831 matriculated at the University of Glasgow, where he studied two sessions under Professors Buchanan, Sir D. K. Sandford, Thomson, and Milne. In 1833 he began to study the law, was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and called to the bar in 1840. Having little inclination for legal pursuits, Mr. Bailey before this time had carried on an extensive and varied course of reading in the libraries of the British Museum and Lincoln's Inn, as well as in the privacy of home. He was accustomed to the composition of verse from early years. "Festus," conceived and planned originally in 1836, and published in 1839, was well received in this country and in America, where it has passed through very many editions. It reached its eighth edition in this country in 1868. "The Angel World," a poem afterwards incorporated with "Festus," appeared in 1850; another poem, "The Mystic," in 1855; "The Age," a satire, in 1858; and "The Universal Hymn," in 1867.

BAILEY, THEODORUS, an American naval officer, born in New York in 1803. He entered the Navy as a Midshipman in 1818, was made Lieutenant in 1827, Commander in 1849, and Captain in 1855. In 1861, shortly after the outbreak of the civil war, he was placed in command of the steam frigate *Colorado*; and in Farragut's assault upon, and passage of the forts on the Mississippi below New Orleans, he commanded

Digitized by Google

the second division of the fleet. In 1862 he was made commodore, and placed in command of the Gulf squadron. He was made Rear-Admiral, July 25, 1866, and in the following October was placed on the retired list.

BAIN, ALEXANDER, LL.D., born at Aberdeen in 1818, entered Marischal College in 1836, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College; from 1844 to 1845, the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow; in 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant-Secretary, and in 1848 became Assistant-Secretary to the General Board of Health, which post he resigned in 1850. From 1857 to 1862 he was Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London. In 1858, 1859, 1860, 1863, 1864, 1868, and 1870, he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed, by the Crown, Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London, and continued to hold that position till 1869. His first literary production was an article, in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes. "The Senses and the Intellect" appeared in 1855, and "The Emotions and the Will," completing a systematic exposition of the human mind, in 1859. "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology," was published in 1861, an English Grammar in 1863, and "Manual of English Composition and Rhetoric" in 1866. His more recent works are, "Mental and Moral Science," 1868; "Logic, Deductive and Inductive," 1870; "Mind and Body: Theories of their Relation," 1873; a collection of "The Minor Works of George Grote, with Critical Remarks on his Intellectual Character, Writings, and Speeches," 1873; and "A Companion to the Higher English Grammar; Examples and Discussions of Important Principles and Usages, intended as a Help to the thorough Mastery of English," 1874. Mr. Bain contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to Chambers's "Encyclopædia." He was created LL.D. at Edinburgh in April 1869.

BAINES, EDWARD, M.P., second son of the late Edward Baines (representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years, 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M. P., some time Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, Manchester. For many years he was associated with his father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the North of England; and he is the author of "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "A Visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. Mr. Baines, who is President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes, was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859, but he lost his seat at the general election of Feb. 1874. In 1861 his attempt to introduce into Parliament a bill to reduce the franchise in boroughs to £6 was defeated on a division by 245 to 193 votes. In 1864 and 1865 the measure was again rejected by the House of Commons.

Digitized by Google

Mr. Baines was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1865 to 1868), and a supporter of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and the Elementary Education Act of 1870. As one of the leading Dissenting members, he took an active part in opposition to Church Rates and University Tests, and in supporting the Irish Church Disestablishment Bill. He was also a decided friend of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, and every measure of Free Trade. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

BAIRD, SPENCER FULLERTON. LL.D., an American naturalist, born at Reading, Pennsylvania, Feb. 3, 1823. He was educated at Dickinson College, where he became Professor of Natural Science in 1846. In 1855 he was appointed Assistant-Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, a position he still holds. He is editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," New York, 1851; is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural-history collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilliss, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey. He has also published, in conjunction with the late eminent naturalist, John Cassin, "The Birds of North America" (2 vols. 4to, 1860); and "The Mammals of North America" (1 vol. 4to, 1861). In 1864 he commenced, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, a work upon the birds of the New World generally, under the title, "Review of American Birds in the Museum of the Smithsonian Institution." He has, for several years, been engaged in the preparation of a new account of the birds of North America, in which he is assisted by Dr. T. M. Brewer, of Boston, which is now (1875) in the press. In 1871 he was appointed by the President, United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, for the purpose of making inquiries into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the United States, and the methods of restoring it. He has published in various scientific periodicals numerous papers upon the mammals, birds, and fishes of North America; and has for several years furnished to *Harper's Magazine*, a monthly resumé of the progress of science, and has prepared an annual volume describing the advances in science made during the year.

BAKER, JOHN GILBERT, F.L.S., born at Guisborough in Yorkshire, Jan. 13, 1834, and educated at schools belonging to the Society of Friends at Ackworth and York; was appointed Assistant-Curator of the Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, in 1856, which office he still holds; He is also Lecturer on Botany to the London Hospital; and one of the assistant-editors of *Seemann's Journal of Botany*. Formerly Mr. Baker was Curator, and he is now Secretary, of the London Botanical Exchange Club. His works on descriptive botany are as follows:—"Synopsis Filicum," a descriptive catalogue of all known ferns, with plates of the genera—a work planned and commenced by the late Sir W. Hooker, 1868; "Monograph of the Ferns of Brazil," in folio, 1870, with 50 plates; "Monograph of the British Roses," 1869; "Revision of the Genera and Species of Capsular Gamophyllous Liliaceæ," 1870; Monographs of Papilionaceæ and other Orders in Oliver's "Flora of Tropical Africa," 1868-1871; "Descriptions of the Plants figured in Vols. I., III., and IV. of Saunders' "Refugium Botanicum," 1869-71. The following are the titles of Mr. Baker's works on geographical botany, &c.:—"An Attempt to Classify the Plants of Britain according to their Geological Relations," 1855; "North Yorkshire: Studies of its Botany, Geology, Climate, and Physical Geography," 1863; "A new Flora of Northumberland and Durham, with Essays on the Climate and Physical Geography of the Counties" (aided by Dr. G. R. Tate) 1868; "On the Geographica'

Digitized by Google

Distribution of Ferns through the World, with a Table showing the Range of each Species," 1868.

BAKER, SIR SAMUEL WHITE, K.C.B., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Samuel Baker, Esq., of Thorngrove, Worcestershire, was born June 8, 1821. At an early age he showed a strong predilection for travel, and has spent a greater portion of his life in Asia and Africa. With his brother, Col. Baker, in 1848, he undertook the organization of an extensive agricultural settlement at Newera Ellia, a station about 100 miles from Colombo, the capital of Ceylon, of which country he gives an interesting account in his "Eight Years in Ceylon," published in 1855 (2nd edition, 1874). In 1861 he made preparations for an expedition to Africa, in the hope of meeting Captains Speke and Grant at the sources of the Nile. Having explored the tributaries of the Atbara, a task which occupied some months, he proceeded to Khartoum in order to organize his expedition to the Great White Nile. In Dec. 1862, he started from Khartoum with a numerous train of assistants, and shortly after entered upon a waste of swamp and reeds, losing, in consequence of fever, his only European attendant. At Gondoroko the party was joined by Speke and Grant, when the former told Sir S. Baker that he was assured by the natives that a large lake existed to the west, which was believed to be a second source of the Nile. Captain Speke had traced the river leading thereto, as far as 2° 20′ N., when it diverged to the west, and he relinquished, very unwillingly, his task, which was at once undertaken by Sir S. Baker, who was accompanied by his wife. The organization of the expedition was a matter of great difficulty, as he could only induce about seventeen natives to go east, and none would go south. Finding that it was the intention of those he had engaged to desert him, Sir S. Baker and his wife, nothing daunted, prosecuted their journey and overtook the traders, arriving in the Latooka country, 110 miles east of Gondoroko, March 17, 1863. After a sojourn in this part they made their way to Kamrasis country, lying between the Sobat and White Nile rivers. Descending the valley Asua, they, on the eighteenth day after leaving Kamrasis country, March 14, 1864, and tracking the river upwards, sighted the desired lake, lying very low in a depression of the country. Descending the cliff for 1,500 feet, Sir S. Baker and his wife reached the shore of the lake, which he named the Albert M'Yanza, and drank of its waters. The western shore is distant sixty miles, and is lined by mountains 7,000 feet in height. This lake, and the Victoria N'Yanza constitute the two great reservoirs of the Nile. In Sept. 1869, he undertook the command of an expedition to Central Africa under the auspices of the Khedive, who placed at his disposal a force of 1,500 picked Egyptian troops, and entrusted him for four years with absolute and uncontrolled power of life and death. He undertook to subdue the African wilderness, and to annex it to the civilized world; to destroy the slave trade, and to establish regular commerce in its place; to open up to civilisation those vast African lakes which are the equatorial reservoirs of the Nile; and to add the whole of the countries which border on that river to the kingdom of the Pharoahs. Sir Samuel claims to have discharged this commission. Sir S. Baker published "The Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon," 1853 (2nd edition 1874); "The Albert N'Yanza," 1866; "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," 1871; "Ismaïlia; a Narrative of the Expedition to Central Africa, for the suppression of the slave trade, organised by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt," 2 vols. 1874. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Royal Geographical Society; and received the honour of knighthood, Nov. 10, 1866.

BAKER, THOMAS BARWICK LLOYD, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, well known for his exer-

Digitized by Google

tions in the reformatory movement, the only son of Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, of Hardwicke Court, was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharp, distinguished for his efforts in the cause of negro emancipation. Mr. Baker, who was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution, at first at his own expense, but now wholly paid for by the Government, and under his own management, in which the labours of the inmates are utilized for purposes of agricultural improvement. His pen has also been employed in advocating some important changes in the apportionment of sentences to habitual criminals.

BALDWIN, JOHN DENISON, a journalist, archæologist, and politician, born at North Stonington, Connecticut, Sept. 28, 1809. Thrown at the age of 14 upon his own resources, he fitted himself to enter college; but not being able to pursue a collegiate course, he commenced the study of law, which he afterwards abandoned for that of theology, and in 1833 was licensed to preach, being settled at North Branford, Connecticut, where he remained seven or eight years. In the meantime he had acquired the French and German languages, and had begun to devote attention to archæology, with special reference to its bearings upon the accepted schemes of ancient history. He also wrote largely for magazines and newspapers, and in 1847 published a little volume, "Raymond Hill and other Poems." Abandoning the pulpit for literary pursuits, he became, in 1852, editor of the *Charter Oak*, an anti-slavery newspaper, published in Hartford, Connecticut, and subsequently of the *Commonwealth*, a daily newspaper of Boston. In 1859 he became editor and proprietor of the *Worcester Spy*, one of the oldest and most influential newspapers of Massachusetts. In 1863 he was elected to Congress, and was subsequently twice re-elected. In 1869 he declined a re-election, and resumed the active editorship of his journal. While in Congress he continued his studies on archæology, and in 1869 published a work on "Prehistoric Nations," and in 1872 a treatise on "Ancient America."

BALFOUR, JOHN HUTTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, related to Dr. James Hutton, author of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth, was born Sept. 15, 1808. He took the degree of M.A. in the University of Edinburgh, and that of M.D. in 1831, and was Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow from 1841 to 1845. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," "Elements of Botany for Schools," "Illustrations of Botany, by means of large coloured drawings, with handbook," &c.; "First Book of Botany, suited for Beginners," 1872; "Introduction to the Study of Palæontological Botany," 1872; and "Second Book of Botany," 1873. He contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh and of the Botanical Society. Dr. Balfour is a member of many learned societies on the Continent, is Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the university in that city.

BALL, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN THOMAS, M.P., LL.D., eldest son of Major Benjamin Marcus Ball, was born at Dublin in 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, graduating B.A. in 1836, and LL.D. in 1844. He was called to the Irish bar in 1840, and became successively a Queen's Counsel, Queen's Advocate, and Judge of the Provincial Consistorial Court at Armagh. At the general election of 1868 he was returned to the House of Commons in the Conservative interest

Digitized by Google

by the University of Dublin, and, for a few weeks in Nov. and Dec. of that year, he was successively Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland under Mr. Disraeli's administration. In 1870 the University of Oxford conferred on him the honorary degree of D.C.L. Dr. Ball proved himself to be a ready and energetic debater by his numerous speeches on the Church Bill, the Land Bill, and other measures affecting Ireland. When the Conservatives came into power in Feb. 1874, Dr. Ball again became Attorney-General for Ireland, and at the close of that year he was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He took the oaths of office Jan. 1, 1875. He married, in 1852, Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Charles R. Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Dublin.

BALLANTINE, JAMES, born in Edinburgh, June 11, 1808, and educated in his native city; was appointed by the Royal Commissioners on the Fine Arts to execute the stained glass windows for the House of Lords. Mr. Ballantine is the author of "The Gaberlunzie's Wallet," published in 1843; "The Miller of Deanhaugh," in 1844; "A Treatise on Stained Glass, showing its applicability to every style of Architecture," in 1845; an Essay on Ornamental Art as applicable to Trades and Manufactures, in 1847; a volume of Poems in 1856; one hundred Songs, with Music, in 1865; and "The Life of David Roberts, R.A.," in 1866.

BALLANTINE, WILLIAM, Serjeant-at-law, born about 1814, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the Home Circuit. He was created a Serjeant-at-law in 1856, and received a patent of precedence in 1863. He has several times sought election to Parliament in the Liberal interest, but without success.

BALSTON, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., Vicar of Bakewell, Derbyshire, fifth son of William Balston, of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent; born in 1817, and educated at Eton as a King's scholar, passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, was Davies' University Scholar, and Browne's Medalist in 1838 and 1839. He returned to Eton as an Assistant-Master soon after taking his B.A. degree, was elected Fellow in 1860, and appointed to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship. He was re-elected Fellow in 1868.

BANCROFT, GEORGE, an American historian and statesman, born at Worcester, Massachusetts, Oct. 3, 1800. His father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, was a leading Unitarian minister, and author of a "Life of Washington." The son entered Harvard College in 1813, graduating in 1817, and almost immediately set out to study in the German universities. At Göttingen, where he remained for two years, he studied under Eichhorn, Heeren, and Blumenbach, and applied himself to German, French, and Italian literature, the Oriental languages, the literature of Greece and Rome, besides pursuing a thorough course in Greek philosophy. He finally selected history as his special branch of study. In 1820 he received at Göttingen the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, after which he went to Berlin, where he continued his studies, and became intimate with Schleiermacher, Withelm, and Humboldt, Savigny, Lappenberg, Varnhagen von Ense, and other distinguished persons. In the spring of 1821 he began a journey through Germany and other parts of Europe. At Heidelberg he spent some time in study with Schlosser; in Paris, he made the personal acquaintance of Cousin, Benjamin Constant, and Alexander von Humboldt. He passed a month in England, travelled on foot through Switzerland, and spent eight months in Italy, where he became acquainted with Manzoni, Bunsen, and Niebuhr. He returned to America in 1822, and was for a year Greek tutor in Harvard College. During this year he preached several times, but did not long entertain the idea of becoming a clergyman.

Digitized by Google

In 1823, in conjunction with Dr. Joseph Coggswell, afterwards noted for his connection with the Aston Library in New York, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. About this time he also published a translation of Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and put forth a small volume of poems. He was also at this time meditating and collecting materials for his "History of the United States," the first volume of which appeared in 1834. In 1835 he appeared somewhat prominently as a Democratic politician, removing in that year to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he resided for three years, and completed the second volume of his history. In 1838 he was appointed Collector of the Port of Boston, a position which he occupied with great credit until 1841, being also a frequent speaker in political meetings, and still keeping up his historical labours. The third volume of his history appeared in 1840. In 1844 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, but was not elected, though the vote for him was largely in excess of that cast for any other man of his party, which has long been in a minority in that State. In 1845, Mr. Polk having been elected President, Mr. Bancroft entered his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, filling the duties of the office with great ability. As Secretary of the Navy he gave the order to take possession of California, an order to which is owing the final possession of the Pacific Coast by the United States. During this term he was also for a month the Acting Secretary of War, and as such gave the order to General Taylor to march into Texas, which caused the first occupation of Texas by the United States. In 1846 Mr. Bancroft was sent as Minister to Great Britain, in which capacity he successfully urged upon the British Government the adoption of more liberal navigation laws, and was especially earnest in vindicating the rights of persons naturalized as citizens of the United States. During this residence in Europe he made use of every opportunity to perfect his collections of documents relating to American history. For this every facility was afforded to him. The British Ministry opened to him the records of the State Paper Office and the records of the Treasury. In the British Museum and in many private collections he found valuable manuscripts. He returned to the United States in 1849, took up his residence in New York, and set about the preparation of the remainder of his history. The fourth and fifth volumes were published in 1852; the sixth in 1854; the seventh in 1858; the eighth in 1860; the ninth in 1866; and the tenth, completing the work, late in 1874. After his return from England he for many years declined all political positions, devoting himself wholly to literary labour. In February, 1866, he delivered before Congress an admirable address in memory of Abraham Lincoln. In May, 1867, he was appointed Minister to Prussia; in 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation; and in 1871 to the German Empire. He was recalled from this mission at his own request, in 1874. During his mission to Germany several important treaties were concluded with the various German States, relating especially to the naturalization of Germans in America. Mr. Bancroft is a member of numerous learned societies at home and abroad. In September, 1870, there was a public celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of his receiving his first degree at Göttingen. His "History of the United States," the great work of his life, occupies a foremost place in the historical literature of the world. It is not merely a narrative, but is also a philosophical treatise, dealing with causes and principles as well as events, and tracing, with remarkable acumen, the progress of enlightenment and liberal ideas. It has been translated into all the principal languages of Europe. Besides this, he has also published

Digitized by Google

numerous essays, chiefly in the *North American Review*, of which a selection appeared in 1855 under the title of "Miscellanies."

BANCROFT, MRS., *née* MARIE EFFIE WILTON, the popular actress, is a native of Doncaster. After acting from early childhood throughout England, she first appeared in London in Sept., 1856, at the Lyceum Theatre. Subsequently she fulfilled various engagements at many London houses, becoming manager of the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London, at Easter, 1865. Shortly afterwards Miss Wilton gave up burlesque acting, and devoted her entire attention to the production of English comedies, chiefly written by the late T. W. Robertson. She was married to Mr. S. B. Bancroft in Dec., 1867.

BANDMANN, DANIEL EDWARD, a popular actor, born at Cassel, Germany, Nov. 1, 1839. The instinct for acting was apparent in him at a very early age, for in his childhood he used to invite his playfellows to the cellar, to play scenes out of the Bible, such as "Adam and Eve," when he spoke both the parts, and filled up the dialogue with flashes of lightning through a tin pipe, when God called upon Cain for his brother Abel. At the age of eighteen he made his first appearance on the stage at the Court Theatre of Neu-Strelitz, where he at once became a great favourite with the Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg, who took a personal interest in his career, and aided him in his profession. His next engagement was at Prague, whence he proceeded to Grätz, Weimar, Pesth, and Vienna. In all these towns he acquired great popularity as an actor of Shaksperean characters. Failing health, consequent on severe study, necessitated a voyage to New York, where, after a short rest, he was requested by his fellow-countrymen to play for a few nights at the Stadt-Theater, where his acting speedily attracted the notice of journalists and critics, who pronounced the enthusiastic German to be one of the greatest actors of the period. It was in New York that Mr. Bandmann first began the study of the English language, and it is remarked that in six weeks' time he was able to act Shylock at Niblo's Garden, speaking the language of its author—his teacher being an accomplished English lady. His success was highly encouraging. The German play of "Narcisse" was afterwards translated for him, and with a *répertoire* embracing Hamlet, Shylock, Macbeth, Richard the Third, Othello, Iago, Benedick, and Richelieu, he made a tour of five years through the United States, his success being really wonderful. He played the part of Hamlet in Philadelphia, by invitation of the Shakspere Society, upon the occasion of the tercentenary of the Swan of Avon's birthday; and so highly was his style of acting appreciated, that a crown of laurel in solid silver was presented to him as a memorial of the occurrence. In San Francisco he was presented with a handsome gold medal, upon which were placed his initials in diamonds and other precious stones. His career in America was a very triumphant one, but his great ambition was to play in London. Accordingly in Feb., 1868, he appeared at the Lyceum Theatre, in "Narcisse," his success being so great that the late Lord Lytton, who witnessed the performance, invited him to Knebworth, when his lordship said he was the only actor he had seen, since the days of Macready, who inspired him to work again for the stage. An intimacy sprung up between them, and Lord Lytton re-wrote for Mr. Bandmann his drama of "The Sea Captain," which was produced at the Lyceum Theatre, under the title of "The Rightful Heir," and had a run of three months. Mr. Bandmann next made a tour through the English provinces; and in 1869 he went to Australia, where he stayed for twelve months. He returned to England by way of Honolulu, where he played before the late King Kaméhaméha,

Digitized by Google

who invited him to his palace. Since his return he has made three tours through the United Kingdom. Mr. Bandmann married in Feb., 1869, Miss Milly Palmer, who accompanies him on his tours.

BANGOR, BISHOP OF. (*See* CAMPBELL.)

BANKS, NATHANIEL PRENTISS, an American statesman and general of volunteers, born at Waltham, Massachusetts, Jan. 30, 1816. While a boy he worked in a cotton factory of which his father was overseer, and afterwards learned the trade of a machinist. He devoted his spare time to study, and was at an early age a speaker in village lyceums, political assemblages, and temperance meetings. In time he became editor of a country newspaper, and received a small appointment in the Boston Customs house. He also studied law, was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 was elected to the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the Lower House of which he was chosen Speaker in 1851, by a combination between the Democrats and the "Free-Soilers," by which the rule of the Whig party in the State was overthrown; and in the following year he was, by the same combination, elected a member of Congress, nominally as a Democrat; but he soon formally withdrew from the Democratic party, and in 1854 was re-elected by the concurrent vote of the "American" and Republican parties. At the meeting of Congress in Dec., 1855, a violent contest arose as to the Speakership, which lasted more than two months, and after 132 ballots had been taken, Mr. Banks succeeded by a small plurality. He was also a member of the next Congress, and was in 1857 nominated in separate conventions of the American and Republican parties for Governor of Massachusetts, was elected, and re-elected in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he accepted the position of president of the Illinois Central Railroad. In 1861, upon the breaking out of the civil war, he received a commission as major-general of volunteers, was assigned to the command of a corps in the army of the Potomac, where he was opposed to the Confederate general, "Stonewall" Jackson. He commanded a corps under General Pope at the undecisive battle of Cedar Mountains, August 9, 1862, and was subsequently placed in command of the forces at the City of Washington. In December he succeeded General Butler in command at New Orleans, and in July, 1863, took Port Hudson on the Mississippi, which completed the opening of that river to the Union fleets. In the spring of 1864 he made an unsuccessful expedition up the Red River, and was in May relieved of his command. He again entered upon political life, and was re-elected to Congress from his old district in 1866, and again in 1868 and 1870. During a considerable part of this period he served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Meanwhile he had broken with the Republican party, and in the election of 1872 took an active part in favour of the election of Horace Greeley to the presidency, as the candidate of the Democrats and the so-called "Liberals." The movement was unsuccessful, and since then Mr. Banks has occupied no public position.

BARA, JULES, a Belgian statesman, born at Tournai, August 21, 1835, was educated in his native town, and afterwards admitted an advocate. At an early age he was appointed a professor in the University of Brussels. While occupying that position he composed a series of "Essays on the Relations between the State and Religions, from a Constitutional Point of View." In 1862 he was elected a deputy for Tournai in the Liberal interest, and he soon distinguished himself in the Chamber of Representatives by his skill in debate, and by his zealous advocacy of M. Frère-Orban's policy. In Nov., 1865, he was nominated Minister of Public Justice in the place of M. Victor Tesch, resigned. He held this office until the Conservative party came into power.

Digitized by Google

BARAGUEY-D'HILLIERS, ACHILLE, COMTE. Marshal of France, born Sept. 6, 1795, son of one of Napoleon's generals, began his career in 1806 by entering, nominally, the 1st regiment of dragoons, but actually proceeding to the Prytanée Militaire. In 1812 he left the Prytanée, joined the 1st regiment of Chasseurs, accompanied his corps in the expedition against Russia, and was present at the battle of Moskowa. In the struggles of 1814-15, Baraguey-d'Hilliers fought valiantly for the Emperor, and at Champaubert, Brienne, Montmirail, and Quatre-Bras, was always at the post of danger. In 1833 he was appointed Governor of the Military School of St. Cyr, and with great energy suppressed a republican conspiracy there. In 1841 he proceeded to Africa, and assisted Marshal Bugeaud in carrying out his plans for subjugating the Arabs of Algeria. His principal service in this country consisted in leading the expedition against the south of Médéah. In 1844 he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, having been made a Major-General in 1836. During the revolution of 1848, he was commander of the sixth division of the army, and had his head-quarters at Besançon. He recognized the Republic, and was confirmed in his command. In 1849 the Prince President sent him to Rome on a mission to the Pope, appointing him at the same time commander of the French army in the State of the Church. He was made Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 11, 1850, and he rendered important service in the Italian campaign of 1859. After passing a year in Italy, he returned to France, was elected to the Legislative Assembly as representative of the Doubs, and received the chief command of the troops in the third military division, Jan. 9, 1851. He resigned this post before the accomplishment of the *coup d'état*, and only took office when Louis Napoleon's new system of government was fairly established. He was then made a member and Vice-President of the Senate. In November, 1853, he was appointed to succeed M. Lacour as ambassador of France at Constantinople. This post he held until April, 1854, when he was recalled at his own request. The Emperor compensated the old soldier by giving him the command of the French corps sent to the Baltic to co-operate with the fleets of the allies. The troops landed on one of the Aland isles, Aug. 8, 1854, and by the 16th the defences of Bomarsund had fallen, and its garrison and commander were prisoners to the allies. For this service Baraguey-d'Hilliers was rewarded with a marshal's bâton, and at a later period, after having commanded a military division in the south of France, was nominated a Senator. He was for many years in command of the division which had its head-quarters at Tours. After the declaration of the war against Prussia in 1870, he was appointed commander of Paris when the state of siege was proclaimed, but at his own request he was relieved of this responsible charge when the Palikao cabinet was formed. Subsequently he was President of the Commission appointed to inquire into the capitulations made during the war, with especial reference to the conduct of Marshal Bazaine.

BARBET, AUGUSTE, a French economist, born about 1800, engaged in commercial pursuits, and became Receiver-general of Finances. Admitted as a member, in 1830, of the "Société libre d'Emulation," of Rouen, he read before that society (March 7, 1831), a paper, entitled "Essai sur la Régénération morale des Prisonniers," which was published in 1838. M. Barbet, whose political opinions are strongly democratical, is the author of the following works:—"Réforme politique, Organisation d'une nouvelle Force unitaire et gouvernementale," published in 1840; "Système social et Responsabilité de l'Homme," in 1845; "Mystères de l'Homme et de sa Responsabilité, ou

Digitized by Google

de la Nécessité du Prêt par l'État," in 1846; and "Du Peuple de Moïse à Louis-Philippe," in 1847. After the revolution of 1848, M. Barbet took part in founding M. de Lamennais' journal, the *Peuple Constituant*, to which he contributed. In 1850, under the title of "Questions financières," he addressed a letter to the Minister of Finance, M. Fould.

BARBIER, HENRI AUGUSTE, a French poet, born at Paris, April 28, 1805, was bred to the law, but, abandoning that profession for literary pursuits, he composed, conjointly with Alphonse Royer, "Les Mauvais Garçons" (1830), an historical novel, illustrative of French manners in the Middle Ages. At the time of the Revolution of July he discovered that satirical poetry was his true forte. His "Iambes" attracted much attention, and in his celebrated poem "La Curée," which first appeared in the *Revue de Paris*, in August, 1830, he severely lashed the seekers for office who besieged the new government. These works were followed by "Le Lion," "Quatre-vingt-treize," "Varsovie," and "La Population," in which he attacked, with great asperity and trenchant wit, the corruption of public morals, the ambition of public men, and the mania for committing suicide. In "Il Pianto" (1832) he vividly sketched the political abasement of Italy; while in "Lazare" (1833) he drew attention to the misery and social degradation of the English people. M. Barbier published, in 1837, "Érostrate" and "Pot-de-Vin," two satires which were not so favourably received as his former productions. He wrote for M. Berlioz, in conjunction with Léon de Wailly, the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini;" and he likewise composed the words of the "Hymne à la France," performed under the direction of M. Berlioz at the great festival in the Industrial Exposition of 1855. His more recent works are remarkably inferior to those produced at the outset of his career. Among them may be mentioned "Chants Civils et Religieux" (1841); "Rimes Héroiques" (1843); a metrical translation of Shakspere's "Julius Cæsar" (1848); "Silves, Poésies diverses" (1864); a collection of "Satires" (1865); and a volume of tales under the title of "Trois Passions" (1867). On April 29, 1869, M. Barbier was elected to the stall in the French Academy rendered vacant by the decease of M. Empis.

BARDSLEY, SIR JAMES LOMAX, M.D., born at Nottingham, in 1801, graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823, has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. Sir James, who is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of "Hospital Facts and Observations," is a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

BARING, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.D., Bishop of Durham, younger son of the late Sir T. Baring, Bart., was born in 1807, and graduated in high honours at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1829. Having held a small curacy in Oxford, and the incumbencies of All Souls, Langham-place, and of Lympsfield, Surrey, he was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on the death of Dr. Monk, in 1856, and translated thence to the See of Durham, on the death of the Hon. and Right Rev Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, in 1861. The income of the See of Durham is £8,000 a year, and the patronage consists of 71 livings.

BARING-GOULD, THE REV. SABINE, M.A., born at Exeter, in 1834, eldest son and heir presumptive of Edward Baring-Gould, Esq., of Lew-Trenchard, Devon, was educated at Clare College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1856. He was appointed Incumbent of Dalton, Thirsk, by the Viscountess Down in 1869, and Rector of East

Digitized by Google

Mersea, Colchester, by the Crown in 1871. Mr. Baring-Gould is the author of "Paths of the Just," 1854; "Iceland: its Scenes and Sagas" 1861; "Postmediæval Preachers, 1865; "Curious Myths of the Middle Ages," 1st series 1866, 2nd series 1867; "Curiosities of Olden Times," 1869; "The Silver Store," 1868; "The Book of Werewolves," 1865; "In Exitu Israel, an Historical Novel," 1870; "The Origin and Development of Religious Belief," vol. i. 1869, vol. ii. 1870; "The Golden Gate," 1869-70; "Lives of the Saints," vols. i.-viii., 1872-4; "Difficulties of the Faith, a course of Lectures preached at St. Paul's Cathedral," 1874; and "The Lost and Hostile Gospels: an Essay on the Toledoth Jeschu, and the Petrine and Pauline Gospels of the First Three Centuries of which Fragments Remain," 1874.

BARKER, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC, D.D., Bishop of Sydney, son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, born in 1808, was educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated Bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being restricted to the central portion of the colony, in which Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth form additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

BARKER, LADY MARY ANNE, is the eldest daughter of the late Hon. W. G. Stewart, Island Secretary of Jamaica, in which island she was born. Being sent to England at two years old, she was educated at home, and returned to Jamaica in 1850. In 1852 she married Captain G. R. Barker, Royal Artillery, who afterwards distinguished himself very highly in the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny, and was made K.C.B. for services in the field. Lady Barker went out to India to join Sir George early in 1860, but he died in the autumn of that year, and she returned to England. In 1865 Lady Barker married Mr. Frederick Napier Broome, then of Canterbury, New Zealand, and accompanied him back to the Middle Island. Early in 1869 Mr. Napier Broome and Lady Barker returned to England. "Station Life in New Zealand," from Lady Barker's pen, was published in the autumn of that year, and its success encouraged the author to write, in the following year, a small volume for children, called "Stories About." So popular did this second work become, that it was soon followed by "A Christmas Cake in Four Quarters," "Spring Comedies," a novelette; "Travelling About," "Holiday Stories," "Ribbon Stories," "Sybil's Book," "Station Amusements in New Zealand," "Boys," "Bet of Stow," besides many short articles for the leading magazines. In the spring of 1874 Lady Barker also published a little book called "First Principles of Cooking," of which the circulation has been very large; and almost immediately after its appearance she was appointed to the post of Lady Superintendent of the National Training School of Cookery, in Exhibition Road, South Kensington, which post she now holds. Lady Barker is also editor of *Evening Hours*, a family magazine.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce Castle School, Tottenham, he applied himself to business, in which he obtained that practical experience which has placed him in the foremost rank

Digitized by Google

of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Leominster, which constituency he represented till 1849, as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In 1849 he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlement of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and during his governorship laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. Sir Henry also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. As Governor of Jamaica, from 1853 to 1856, he was equally successful. Sir William Molesworth, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in 1856 appointed him to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience peculiarly fitted him; and in 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. In Aug. 1870, he was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir Henry Barkly was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARLOW, THOMAS OLDHAM, A.R.A., was born at Oldham, near Manchester, Aug. 4, 1824. From a very early age his desire was to be a painter or an engraver. His father yielded to his wish, and placed him with Messrs. Stephenson and Royston, engravers, of Manchester. He became a student in the School of Design there, and gained the first prize for a design, exhibited under the title of "Cullings from Nature." At the Manchester Exhibition he saw a small picture, by the late John Phillip, entitled "Courtship," and endeavoured to persuade a friend to purchase it, that he might engrave it before going to London; but this he was reluctantly obliged to abandon. Soon after coming to London, he made the acquaintance of a gentleman, who suggested his engraving a picture, and offered to supply the necessary means. He therefore went to the first exhibition that was opened—that of the British Institution—where, to his delight, the first picture that caught his eye was the one he had desired to engrave in Manchester. This introduced him to the late John Phillip, whose first copyright Mr. Barlow purchased for £5. Mr. Phillip having at first refused to take anything for it; and thus began their well-known friendship. Indeed, their similarity of taste and feeling was so marked, that they seemed inseparable. This intimacy and sympathy naturally resulted in Mr. Barlow engraving most of Phillip's pictures. Mr. Barlow was elected an Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy by an almost unanimous vote in 1873. The following are some of the principal works engraved by Mr. Barlow:—After John Phillip, R.A., "Courtship," "Spanish Gipsy Mother," "Prayer in Spain," "Augustus Egg, R.A.," "H.R.H. the Prince Consort," "The House of Commons, 1860," "Doña Pepita," "Seville," "The Prison Window," "Prayer;" after J. J. Sant, R.A., "Mother and Child;" after F. W. Topham, "Making Nets;" after W. P. Frith, R.A., "Charles Dickens;" after Henrietta Browne, "Sisters of Mercy;" after Sir G. Kneller, "Sir Isaac Newton;" after H. Wallis, "The Death of Chatterton;" and after J. E. Millais, R.A., "The Huguenot," "My First Sermon," "My Second Sermon," "Awake," "Asleep;" "John Fowler, Esq., C.E." and "Sir James Paget, Bart."

BARNARD, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS PORTER, D.D., LL.D., was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, in 1809. He graduated at Yale College in 1828; became tutor there in 1829, and subsequently a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylums in Hartford and New York. From 1837 to 1848 he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and afterwards, till 1854,

Digitized by Google

of Chemistry, in the University of Alabama. In 1854 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Mississippi, of which he was elected President in 1856. In 1864 he was chosen President of Columbia College, New York, a position which he still holds. In 1860 he was a member of the astronomical expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Labrador, and was elected President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1862 he was engaged in the reduction of Gilliss's observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere, and in 1863 had charge of the publication of the charts and maps of the United States Coast Survey. In 1867 he was United States Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition. He is a member of various learned societies in Europe and America, and has received the honorary degrees of D.D., LL.D., and in 1872 that of Doctor of Literature from the Regents of the University of New York. He has published, "Treatise on Arithmetic" (1830); "Analytic Grammar" (1836); "Letters on Collegiate Government" (1855); "History of the United States Coast Survey" (1857); "Report on Machinery and Industrial Arts" (1869); "Recent Progress of Science" (1869); and "The Metric System" (1871). He has also contributed largely to scientific and educational journals.

BARNARD, HENRY, LL.D., was born at Hartford, Connecticut, Jan. 24, 1811. He graduated at Yale College in 1830, received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1851, from Harvard and Union Colleges in 1852: he devoted himself to the cause of public school education almost from the date of his graduation. After extensive travel in the United States he made a two years' tour of Europe (1835-37), giving special attention to educational institutions and methods. He was from 1837 to 1840 a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and, in addition to other measures, carried through that body a complete reorganization of the common school system, and was for four years a member and secretary of the Board of Education created by it. Displaced by a political change in 1842, he spent more than a year in an extensive educational tour through the United States, with a view to the preparation of a History of Public Schools in the United States. He was called from the prosecution of this work to take charge of the public schools of Rhode Island; and after five years of excessive labour, returned to Hartford. In 1850 a State Normal School was established in Connecticut, and he was appointed Principal, with the added duties of State Superintendent of Public Schools. After five years of severe labour he retired from this work with impaired health, but soon commenced the publication of his *American Journal of Education*, in 1855, which is still continued. He has been President of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, was elected in 1856 President and Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, which office he resigned in 1859; was President in 1865-7 of the St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland, and United States Commissioner of the Department of Education in 1868-70. Besides his "Journal of Education," he has published "Tribute to Gallaudet, with History of Deaf Mute Instruction:" "School Architecture:" "Normal Schools in the United States and Europe," "National Education in Europe," "American Teachers and Educators," 2 vols., and "Benefactors of Education."

BARNARD, JOHN G., was born in Essex County, Massachusetts, May 19, 1815. He was educated at West Point Military Academy, graduating in 1833, second in rank; received a commission in the engineers, and for the next eighteen years was employed upon the sea-coast defences, chiefly of the Gulf, residing for ten years of the time

Digitized by Google

in New Orleans. From 1851 to 1855 he was employed mainly on engineering duties for private organizations, and as member of consulting boards of engineers. He was Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy from March, 1855, to Sept., 1856; and from 1856 to 1861 was in charge of the defences of New York. He had attained the rank of captain of engineers in 1838, brevet-major in 1848, and major in 1858. During the civil war he was actively engaged in engineer duty, being Chief Engineer of the Army of the Potomac; and from June, 1864, to the close of the war, Chief Engineer of the Armies in the Field, on the staff of Lieutenant-General Grant. During this period he had been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of engineers and brigadier-general and brevet major-general of volunteers, and been offered, but declined, the promotion to be brigadier-general and chief of engineers in the regular army. He became colonel and commander of corps of engineers, Dec. 28, 1865, and since that time has been engaged in the duties of his office. He has published "Survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" (1852); "Phenomena of the Gyroscope" (1857); "Dangers and Defences of New York" (1859); "Notes on Sea-coast Defence;" "The C. S. A. and the Battle of Bull Run" (1862); and "Artillery Operations of the Army of the Potomac" (1864). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1864.

BARNES, THE REV. WILLIAM, B.D., of Winterbourne Came, Dorchester, poet and philologist, born at Rushhay, Bagber, a hamlet of Sturminster Newton, in the vale of Blackmore, Dorset; is descended from a family who, in the time of Philip and Mary, held Mageston, in the parish of Gillingham, and to one of whom (William Barnes) land in Gillingham was granted in the 31st of Henry VIII., though later generations had lost their lands and were dairy-farmers at East Stower and Manston. Mr. Barnes kept, for some years, a school at Dorchester; was appointed to the curacy of Whitcombe, Dorset, in 1847; and was instituted to the rectory of Winterbourne Came in 1862. He is the author of three volumes of "Poems of Rural Life, in the Dorset Dialect," "A Grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect," "A Philological Grammar, grounded upon English, and formed from a comparison of more than sixty Languages: being an Introduction to the Science of Grammars of all Languages, especially English, Latin, and Greek;" "Tiw; or, a View of the Roots and Stems of the English as a Teutonic Tongue;" "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, including Extracts from Anglo-Saxon History and the Saxon Chronicle;" "Notes on Ancient Britain and the Britons: being the result of his Collections for a Course of Lectures on this subject;" "Views of Labour and Gold;" "Early England and the Saxon English;" "Rural Poems in common English," of which a handsome illustrated edition has been printed in America; "The Elements of Linear Perspective and the Projection of Shadows," with woodcut diagrams by himself; "A School-book of Geography and Ethnology;" and "Exercises in Practical Science."

BARNUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, an American showman, born at Bethel, Connecticut, July 5, 1810. Early manifesting an aptitude for trade, his father allowed him to manage a small country store or shop when he was but thirteen years of age. At the age of eighteen he established himself in a fair country business at Bethel, and, taking advantage of the mania for lotteries then prevailing, went largely into the business of selling lottery tickets, and realized considerable sums. About 1830 he commenced editing the *Herald of Freedom*, a weekly paper, published at Danbury, Connecticut. His boldness and freedom of speech involved him in libel suits, which reduced him to poverty. He

Digitized by Google

removed to New York in 1834, and the next year purchased Joyce Heth, an old negro woman, reputed to have been the nurse of General Washington, and to be about 160 years of age. By exhibiting her as the oldest person living, he realized large sums until her death in 1836, when the deceit in regard to her age was exposed. For the next five years he was most of the time very poor; but in 1841 he succeeded in purchasing "Scudder's American Museum" in New York, and by shrewd management and judicious advertising, soon made a fortune out of it. The famous dwarf, Charles S. Stratton (General Tom-Thumb), proved a source of vast income to him, and was exhibited in Europe and the West Indies, as well as the United States. He had secured also several other great attractions, such as the "Happy Family of Birds and Animals," the "Fejee Mermaid," and the "Woolly Horse." In the summer of 1850 he succeeded in effecting an arrangement with Jenny Lind to visit America, and give 150 concerts. The engagement was concluded after ninety-three concerts had been given, in June, 1851, but the gross receipts were over $700,000. In 1855 Barnum retired from the active management of his museum, built a villa at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and engaged largely in real estate speculations. But the failure of a large manufacturing company for whom he had endorsed, with other losses, reduced him to bankruptcy. After about two years he succeeded in effecting a settlement with his creditors, and resumed the management of his museum with great profit. The museum was twice burned to the ground, and, though owing to the great advance in property, he lost but slightly, he resolved, after the second conflagration, in March, 1868, to withdraw from the business, and announced his intention of founding a gigantic free museum for New York city. After some experience in politics, he again commenced his career as a showman, with an extensive circus and menagerie in 1871. In 1874 he constructed in New York an immense circular building of iron for the exhibition of panoramas. He has frequently appeared as a lecturer on temperance, and other topics, and has published, "The Life of P. T. Barnum, written by himself" (1855); "The Humbugs of the World" (1865); and "Struggles and Triumphs," an autobiography (1869).

BARRETT, BENJAMIN FISK, an American clergyman and author, born at Dresden, Maine, June 24, 1808. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1838. While pursuing his studies in theology, he became a convert to the doctrines of Swedenborg, and from 1840 to 1850 was minister to Swedenborgian congregations in New York and Cincinnati. His health failing, he embarked in a mechanical business in Chicago, in which he soon acquired a considerable fortune. He afterwards was settled over a Society in Philadelphia. He has published "A Life of Swedenborg," "Lectures on the New Dispensation," "Letters on the Divine Trinity," "The Golden Reed," "Catholicity of the New Church," "The Visible Church," "A New View of Hell," and several other works.

BARROT, VICTORIN FERDINAND, a brother of the late M. Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, born in 1805, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his skill in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having acted as counsel for Louis Napoleon in the legal proceedings that arose from the attempts upon Strasburg and Boulogne, that prince, on his election to the Presidency, made him his secretary, and he acted as one of his ministers from October, 1849, to March, 1850. He was then appointed

Digitized by Google

Ambassador at Turin, a post he held till the famous *coup d'état*, which inaugurated the Second Empire. Under the new *régime*, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State and a Senator, but he did not take a very prominent part in either capacity. M. Ferdinand Barrot was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 8, 1852, and Grand Referendary of the French Senate in Jan., 1867.

BARRY, THE REV. ALFRED, D.D., D.C.L., second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, born in 1826, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as fourth Wrangler, second Smith's prizeman, and seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, obtaining a fellowship in the same year. Dr. Barry, who was ordained in 1850, held for eight years the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 he was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. In 1868 he became Principal of King's College, London; in 1869 Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; and in 1871 a Canon of Worcester. He is also a member of the London School Board. Dr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," "Life of Sir C. Barry, R.A.," "Cheltenham College Sermons," "Sermons for Boys;" "Notes on the Catechism," and "Religion for Every Day: Lectures to Men," 1873.

BARRY, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ROBERT, born at Limerick, in 1834, received his academical education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar 1845, was made a Queen's Counsel 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1869 and Attorney-General in Jan., 1870 succeeding, in the latter office, Mr Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In Dec., 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased.

BARRY, EDWARD MIDDLETON, R.A., third son of the late Sir Charles Barry, was born in 1830. He was educated at King's College School, London, and studied architecture under Professor Donaldson at University College, London, in the office of Mr. T. H. Wyatt, and afterwards under his father, the late Sir Charles Barry, whom he succeeded as architect of the Houses of Parliament in 1860, and in that capacity completed the building. Mr. Barry is the architect of Covent Garden Theatre, which was built from his designs in 1857 in the short space of eight months. He has carried out numerous architectural works, and among them may be mentioned St. Giles's Schools, Endell Street; restoration of Crewe Hall, Cheshire; the Opera House at Malta; the Charing Cross Hotel, and the Eleanor cross in front of it; the great hotels at Cannon Street, and the Star and Garter, Richmond; the Floral Hall, Covent Garden; the Grammar School at Leeds; the Birmingham and Midland Institute; St. Saviour's Church, Haverstock Hill; works at the Exchange, Bristol, at the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, and at various private mansions; and the completion of Halifax Town Hall, which was left unfinished by Sir Charles Barry. In 1867 Mr. Barry submitted designs in competition for the new National Gallery, and his design was deemed the best by the judges. In the same year Mr. Barry also competed for the new Law Courts, and was again successful; as the judges selected his design and that of Mr. G. E. Street as the two best of those submitted to them, and recommended the joint appointment of these two architects. Mr.

Digitized by Google

Disraeli's Government, however, did not comply with this recommendation, but appointed Mr. Barry to the National Gallery and Mr. Street to the Law Courts. Mr. Barry is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and has filled the office of Vice-President; he is an honorary member of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Vienna, and an honorary member of the Society of Architecture at Amsterdam, and other societies. He is an associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and has served on the Council of that body. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1861, and was made a Royal Academician in 1870. Mr. Barry was elected Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy May 16, 1873, and Treasurer in 1874.

BARRY, SIR REDMOND, son of the late H. G. Barry, of Barryclough, co. Cork, born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor-General for the colony of Victoria, and was promoted in 1851 to a judgeship in the Supreme Court. He was knighted by patent in 1860, and was Commissioner from the colony of Victoria to the International Exhibition of 1862. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia. Though a Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the New University at Melbourne, and has published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," delivered in that capacity.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HILAIRE, JULES, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1805; was at first attached to the Ministry of Finance; but this did not prevent him from writing in the *Globe*, and he signed the protestation of the journalists, July 28, 1830. After the revolution he founded the *Bon Sens*, and, as a Liberal, took an active part in politics; but towards the close of 1833 he showed signs of a desire to renounce political life, and to apply himself to literature. In 1834 he was made tutor of French literature in the Polytechnic School, and undertook about the same time a complete translation of the works of Aristotle, which served as a pendant to the translation of Plato, published by Cousin. For this service he was in 1838 appointed to the chair of Greek and Latin Philosophy in the College of France, and was admitted into the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. The revolution of February again drew him into the political arena, and he entered the Constituent Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napoleon, and supported the administration of M. Odillon Barrot. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1852, and the downfall of the parliamentary system, he refused to take the oath, and resigned his chair in the College of France, but was reappointed in 1862. At the general election of 1869 he was returned to the Corps Législatif as deputy for the first circonscription of Seine-et-Oise. He voted with the extreme Left, and was one of those who signed the manifesto after the disturbances caused by the funeral of the Deputy Baudin. During the siege of Paris he remained in the capital, which he quitted after the armistice, in order to take his seat in the National Assembly, he having been elected a Deputy for the department of Seine-et-Oise. He was a zealous supporter of his old friend M. Thiers. His principal works are:—"Politique d'Aristote" (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848); "De la Logique d'Aristote," a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838); "La Logique d'Aristote," translated into French for the first time (1839-44); "Psychologie d'Aristote: Traité de l'Ame" (1846); and "Opuscules," translated for the first time (1847); "De l'École d'Alexandrie," report to the Institute, preceded by an "Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et le Mysticisme"

Digitized by Google

(1845); "Des Vedas" (1854); "Du Bouddhisme" (1855); and "Le Boudha et sa Religion" (1866).

BARTHOLOMEW, VALENTINE, a celebrated flower-painter, was born Jan. 18, 1799, and married in 1827 Evelina Charlotte, only sister of Charles Hullmandel, well known in connection with the introduction of lithography into England. This lady died in Jan., 1839, and Mr. Bartholomew in 1840 married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, niece of the Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of "Deck not with Gems," and other popular songs. This lady, a member of the Society of Female Artists, who was the authoress of a volume of poems, called "The Songs of Azrael," of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of "The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter," and of a farce, "It's only my Aunt," died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water-Colour Painters.

BARTLE, THE REV. GEORGE, D.D., PH.D., a writer on educational topics, was educated in connection with the universities of Giessen, Jena, and Dublin, graduating Ph.D. at Giessen, and D.D. at Jena. Afterwards he became a clergyman of the Church of England, and was appointed principal of Walton College, Liverpool. He is the author of "A Synopsis of English History;" "An Analysis and Exposition of the Church Catechism;" "Six Discourses on the Intermediate State;" "Treatise on Arithmetic;" "Vulgar Fractions Made Easy;" "Epitome of English Grammar;" and "The Scriptural Doctrine of Hades," 1873.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, an American author, born at Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 23, 1805. After filling various mercantile situations in his native state, he removed to New York in 1837, and became a partner in a mercantile firm. This firm succumbed in the commercial crisis; and after making other attempts, Mr. Bartlett entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Mr. Gallatin he founded the American Ethnological Society, and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1849, he was appointed in 1850 Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. With a corps of engineers and a party consisting altogether of about 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied three years, and embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the United States Government in 1857-58. In 1855 he was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island, and has been continued in that office by repeated elections to the present time. Among his literary works are "The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches, tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man" (1847); "Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin" (1849); "Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States" (1848, new edition in 1866); "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54;" "A Bibliography of Books and Pamphlets relating to the Civil War" (1866); "Literature of the Rebellion" (1867); "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War

Digitized by Google

of the Rebellion" (1867); and "Primeval Man" (1868).

BARTOL, CYRUS AUGUSTUS, an American clergyman and author, born at Freeport, Maine, April 30, 1813. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1832, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1835, and was in 1837 settled as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Lowell over West (Unitarian) Church in Boston. He has published "Discourses on the Christian Spirit and Life" (1850); "Discourses on the Christian Body and Form" (1854); "Pictures of Europe" (1855); "Church and Congregation: a Plea for their Unity" (1858); "Word of the Spirit to the Church," and "Radical Problem" (1872). He has also printed several discourses, and contributed in prose and verse to periodicals.

BARYE, ANTOINE-LOUIS, sculptor, born at Paris, Sept. 24, 1795, before he was fourteen years of age entered the atelier of M. Fourier, an engraver on steel. In 1812 he was drawn in the conscription, and served a year in the topographical brigade of the engineers, and afterwards in the sappers of the same corps. After the peace of 1814 he returned to his profession as a chaser, studying at the same time drawing and modelling, in both of which he greatly improved in the ateliers of M. Bosio and Baron Gros. His first exhibition at the competition of the École des Beaux Arts was in 1819, when he gained honourable mention for an engraving, the subject of which was "Milon of Crotona devoured by a lion," and in 1817 and 1820 obtained second prizes for sculpture. M. Barye commenced exhibiting his sculptures at the Salon des Beaux Arts in 1827, and continued to do so regularly until 1836. The jury in the latter year having refused several of his works, he ceased exhibiting until 1850. From 1848 to 1851 he occupied the post of keeper and director of the plaster casts at the Louvre, and in 1850 was appointed to superintend the course of drawing relating to natural history at Versailles, and in 1854 to a similar post in the Museum of Natural History. He has exhibited a large number of sculptures, bronzes, &c., many of which are worthy of the highest commendation. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, he obtained a grand medal of honour—the only one awarded in Class XVII. of artistic bronzes. In 1861 he was appointed a member of the jury which decided as to the claims for admission of works of art into the London Exhibition. M. Barye, created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1833, was promoted to be an Officer of the same in Nov., 1855.

BASCOM, JOHN, was born at Genoa, New York, May 1, 1827. He was educated at Homer Academy, New York, Williams College, Massachusetts, and graduating in 1849, with high honours. After teaching for a year he commenced the study of law, but in 1851 went through a course of theological study at Andover, Massachusetts; was a tutor in Williams College in 1852-3, and the following year resumed his studies at Andover, where he graduated in 1855. He was called the same year to the Professorship of Rhetoric in Williams College, which he still retains. He has written a treatise on "Political Economy" (1861); a "Treatise on Æsthetics" (1862); a "Textbook of Rhetoric" (1865); "Elements of Psychology" (1869); and "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (1871). In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered the Lowell Institute Lectures at Boston upon the "Relations of Science to Religion."

BASTIAN, HENRY CHARLTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., was born at Truro, in Cornwall, April 26, 1837, and educated at a private school at Falmouth, and in University College, London. He graduated M.A. in 1861, M.B. in 1863, and M.D. in 1866, all these degrees being conferred by the University of London. He was elected F.R.S. in 1868, and F.R.C.P. in 1871. Dr. Bastian is also a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and

Digitized by Google

of several Medical Societies. In 1863 he was appointed Assistant Medical Officer to the State Asylum for Criminal Lunatics at Broadmoor, but he threw this appointment up in the spring of 1866, and was shortly afterwards appointed Lecturer on Pathology, and Assistant-Physician to St. Mary's Hospital. These posts he held until his appointment as Professor of Pathological Anatomy in University College, and Assistant-Physician to University College Hospital in December, 1867. He still holds the Professorship; is Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; and Physician to the Hospital (since 1871). Dr. Bastian has published the following works:—"The Modes of Origin of Lowest Organisms," 1871; "The Beginnings of Life," 2 vols., 1872; "Evolution and the Origin of Life," 1874; and "Clinical Lectures on the Common Forms of Paralysis from Brain Disease," 1875. He is also the author of "Memoirs on Nematoids: Parasitic and Free," in the *Philosophical Transactions* and the *Transactions of the Linnæan Society;* of numerous papers on Pathology, in the *Transactions of the Pathological Society;* of papers on the more recondite departments of Cerebral Physiology in the *Journal of Mental Science;* and of articles on Medical Subjects in the *British Medical Journal*, *The Lancet*, and Dr. Reynolds' "System of Medicine."

BASTIDE, JULES, born at Paris, Nov. 22, 1800, was one of the earliest members of the French Carbonari. After the revolution of July, 1830, Bastide, who had fought gallantly, and who is said to have been the first to plant the tricolour on the roof of the Tuileries, opposed the party of the Duke of Orleans. In 1832, Bastide was chief of a troop of artillery, and fought against royalty. At the close of the insurrection of June 5, the artillery of the National Guard was disbanded, and Bastide, having been condemned to death, fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. Some time afterwards he started the *National*, in which he dealt more especially with questions of foreign policy. After having directed it almost single-handed for some time, he obtained the assistance of M. Armand Marrast. In 1846 he left that paper, and in 1847 he established, in conjunction with M. Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, intended to support republican doctrines. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under M. Lamartine, he filled the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, receiving the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly. He held it until General Cavaignac retired from office. After the election of Dec. 10, he protested against the French intervention in the affairs of Rome. M. Bastide, in 1847, published a work entitled "De l'Education publique en France," contributed to the second edition of "L'Histoire Parlementaire de la Révolution Française," by M. Buchez (1845-47), and wrote the first volume of "Histoire de l'Assemblée Législative," 1847. This work was to have formed twenty-five volumes, but was not continued. M. Bastide, in Oct. 1858, published "La République Française et l'Italie en 1848," and in 1859, "Guerres de Religion en France," for the "Bibliothèque Utile." He was formerly one of the editors of the *Revue de Paris*.

BATEMAN, KATE JOSEPHINE, an actress, daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, was born at Baltimore, in 1842. She was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who performed in London in 1851. After completing that engagement, she spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, and she reappeared in 1859, playing, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of

Digitized by Google

Juliet and Lady Macbeth. She arrived in England in the autumn of 1863, and appeared in the character of the Jewish maiden Leah, in an adaptation of the German play "Deborah," at the Adelphi Theatre, Oct. 1. This very successful engagement closed with the 210th performance of the character, June 11, 1864, and after a provincial tour, she reappeared at the Adelphi, playing Julia in the "Hunchback," and other characters. She took a farewell of the English public at Her Majesty's Theatre, in the character of Juliet, in "Romeo and Juliet," Dec. 22, 1865, and was married to Mr. George Crowe, brother of Mr. Eyre Crowe, the historian, at New York, in Oct. 1866. Mrs. Crowe returned to the stage in 1868, retaining her stage name of Kate Bateman, and has come to be recognised as one of the best *tragédiennes* of the time. She has made the character of Leah in "Deborah" peculiarly her own, and in her performance of this and some other characters no other actress has been so successful. In 1872 she appeared with great success in London as Medea, in the play of that name.

BATH AND WELLS, BISHOP OF. (*See* HERVEY, LORD ARTHUR CHARLES.)

BATHURST, BISHOP OF. (*See* MARSDEN.)

BAUDRY, PAUL JACQUES AIMÉ, a French painter, born at Bourbon Vendée, Nov. 7, 1828. His father was an artisan, burdened with a numerous family. He educated his son as best he could, and even had him taught music. But a humble teacher of drawing, named Sartoris detected and developed in the boy another faculty. At that time the prefect of Vendée chanced to be M. Gauja, an ex-contributor to the *National*, a friend of M. Thiers, and a lover of painting. This gentleman took an interest in Baudry, and helped to get for him a small allowance from the Department to enable him to study at Paris. The lad very speedily distinguished himself at the École des Beaux Arts. He leaped from success to success, he carried of the *grand prix de Rome* in 1850, the subject being "Zenobia discovered on the banks of the Araxes." In the *Salon* of 1857 he exhibited "The Punishment of a Vestal," "Fortune and the Child," "Leda," and a portrait of M. Beulé. His reputation was now firmly established. Subsequently he exhibited "The Penitent Magdalen," "The Toilet of Venus," "Guillemette," three portraits (1859); "Charlotte Corday," "Amphitrite," several portraits, including those of M. Guizot (belonging to Sir John Boileau), M. Charles Dupin, Mademoiselle Madeleine Brohan, and the son of Madame la Comtesse Swicytowska (1861); "The Pearl and the Wave" (a Persian fable), and two portraits (1863); "Diana" and a portrait (1865); and the portrait of M. Charles Garnier, the architect (1869). But M. Baudry is best known by the magnificent pictures he executed for the decoration of the *foyer* of the new Opera-house at Paris. His intimate friend, M. Edmond About says:—"When the architect Charles Garnier proceeded to allot the works, he entrusted the *voussures* of the *foyer* to Baudry, who had already executed important decorative works at the Hôtel Fould, and elsewhere. The commission, like all State commissions, was neither well nor ill paid at the price of 140,000 francs. But when the artist learned that there was a talk of giving the ceilings and the spaces above the doors to another, he offered to paint the whole himself without increase of pay, thus reducing his reward to 280 francs per superficial mètre; the work occupies 500 mètres square. Before drawing his first sketch, he made two journeys, one to London, and the other to Rome. At the Kensington Museum he copied the seven Cartoons of Raphael. At the Vatican he copied eleven enormous morsels of Michel Angelo, all to endue himself with the spirit of the masters, and to

Digitized by Google

catch for himself *le bon pli*. That done, there only remained to shut himself for eight years in the damp building of the rising Opera-house. There he occupied three studios, one on the sixth story, another on the tenth, and the last quite at the top, under the cupola, whence neither cold nor heat could dislodge him. His whole life was there. He slept and ate in a *loge de danseuse*, furnished with his student's furniture. He lived whole months without seeing any other faces than those of his models and the old housekeeper, and very occasionally a friend." M. Baudry was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1861.

BAUER, BRUNO, biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, Sept. 6, 1809. Educated in the schools and University of Berlin, he, in 1834, obtained a professorship of theology. His earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). In what may be termed the second period came the two works, "Dr. Hengstenberg" (1839), and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free product of human self-consciousness, and the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843-44), in which he analyses the German radicalism of 1842, and its consequent socialistic theories. In connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, he published "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). During the political disturbances of 1848 he availed himself of the opportunity for ventilating his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and in another on "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850) to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century. He is the author of "Western Dictatorship," "The Actual Position of Russia," "Germany and Russia," "Russia and England," and numerous pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects.

BAVARIA, KING OF. (*See* LOUIS II.)

BAXTER, ROBERT DUDLEY, son of Mr. Robert Baxter, the eminent London solicitor, born at Doncaster, Yorkshire, in 1827; was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849 and M.A. in 1851. He was admitted a solicitor in 1852; and since 1866 he has been a member of the council of the Statistical Society of London. His works are "Railway Extension and its Results," 1866; "National Income of the United Kingdom," 1868; "Taxation of the United Kingdom," 1869; "English Parties and Conservatism," 1870; "National Debts," 1871; besides many statistical and political letters to the *Times*.

BAXTER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, M.P., was born at Dundee, in 1825, and after passing through the High School of that town, studied in the University of Edinburgh. In 1855 he succeeded the late Mr. Joseph Hume as M.P. for the Montrose burghs, which he

Digitized by Google

has represented ever since. He was offered office under Government more than once, but declined, until Mr. Gladstone, in 1868, formed an administration pledged to economy, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary to the Admiralty. In March, 1871, he succeeded Mr. Stansfeld as Secretary to the Treasury, which office he resigned Aug. 6, 1873. He was sworn of the Privy Council, March 24, 1873. Mr. Baxter, who carries on business as a foreign merchant in Dundee, was a conspicuous supporter of the North during the American war, and is a well-known opponent of Church establishments. He is the author of "Impressions of Central and Southern Europe, being notes of successive journeys in Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland, and the Levant" (1850); "The Tagus and the Tiber: or, Notes of Travel in Portugal, Spain, and Italy, in 1850-51" (2 vols., 1852); America and the Americans" (1855); "Hints to Thinkers: or, Lectures for the Times" (1860); and "Free Italy," a lecture delivered in 1874.

BAYLEY, THE MOST REVEREND JAMES ROOSEVELT, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, was born in the city of New York, Aug. 23, 1814. He graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, where he was for some time a tutor. After entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he officiated for some time as the pastor of a congregation at Harlem, on New York Island, and of another at Hagerstown, Maryland. But subsequently he joined the Roman Catholic communion, and repairing to France he made his ecclesiastical studies, preparatory to the priesthood at the old St. Sulpice, in Paris. Returning to the United States, he was ordained priest by Bishop Hughes, March 2, 1842. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Vice-President of St. John's College, Fordham, and at a later period its President. When St. John's College was transferred to the Jesuit Fathers, the Rev. Mr. Bayley was appointed Secretary to the Diocese of New York, a position he held from 1846 till 1853, when, at the recommendation of Archbishop Hughes and his suffragans, Pope Pius IX. named him first Bishop of the new See of Newark, New Jersey. He was consecrated in the cathedral of New York, by Archbishop, afterwards Cardinal, Badini, Oct. 30, 1853. While Father Bayley was Secretary of the Diocese of New York, he found time to write his "Sketch of the History of the Catholic Church on the Island of New York" (revised edit., 1869), and his "Life of Simon Gabriel Bruté," first bishop of Vincennes, Indiana. He is also the author of a volume of "Pastorals for the People." On July 30, 1872, he was appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Baltimore, in succession to Archbishop Spalding.

BAYNE, PETER, M.A., son of the Rev. C. J. Bayne, was born at the manse of Fodderty, Ross-shire, Scotland, Oct. 19, 1830, was educated at Inverness Academy, Aberdeen Grammar School, Bellevue Academy, and Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A. At college he was the winner of a prize for a poem, open to competition by the whole university, and after taking his degree he won the Blackwell Prize for a prose essay. He was appointed successively editor of the Glasgow *Commonwealth*, the Edinburgh *Witness*, the *Dial*, and the *Weekly Review*, the two last being published in London. His views on inspiration having given offence, he resigned the editorship of the *Weekly Review* in 1865, and he has since declined editorial connection with newspapers. He has continued, however, in constant occupation as a journalist, contributing leading articles to various London and provincial papers. His biographical sketches, which appeared in an Edinburgh magazine in 1852 and 1853, attracted attention both in this country and America, and led to the publication, in 1855, of "The Christian Life in the present Time," a treatise intended to prove, in a series of illustrative biographies,

Digitized by Google

that belief in Christianity as a supernatural religion is compatible with high intellectual gifts, and the noblest moral character. The book was very popular, especially in America, where two volumes of Essays by Mr. Bayne, were published in 1857. A volume of Biographical and Critical Essays, a short treatise on "The Testimony of Christ to Christianity," and an historical drama on "The Days of Jezebel" have been published by him in this country. He has been a copious contributor to the *Contemporary*, *Fortnightly*, *British Quarterly*, and *London Quarterly Reviews*, and to *Fraser* and other magazines. He edited the letters and sketched the life of Hugh Miller in two volumes, in the course of which he showed that his own views of geological evolution are more in accordance with those of Darwin and Huxley than with those of Miller. An essay on the Puritans published by him in 1862 was well spoken of, and he has since engaged in extensive studies of the Puritan period. He is now (1875) preparing a work on "The Puritan Revolution, of which some instalments have appeared in the *Contemporary Review*. He is author of a pamphlet entitled "The Church's Curse and the Nation's Claim," advocating disestablishment on purely national grounds.

BAYNES, THE REV. ROBERT HALL, was born at Wellington, Somersetshire, March 10, 1831. After receiving a preliminary education at Bath, he was sent to St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1856 and M.A. in 1859. Having taken holy orders, he was appointed vicar of St. Paul's, Whitechapel, London, 1858; vicar of Holy Trinity, Maidstone, 1862; vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Coventry, 1866. In 1870 he was offered, but declined, the bishopric of Madagascar. He is author of "A Companion to the Communion Service of the Church of England" (1859); "The Canterbury Hymnal: a Book of Common Praise adapted to the Services in the Book of Common Prayer" (1863); "Autumn Memories and other Verses" 1869; "Lyra Anglicana;" "English Lyrics;" "Book of Sacred Poems;" "Manual of Family Prayers;" and Sermons.

BAYNES, THOMAS SPENCER, LL.D., born March 24, 1823, at Wellington, Somersetshire, was educated at a private school at Bath, at Bristol College, and at the University of Edinburgh. He was assistant to Sir William Hamilton, Professor of Logic in that University, 1851-55; Examiner in Logic and Mental Philosophy in the University of London, 1857-63; and assistant-editor of the *Daily News* from the autumn of 1857 till Oct. 1864. During his residence in London, Mr. Baynes, besides writing a large number of articles in the *Daily News* on the civil war in America, contributed to several literary journals, especially the *Literary Gazette* and the *Athenæum*, but he kept up his studies in his special subject—logic and mental science—by delivering lectures and taking private pupils to prepare for the University and India Civil Service Examinations. He was elected Professor of Logic, Rhetoric, and Metaphysics in the University of St. Andrews in Oct. 1864. Professor Baynes has published a translation of the "Port Royal Logic," 1851, which has gone through seven editions; and an "Essay on the New Analytic of Logical Forms," with notes and historical appendix, 1852. He is now engaged in preparing the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." During the last six years, Professor Baynes has contributed regularly to the *Edinburgh Review*—eleven articles in all, some of which attracted considerable notice. At one time he contributed to the *North British Review*, and he still writes occasionally in *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *Saturday Review*. He took his degree of LL.B. in the University of London; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

Digitized by Google

BAZAINE, FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a Marshal of France, was born Feb. 13, 1811. Having finished his studies in the École Polytechnique, he entered the army in 1831, served in Africa in 1832, was promoted to the grade of lieutenant in 1836, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was engaged in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco, was chosen, in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of Marshals Canrobert and Pelissier. He subsequently was made a general of division, and commanded the French portion of the expedition which reduced Kinburn. In 1856 he was appointed inspector of several divisions of infantry. In 1862 he accepted a command in the French expedition to Mexico, where he greatly distinguished himself, succeeding Marshal Forey in the supreme command in 1863. He was created a Marshal of France Sept. 5, 1864, having been previously nominated Commander of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 16, 1856, and Grand Cross, July 2, 1863. While holding the supreme command in Mexico he drove back President Juarez to the furthermost frontiers of the country (1864); made himself master of the fortified city of Oajaca, the garrison of which, consisting of 7,000 men, surrendered to him unconditionally (Feb. 8, 1865); and organised against the partisans of the Republic a system of guerilla warfare, which was carried into effect with much bravery and barbarity, under the direction of the notorious Colonel Dupin. Fatal misunderstandings arose, however, between the Emperor Maximilian and the leader of the French expedition, who was also greatly embarrassed by the obstinate resistance of the natives and the policy pursued by the United States. At length, in Sept. 1866, Marshal Bazaine, finding the maintenance of the empire impossible, commenced preparations for conducting his troops back to France. He concentrated them on Vera Cruz, and prepared for a general embarkation, while vigorously repelling to the last the attacks of the natives. On March 12, 1867, he quitted Vera Cruz with the whole of the expeditionary forces. The same year he was appointed to the command of the Third Army Corps stationed at Nancy, and on Oct. 15, 1869, he was nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. During the earlier stages of the disastrous war between France and Germany, Marshal Bazaine acted a most conspicuous part. On the capitulation of Sedan he retired to the fortress of Metz, which was immediately invested by the German forces under Prince Frederick Charles. After a siege of seven weeks the place capitulated, on which memorable occasion three marshals, 50 generals, over 6,000 officers, and 173,000 men, laid down their arms. Marshal Bazaine left Metz on the day of the capitulation, on account of his unpopularity and the insecurity of his life. After staying in England for some months, he was, in August, 1871, summoned to Versailles by the Military Commission of the National Assembly. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the capitulations made during the war brought serious charges against Marshal Bazaine. In consequence of their report, he was handed over to a Council of War organized by a special law, and was imprisoned at Versailles during the preliminary examination in May, 1872. He was afterwards tried at the Grand Trianon of Versailles by a court-martial of general officers, presided over by General the Duc d'Aumale. He was charged not only with military incapacity in allowing himself to be blockaded by a nearly equal force in Metz, and in his ultimate capitulation, but also with a treasonable de-

Digitized by Google

sign of making himself, by the aid of his army, and with the connivance of the enemy, independent of the Government of National Defence, which had been universally acknowledged by France. The trial commenced on Oct. 6, and ended on Dec. 10, 1873. On the charge of political bad faith the court returned no direct verdict; but on the issue whether the Marshal had done all that was required by duty and honour, he was, by a unanimous vote, found guilty. The court condemned the prisoner to degradation and to death, but at the same time recommended him to mercy. Two days afterwards, President MacMahon commuted the punishment of death to confinement for twenty years in a fortress, and remitted the ceremony, which, according to law, accompanies the sentence of degradation. He was, however, deprived of all his dignities, dismissed from the army, and sent to undergo his sentence at the Ile Sainte Marguerite, a small island just off Cannes, on the Mediterranean coast. Here Bazaine lived for nine months, enjoying a good deal of freedom, and constantly in the society of his wife and children and of his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Villette. On the plea that the health of the children was affected, Madame Bazaine left the island and sought an interview with Marshal MacMahon, the President of the Republic, in the hope that he might be induced to allow her husband to pass the rest of his days an exile, but not a prisoner. But the President declined to interfere; and it is believed that the coldness of his refusal induced Bazaine to try the chance of flight. On Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, he passed the evening in conversation with Colonel Villette, and on the following morning a rope was hanging down from the parapet of the fortress, and the prisoner was gone. It afterwards appeared that Madame Bazaine and her cousin had been waiting for him in a boat at the base of the rock. They took him on board a ship which was lying near, and he succeeded in escaping to Italy. He afterwards proceeded to Cologne (Aug. 14), spent a short time in England, and ultimately took up his residence in Madrid, where he arrived Nov. 17, 1874. In Sept. 1874, he addressed to the *New York Herald* an extended and elaborate apology for his conduct when in command of the French army within Metz.

BAZALGETTE, SIR JOSEPH WILLIAM, C.B., civil engineer, of French extraction, born in 1819, was educated at private schools, and, having been articled as a pupil to Sir John MacNeil, commenced business on his own account in 1842. He first became known to the public in 1848, when, having executed some drainage works in the North of Ireland, and having practised as a civil engineer in London, he succeeded Mr. Frank Forster as Engineer to the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. At that time he took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession as to the best system of drainage and water supply of towns. On the passing of the Metropolitan Management Act, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewer in London, he was appointed by public competition Engineer-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and in that capacity has planned and executed the extensive Main Drainage Works of London. As Consulting Engineer, he has issued reports on plans for the improved drainage of Port Louis, Mauritius (for the Colonial Government), Pesth (Hungary), Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Brussels, Oxford, Cambridge, St. Leonards, Folkestone, Norwich, Cheltenham Weston-super-Mare, and other places He first introduced subways for carrying the gas and water pipes and telegraph wires under the new metropolitan thoroughfares which he has constructed, to prevent the breaking up of the pavements and the obstruction of the traffic. He designed and

Digitized by Google

constructed the Thames embankment, on the north side of the river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall, and he also constructed a Thames embankment from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Bridge. He laid down a code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor Castle, May 12, 1874.

BAZLEY, SIR THOMAS, Bart., M.P., born at Gilnow, near Bolton, in 1797, was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (once the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). In 1818 he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread spinning concern in the trade, employing more than one thousand hands, and he established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Messrs. Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion he made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851; he served upon the Royal Commission for promoting the amalgamation of the Laws of the United Kingdom; and in 1855 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Imperial Exhibition. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former, and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life. In 1859 and in 1865 he was re-elected for Manchester at the head of the poll; but in 1868 he came in second, polling 14,192 votes against 15,486, recorded in favour of Mr. Birley, the Conservative candidate. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was third on the poll, the votes given for the three successful candidates being as follows:—Birley, 19,984; Callender, 19,649; Bazley, 19,325. He was created a Baronet in Oct. 1869.

BEACH, THE RIGHT HON. SIR MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS, Bart., M.P., eldest son of the late Sir Michael Hicks Hicks-Beach, the eighth baronet, by his wife Harriett Vittoria, daughter of John Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, was born in Portugal Street, London, in 1837. From Eton he was sent to Christ Church, Oxford (B.A. 1858; M.A. 1861), and in July 1864 he was elected M.P. for East Gloucestershire, which constituency he still represents in the Conservative interest. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Poor Law Board from Feb. till Dec. 1868, with the exception of a few weeks, during which he was Under-Secretary for the Home Department. When the Conservatives again came into office in Feb. 1874, Sir M. H. Beach was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. He served as a member of the Royal Commission on Friendly Societies.

BEAL, JAMES, was born Feb. 18, 1829, in Sloane Square, Chelsea, and educated at private schools. He took an active part as the colleague of James Taylor, the founder of the Freehold Land movement, in establishing Land and Building Societies. Mr. Beal lectured several nights weekly for years in London,

Digitized by Google

the provinces, and through Scotland, and contributed largely to the *Freeholder*. In consequence of the ritualistic practices of the curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, he brought the well-known suit, afterwards merged in a similar suit brought by Mr. Westerton, and known as "Westerton and Beal *v.* Liddell," which was the commencement of the movement which culminated in the Public Worship Regulation Act of 1874. When the gas companies of London privately "districted" the metropolis, he conducted, on behalf of twenty-five vestries, as hon. secretary to the delegates, the parliamentary inquiries in 1857-60, and mainly secured the passing of the Metropolis Gas Act, 1860, and subsequently the City of London Gas Act, 1868. He was largely instrumental, acting as hon. secretary, in the return of the late J. Stuart Mill as M.P. for Westminster in 1865, and he has been a prominent politician in Westminster since 1852. Mr. Beal has devoted much time to parliamentary inquiries into the government and taxation of the metropolis. He was examined before the committees of the House in 1861 and 1867, and proposed the scheme adopted by Mr. Mill, and embodied in the three bills introduced by him and by the late Mr. C. Buxton, to establish a municipal government for the metropolis; and he is chairman of the Electoral Reform Association. Mr. Beal is the author of "Free Trade in Land," 1855, an inquiry into the social and commercial influence of the laws of succession and the system of entail; of pamphlets against the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, on Direct Taxation, &c. He was a frequent contributor to the *Atlas*, and wrote in that journal a History of all the great Joint Stock Banks. Mr. Beal took an active part in all the movements led by Mr. Bright and the late Mr. Cobden.

BEALE, LIONEL SMITH, M.D., F.R.S., Physician to King's College Hospital, and Professor of Pathological Anatomy in King's College, London, formerly Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy, was born in London, in 1828, and educated in King's College School. He was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1859, is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Medical Society of Sweden, of the Microscopical Societies of New York and California, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, the Microscopical, and the Pathological Societies, the Quekett Club, &c., and the author of several works on medicine, physiology, medical chemistry, and the microscope. Among them are "The Microscope in its Application to Practical Medicine;" "How to Work with the Microscope;" "The Structure of the Tissues of the Body;" "Protoplasm: or, Life, Matter, and Mind;" "Disease Germs, their supposed and real Nature, and on the Treatment of Diseases caused by their Presence;" "Life Theories, their Influence upon Religious Thought" (1871); "The Mystery of Life: Facts and Arguments against the Physical Doctrine of Vitality, in reply to Dr. Gull" (1871); "The Anatomy of the Liver;" "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man," in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd and Mr. Bowman. He has contributed several memoirs to the Royal Society, on the structure of the liver, on the distribution of nerves to muscle, on the anatomy of nerve-fibres and nerve-centres, &c., which are published in the "Philosophical Transactions," and in the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society. He is the editor of the "Archives of Medicine," and has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times and Gazette*, the *Medical and Chirurgical Review*, the *Microscopical Journal*, &c.

BEALE, THOMAS WILLERT, born in London in 1831, is the author of several hundreds of musical compositions, duets, quartets, and songs. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1863. He is engaged in

Digitized by Google

general literature, fiction, and criticism, and has contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals under the *nom de plume*, "Walter Maynard." Mr. Beale is the author of a book called "The Enterprising Impresario," containing personal reminiscences of Grisi, Mario, Viardot, Meyerbeer, Rossini, and Lablache.

BEALES, EDMOND, M.A., was born at Newnham, a suburb of Cambridge, July 3, 1803, being a son of the late Mr. Samuel Pickering Beales, a merchant of that town, who obtained much local celebrity by his zeal as a political reformer. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School, and next at Eton, where he was a contemporary of Praed and Moultrie, and also of Mr. Spencer Walpole, with whom he was destined many years afterwards to come into memorable collision in public life. While at Eton he was one of the contributors to the *Etonian*, a periodical which made some noise in its day. From Eton he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a leading member of the "Union" debating society, with Austen, Macaulay, Cockburn, Lytton, Benbow, and others. He was elected to a scholarship at Trinity in 1824, graduating B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1828. Called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 25, 1830, he practised as an equity draughtsman and conveyancer. During several years Mr. Beales took a prominent part in foreign politics. He earnestly promoted the earliest demonstrations on behalf of the Polish refugees, was a member of the "Polish Exiles' Friends Society," of the "Literary Association of the Friends of Poland," founded by Thomas Campbell, and afterwards presided over by Lord Dudley Stuart; was President himself subsequently of the "Polish National League;" Chairman of the Circassian Committee; member of the Emancipation Society during the American Civil War, of the Jamaica Committee under Mr. John Stuart Mill, and of the Garibaldi Committee. It was in connection with Garibaldi's visit to England, in 1864, that Mr. Beales's name first became known to the general public. He then defended the right of the people to meet on Primrose Hill, and a conflict with the police occurred. He at that time published a pamphlet on the Right of Public Meeting. But it is as President of the Reform League that Mr. Beales is best known. In 1864 an effort was put forth for a great political agitation in connection with Trades Societies, started by Messrs. George Odger, W. R. Cremer, and George Howell. The first public meeting of the new association was held in the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Mr. Beales, who, from that time until his promotion to the judicial bench, was identified with the principles of Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. The outbreak of the American war, and other circumstances, prevented for a time the active working of the Association; but in the spring of 1865 it developed itself under the name of the Reform League. On Jan. 16, 1866, a deputation waited upon Earl Russell, and received from him a promise to introduce a Reform Bill early in the coming session, and to stand or fall by the result. This was followed by a conference in St. Martin's Hall, and many large meetings throughout the country. Then came the Government bill, which the League earnestly supported, and, after a protracted debate, its rejection by the House of Commons. The League now recommenced its agitation for Manhood Suffrage and the Ballot. Then followed gigantic meetings in Trafalgar Square, which the Conservative Government in vain endeavoured to suppress. Sir Richard Mayne, the First Commissioner of Police, issued a notice to the effect that the meeting announced for July 2, 1866, would not be permitted. Mr. Beales, however, stated his full determination to attend the meeting, and hold the Government responsible

Digitized by Google

for all breaches of the peace. This step led Sir Richard Mayne to withdraw the prohibition, and the meeting of 69,000 persons was held without a single breach of the law. Then came the memorable 23rd of July, and the immense gathering at Hyde Park, when Mr. Beales exhibited great courage and coolness. On July 25th he was requested by Mr. Walpole, the Home Secretary, to go to the park and get the people out, which Mr. Beales accordingly did. The mission of the League was virtually at an end when Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill passed in 1867; Mr. Beales resigned the Presidency March 10, 1869, and three days later the League was formally dissolved. Mr. Beales was a revising barrister for Middlesex from 1862 to 1866, when, in consequence of the active part he had taken in political agitation, the Lord Chief Justice, Sir Alexander Cockburn, declined to reappoint him. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Tower Hamlets in 1868. In Sept. 1870, Lord Chancellor Hatherley appointed him judge for the County Court Circuit No. 35, comprising Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire, and parts of Bedfordshire and Essex. Mr. Beales is the author of various pamphlets on Poland and Circassia, and Parliamentary Reform; also of a work on the Reform Act of 1867. Several of his speeches on the subject of Reform and the Elective Franchise have been published in a pamphlet form.

BEARD, JAMES H., a painter, born at Buffalo, New York, in 1815. In early youth he was taken to Painesville, Ohio, where, at the age of 14, he began to paint portraits, after having received only four lessons from a travelling artist. He finally settled as a portrait painter in Cincinnati. In 1846 he produced his first original composition, "The North Carolina Emigrants," which at once established his reputation as a genre painter. Among his other works are, "Long Bill," "The Land Speculator," and "Out all Night," which has been engraved in London. Of late years he has devoted himself to painting animals.

BEARD, WILLIAM H., brother of the preceding, was born at Painesville, Ohio, about 1824. At the age of 21 he took up portrait painting, and about 1850 opened a studio in Buffalo, New York, where he soon devoted himself especially to genre and animal painting. After visiting Europe in 1858-60, he settled in New York. In many of his works, bears, apes, and other animals enact scenes from the drama of human life. Among his most characteristic works are "Bears on a Bender," "Bear Dance," and "Watchers."

BEATTIE, WILLIAM, M.D., was born at Dalton, Dumfriesshire, and entered, in 1807, Clarencefield Academy, in that county. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh in 1818; prosecuted his studies in France, Italy, and Germany; settled in London, and became Licentiate and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He is author of illustrated histories of "Scotland," "Switzerland," "The Waldenses," "Castles and Abbeys of England," "Three Residences at German Courts," "The Pilgrim in Italy," "Polynesia," and other works. Among his publications on subjects connected with his profession are a Latin treatise "On Pulmonary Consumption," "The Danube," "Home Climates," and "Worthing." Several of his works have been translated into French and German. Dr. Beattie was the literary executor of the poet Campbell, and editor of his "Life and Letters." He was for three years physician and secretary, and for nine years physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. He was also a personal friend of the poets Rogers and Campbell, both of whom he attended in their last hours; and by his exertions a statue was erected to the former in the "Poets' Corner," Westminster Abbey. Dr. Beattie is Foreign Secretary to the British Archæological Society, Fellow of the Ethnological Society, Member

Digitized by Google

of the Historical Institute, and of the Institut d'Afrique, Paris.

BEAUFORT (DUKE OF), HENRY CHARLES FITZROY SOMERSET, Marquis and Earl of Worcester, Earl of Glamorgan, Viscount Grosmont, &c., was born Feb. 1, 1824, and married July 3, 1845, Georgiana Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Earl Howe, by whom he has issue. His grace, who is a Conservative in politics, and succeeded his father as eighth duke Nov. 17, 1853, is Lieut.-Colonel in the army, was Master of the Horse under Earl Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was re-appointed to that office under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866.

BEAUREGARD, PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT, a Confederate general in the American civil war, was born at New Orleans, Louisiana, about 1817. He graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1838, and was at first assigned to the artillery, whence he was subsequently transferred to the corps of engineers. He served in the Mexican war, was twice wounded, and commended for his gallantry in General Scott's despatches. He was promoted to a captaincy of engineers in 1853, and was on duty, superintending the erection of Government buildings in New Orleans, and fortifications on the Gulf coast till Jan. 1861, when he was for five days (Jan. 23-28) Superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. He resigned Feb. 20, 1861, joined the Confederates, and commenced the civil war by the bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He was in actual command of the Southern troops at Bull Run, July 21, 1861, in which the Federals experienced so disastrous a reverse; for this service he was made a brigadier-general. He was second in command, under Gen. Sydney A. Johnston, at the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburgh Landing, Tennessee, April 6, 1862; and in the summer and autumn of 1863 successfully defended Charleston and its outworks when besieged by Gen. Gilmore. He was subsequently connected with the army of Joseph E. Johnston up to the time of that general's surrender, in April, 1865. At the close of the war he had attained the rank of full general, the highest grade in the service. Since the termination of the war, General Beauregard has resided in the Southern States, and is president of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Mississippi Railroad.

BECKER, BERNARD H., author and journalist, born in 1833, has for several years past been attached to *All the Year Round*. He has written a large number of original stories and sketches in that journal. In 1874 he produced "Scientific London"—an account of the rise, progress, and condition of the great scientific institutions of the capital. Mr. Becker contributes regularly to the daily press, and also to the scientific journals of the period.

BECKER, CHARLES FERDINAND, organist and musical composer, born at Leipsic, June 17, 1804, studied music in his native city, and became at the age of fourteen years organist of the church of St. Nicholas. His first work was published in 1828, and was quickly followed by others; amongst which may be named a "Choral-book," a collection of psalm and hymn tunes (1844); "Choral Melodies" (1841); "On the Choral Collections of various Christian Churches (1841); "The Choral Compositions of the XVIth and XVIIth Centuries" (1847); and "The Composers of the XIXth Century" (1849). His library of music is one of the most extensive in Germany.

BECKLES, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HYNDMAN, D.D., son of the late John Alleyne Beckles, Esq. (descended from the Beckles family of Durham), was born in Barbadoes, in 1816, received his education at Codrington College, Barbadoes, and after holding different cures in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop of Sierra-Leone in 1859. He resigned that see in 1870, being succeeded in

Digitized by Google

it by Dr. Cheetham. In the same year he was appointed rector of Wootton, Dover. He has since obtained the vicarage of St. Peter's, Bethnal Green, London.

BECKX, PETER JOHN, General of the Jesuits, was born at Sichem, in Belgium, Feb. 8, 1795, and educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus, at Hildesheim, in Oct. 1819. His superiors soon perceived that he possessed rare abilities, and employed him on several delicate missions. When the Duke Ferdinand of Anhalt-Köthen became a convert to the Catholic religion, young Beckx was appointed his confessor, and he officiated for some years as priest of the new Catholic church which was built at Köthen. After the decease of the Duke he continued at the court with his widow, the Countess Julia, whom, at a later period, he accompanied to Vienna. In 1847 he was appointed procurator for the province of Austria, and in this capacity he went to the college of procurators at Rome. In the following year the Jesuits were temporarily driven from Austria, and consequently Father Beckx, being unable to return to that country, repaired to Belgium, and was nominated rector of the college belonging to his order at Louvain. When the Jesuits were re-established in Austria, he zealously supported the projects of the Government, which were highly favourable to the interests of the Church. He lent his powerful aid to the Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Szeitowsky, who succeeded in obtaining the reinstatement of the Jesuits in that portion of the empire, and founding the noviciate at Tyrnau. Being sent to the assembly summoned at Rome in 1853, to choose a successor to Father Roothan, he was elected Superior of the Order. The success of the Jesuits since that time, especially in non-Catholic countries, is due, in no slight degree, to the ability and foresight of Father Beckx. Besides some minor writings and occasional discourses, he has published a "Month of Mary" (Vienna, 1843), which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into many languages.

BECQUEREL, ANTOINE-CÉSAR, physician and member of the Institute, born at Châtillon-sur-Loing (Loiret), March 7, 1788; quitted the Polytechnic School in 1808 as officer of engineers, and served in Spain under General Suchet. On his return in 1813 he was made Inspector of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he again served in the French army, and in 1815 quitted the military service, after having resigned his commission as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers. His first publications related to geology and mineralogy, but electricity soon absorbed his attention. In 1829 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, became Professor of Physics in the Museum of Natural History, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour, May 1, 1831. M. Becquerel has been a voluminous writer on chemistry and electricity, and his industry in the collection of facts is very remarkable. His principal works are, "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (Paris, 1834-40); "Traité d'Électro-Chimie;" "Traité de Physique appliquée à la Chimie et aux Sciences Naturelles;" and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel (born in Paris, March 24, 1820), "Éléments de Physique terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855), &c. He invented a new psychometer in 1866.

BEDDOE, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., born at Bewdley, in Worcestershire, September 21, 1826, was educated at Bridgenorth School, University College, London, and the University of Edinburgh. He graduated B.A. at London in 1851, and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1853. Dr. Beddoe served on the civil medical staff during the Crimean war. Since then he has practised as a physician at Clifton, and held sundry hospital appointments. He was president of the

Digitized by Google

Anthropological Society in 1869 and 1870, and he has been a member of the council of the British Association for several years. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1873. Dr. Beddoe has written numerous papers, medical, statistical, and anthropological, and he has largely applied the numerical method to ethnology. His principal works are, "Stature and Bulk of Man in the British Isles," 1869-70; "Origin of the English Nation" (unpublished, but took 1st prize, £150, of the Welsh National Eisteddfod); "Relations of Temperament and Complexion to Disease;" "On Hospital Dietaries;" and "Comparison of Mortality in England and Australia." He is joint author of the "Anthropological Instructions for Travellers" of the British Association.

BEDELL, GREGORY THURSTON, D.D., a bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, born at Hudson, New York, Aug. 27, 1817. He was educated at Bristol College, Pennsylvania, and at the Theological Seminary of Virginia; was ordained in 1840, and became rector at Westchester, Penn. From 1853 to 1859 he was rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, and in 1859 became Assistant Bishop of Ohio. He has published several sermons and addresses.

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, an American educator and writer, born at East Hampton, New York, Sept. 6, 1800. She is the eldest daughter of Lyman Beecher, D.D. (born 1775, died 1863), who was for nearly half a century the foremost Congregational clergyman in America. She was educated under her father's direction, at Litchfield, Connecticut. After leaving school she sustained a great loss by the death, by shipwreck, of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. From this great affliction she slowly emerged, and gradually found comfort in a life of activity and usefulness. In 1822 she established a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in theology and mental and moral philosophy. In 1832 she removed with her father to Cincinnati, and for two years was principal of a female seminary in that city. Having been compelled by failing health to resign this, she devised a plan for female Christian education, to be promoted through a national board, with normal schools and competent teachers. The completion of this scheme has been the object of her life, and for its promotion she has written several of her best works. She has published "Domestic Service;" "Duty of American Women to their Country;" "Housekeeper's Receipt Book" (New York, 1845); "The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women" (Boston, 1851); "Treatise on Domestic Economy;" "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "Physiology and Calisthenics" (1856); "Common Sense applied to Religion" (1857), and several essays and treatises on the Education of Women, and the best means of attaining their true place in society, among which are "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness," and "The American Woman's Home." She has been for several years past actively engaged in the effort to establish a university for women, which should be amply endowed and provided with all the means for imparting the highest instruction.

BEECHER, CHARLES, an American clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1815. In 1844 he was ordained as a clergyman, and was for a time a pastor in Newark, New Jersey. He has published "The Incarnation; or Pictures of the Virgin and her Son," with an introduction by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe (New York, 1849); "Review of the Spiritual Manifestations" (New York, 1853); and "Pen Pictures of the Bible" (New York, 1855). He ac-

Digitized by Google

companied his sister, Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, on her first visit to England, and was with her joint author of "The Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," and acted as the editor of "The Life of Lyman Beecher." He also aided his brother, Henry Ward Beecher, in the compilation of "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes."

BEECHER, EDWARD, D.D., eldest son of Lyman Beecher, was born at East Hampton, New York, in 1804. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of pastor at Park Street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, from 1838 to 1844; and that of pastor at Salem Street Church, Boston, from 1846 to 1856. He has been since 1856 pastor of a Congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois. He is the author of "Baptism: its Imports and Modes;" "The Conflict of Ages;" "Papal Conspiracy Exposed," and "The Concord of the Ages."

BEECHER-STOWE, HARRIET ELIZABETH, an American authoress, daughter of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1812. She was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford in 1829, afterwards removed with her relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati, and was married in 1836 to the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D., Professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. In the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote for the magazines several tales and sketches, which were afterwards collected under the title of "The May Flower." During her intervals of leisure amidst family cares, she continued to contribute to the periodicals sketches and short stories; but, apart from one or two Sunday-school books, she attempted nothing of more importance until 1850, when, her husband having accepted the Professorship of Natural and Revealed Religion in Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, she contributed to the *National Era*, an anti-slavery paper, published at Washington, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," as a serial. When the story was completed, she long and vainly sought a publisher for it, until a young Boston publisher finally consented to bring it out in 1852. It met with unequalled success; 313,000 copies were sold in the United States within three years and a half, and in all, over half a million copies, including a German edition prepared there. In Great Britain its sale was enormous. It was translated into twenty different languages, including Welsh, Russian, Armenian, Arabic, Chinese, and Japanese; there were fourteen different German and four different French versions; and it was dramatized in various forms. She subsequently published "A Peep into Uncle Tom's Cabin for Children" (1853); and "The Christian Slave: a Drama," founded on "Uncle Tom's Cabin" (1855). As some of the statements of fact in the work were denied, Mrs. Stowe published, in 1853, "A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin," giving the original facts and statements on which it was based. She visited Europe in 1853, and the results of her observations were published in 1854, in "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands." A little work entitled "Geography for My Children," was published in 1855, and the next year appeared her second anti-slavery novel, "Dred: a Tale of the Dismal Swamp." In her subsequent works, Mrs. Stowe has delineated the quaint old domestic life of New England of fifty or a hundred years ago. Her other published works are "Our Charley, and what to do with Him" (1859); "The Minister's Wooing," a tale of Newport, Rhode Island, in the latter part of the eighteenth century (1859); "The Pearl of Orr's Island" (1862); "Agnes of Sorrento" (1862); "Reply on behalf of the Women of America to the Christian Address of many thousand Women of Great

Digitized by Google

Britain" (1863); "The Ravages of a Carpet" (1864); "House and Home Papers" (1864); "Religious Poems" (1865); "Stories about Our Dogs" (1865); "Little Foxes" (1865); "Queer Little People" (1867); "Daisy's First Winter, and other Stories" (1867); "The Chimney Corner" (1868); "Men of Our Times; or, Leading Patriots of the Day" (1868); "Old Town Folks" (1869); "Little Pussy Willow" (1870); "Pink and White Tyranny" (1871); "My Wife and I" (1872), and other works; and "The American Woman's Home; or, Principles of Domestic Science," in association with her sister, Miss Catherine E. Beecher, 1869. In Sept. 1869, Mrs. Stowe contributed to the *Atlantic Monthly* and to *Macmillan's Magazine*, as in some sort a reply to the Countess Guiccioli's "Recollections of Lord Byron," an article entitled "The True Story of Lady Byron's Life," in which she accused Lord Byron of incest. This article evoked a storm of literary criticism almost unprecedented, and the tempest was by no means allayed by the publication in 1870 of Mrs. Stowe's work, entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated." Mrs. Stowe has also been for some time one of the editors of *Hearth and Home*, and a contributor to the *Independent* and other periodicals. Her home is in Hartford, Connecticut, but she passes much of her time in Florida, where she has an orange plantation.

BEECHER, HENRY WARD, an American clergyman, son of Lyman Beecher, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, June 24, 1813. He graduated at Amherst College in 1834, and studied theology under his father at the Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, in 1837, removed in 1839 to Indianapolis, and became pastor of the Plymouth Congregation Church at Brooklyn, New York, in 1847. From the date of his settlement in Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher has drawn around him the largest congregation of any preacher in America. His church edifice, which has seating capacity for nearly 3,000 persons, has not only always been full both in fair weather and foul, when it was known that he would preach, but the aisles and vestibules are also filled, and often hundreds go away from inability to find a foothold within the church. His church has a membership of over 2,000. This extraordinary attendance is the result of Mr. Beecher's fine oratorical powers, his remarkable ability in description and illustration, his originality, his strongly sympathetic nature, and his intense earnestness. But so large is the measure of his vitality and his capacity for work, that during his whole career as a clergyman he has mingled to a greater extent than almost any other preacher and pastor of his denomination in matters not directly professional. In Indiana he was editor of an agricultural paper, and cultivated flowers extensively. In Brooklyn he was soon known as an earnest opponent of slavery, and an advocate of temperance, peace, and other reforms, and very early came to be in demand as a platform orator and lecturer, not only on these but other popular topics. From the date of the establishment of the *Independent* newspaper to 1858, he was a constant contributor to its columns, and from 1861 to 1863 its chief editor. He has been since 1870 the editor in chief of the *Christian Union*, a weekly religious paper of large size, and is a constant contributor to several other papers and periodicals. He has collected a very fine gallery of paintings and some choice sculptures; and at his country seat at Peekshill, New York, has one of the finest and best-regulated farms and flower-gardens in the United States. Mr. Beecher has twice visited Europe, and the last time (in 1864) addressed large audiences in the principal cities of Great Britain on the questions evolved by the Civil War, then raging in the United States. In 1871, a parishioner

Digitized by Google

of Mr. Beecher founded a lectureship on "The Best Methods of Preaching" in the Yale College Divinity School, and stipulated that his Pastor should be the lecturer. The first course of these lectures was given in 1872. His regular weekly sermons, as taken down by stenographic reporters, have been printed since 1859, and now form about 15 volumes, under the title of "The Plymouth Pulpit." Besides these he has published "Lectures to Young Men;" "Industry and Idleness;" "Life Thoughts;" two series, one edited by Edna Dean Proctor, the other by Augusta Moore; "Sermons on Liberty and War;" "The Plymouth Collection of Hymns and Tunes;" Norwood," a novel, originally published in *The New York Ledger;* "Sermons from Published and Unpublished Sources," (2 vols. 1870); "Life of Christ" (vols. I. and II., 1871-72); and "Yale Lectures on Preaching" (1872). In the summer of 1874, Mr. Theodore Tilton, formerly his associate, and afterwards his successor in the editorship of the *Independent*, charged him through the newspapers with criminality with Mrs. Tilton. A committee of the Plymouth congregation reported that this charge was without any foundation, but meanwhile Mr. Tilton commenced a civil suit against Mr. Beecher, laying his damages at $100,000.

BEECHER, THOMAS KENNICUT, youngest son of Lyman Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, Feb. 10, 1824. He graduated in 1843 at Illinois College, of which his brother Edward was president, and engaged in teaching. Subsequently he became pastor of a Congregational Church in Williamsburg, New York, and in 1857 at Elmira, New York. He has published a volume, "Our Seven Churches" (1870).

BEESLY, EDWARD SPENCER, was born at Feckenham, Worcestershire, in 1831, and educated at Wadham College, Oxford. He was appointed Assistant-Master of Marlborough College in 1854, and Professor of History in University College, London, in 1860. Professor Beesly is the author of several review articles, pamphlets, &c., on historical, political, and social questions, treated from the Positivist point of view.

BEHIC, ARMAND, statesman, born at Bayonne, in 1808, appointed at an early age to the Administration of Finances, was attached to the Treasury of the Army in the expedition to Algiers, and became Inspector of Finances, in which position he made several journeys to the colonies, especially the Antilles. He quitted this department to join the Ministry of Marine, and became Secretary-General. He entered the Chamber as Deputy for Avesnes in 1846, and was charged with the examination of the law relating to the railway from Paris to Lyons. In 1849 he was named a representative of the people, and shortly afterwards entered the Council of State, in which he remained until 1851, when he undertook the superintendence of the foundries of Vierzon. In 1853 he became Inspector-General of the Maritime service of the Messageries Impériales, and afterwards Director. He took an active part in the matter of transports for the Crimean expedition, and gave great impulse to the Indo-China service, and to all the details of the administration. He has been successively a member of the council of administration for public buildings, president of the commission for the organization of colonial banks, member of the Council-General of Bouches-du-Rhône for the canton of Ciotat. He was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour, Oct. 3, 1860, and succeeded M. Rouher as Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, June 23, 1863, which office he held till Jan. 1867, when he was appointed a Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

BELCHER, SIR EDWARD, K.C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., rear-admiral, son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grand-

Digitized by Google

son of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, was born in 1799, entered the Navy in 1812, and became lieutenant in 1818. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as assistant-surveyor to Capt. Beechy, in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen. In 1830 he was appointed to command H.M.S. *Ætna*, employed on the survey of the coast of Africa; and also in the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards fitted H.M. ships the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From Nov. 1836, to Aug. 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, surveying the Pacific, subsequently in the war operations of China; and of this voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. During this latter service, in 1841, he executed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and made a reconnaissance which contributed greatly to the successes of Sir Hugh (afterwards Lord) Gough and Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On that occasion he destroyed twenty-eight Chinese war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, with the Companionship of the Bath, and in 1843 the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. Sir E. Belcher, who was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on surveying service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red in 1864; became a Vice-Admiral on the retired list in 1866; was created a K.C.B. in 1867; and attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in Nov. 1872. Admiral Belcher is the author of "A Treatise on Surveying," and "Narrative of a Voyage round the World, performed in H.M.S. *Sulphur*, during the years 1836-42."

BELCREDI, COUNT RICHARD, Austrian statesman, of an ancient noble family, was born Feb. 12, 1823. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and in 1862 was promoted to the post of governmental chief in that province. In May, 1863, he was Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of May 27, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it is generally admitted that during his administration in Bohemia he was upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs. Count Belcredi, appointed Minister of State for Austria, and President of the Council of Ministers at Vienna, July 27, 1865, resigned in Feb. 1867.

BELGIANS, KING OF THE. (*See* LEOPOLD II.)

BELL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., appointed by the Duke of York to the 34th regiment, in March, 1811; served with the Duke of Wellington, until the termination of the war in the Peninsula in 1814. He was first engaged in the action of Arroyo-de-Molinos, in Spain, capturing the 34th regiment of French infantry, with Prince d'Arembergh, General Lebrun, forty other officers, and 1,500 men. He served at the second and final siege of Badajoz; capture of Fort Napoleon, and bridge at Almaraz on the Tagus; the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Pass of

Digitized by Google

Maya, and Roncesvalles; the retreat from Burgos and Madrid; the actions of July 30 and 31 against D'Erlong's corps, near Pampeluna; the battles of Nivelle, Nieve, Bayonne, St. Pierre, Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse, and various skirmishes. He was afterwards employed at Ceylon and in the East Indies, and served in Ava during the first Burmese war. In 1837-38 he served in Canada, and was actively employed during the rebellion there, particularly in the capture of St. Charles and St. Eustace. He commanded the fort and garrison of Couteau-du-Lac, an important position in the River St. Lawrence, and received the thanks of the commander of the forces, the late Lord Seaton, and his Brevet-Majority for his services. He served in Gibraltar, Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Mediterranean, Turkey, and in the Crimean campaign of 1854-55, commanding the Royal regiment in the battles of the Alma and Inkermann. At the siege of Sebastopol he was wounded, and honourably mentioned in the despatches of Lord Raglan. Lieutenant-General Bell, who served in the Royal regiment for thirty years, having previously seen much service in the 34th and 45th regiments, has received the War Medal, with seven clasps, for Badajoz, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nieve, Orthes, and Toulouse (slightly wounded); the Indian medal for Ava; the Crimean medal with three clasps, for Alma, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and the Turkish medal. He is a K.C.B., a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and has been decorated with the Imperial Order of the Medjidie. He received the Colonelcy of the 104th regiment (Bengal Fusiliers), Oct. 23, 1863, and was transferred in 1867 to the 32nd regiment of the line, and subsequently was appointed to his old corps, "the Royal regiment," as Colonel in Chief. His "Rough Notes by an Old Soldier during Fifty Years' Service," containing an account of his military career, appeared in 1867.

BELL, Isaac Lowthian, F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Bell, was born in 1816. After completing his studies of physical science at Edinburgh University, and the Sorbonne at Paris, he entered the chemical and iron works at Walker. These, under his subsequent management, were extended. In 1850 he became connected with the chemical works at Washington, in the county of Durham, then in the hands of his father-in-law, the late H. L. Pattinson, F.R.S. Under his direction they were greatly enlarged, and an extensive establishment was constructed for the manufacture of oxychloride of lead, a pigment discovered by Mr. Pattinson. In 1873 he ceased to be a partner in these works, which are now carried on by Mr. Pattinson's other sons-in-law. Mr. Bell, in connection with his brothers, Messrs. Thomas and John Bell, founded, in 1852, the Clarence Works on the Tees, one of the earliest and now one of the largest iron-smelting concerns on that river, which these gentlemen carry on in connection with extensive collieries and ironstone mines. Mr. Bell has been a frequent contributor to various learned societies on subjects connected with the metallurgy of iron, and has recently completed a very elaborate experimental research on the chemical phenomena of the blast furnace. He is at present an Alderman of Newcastle-on-Tyne, of which town he has filled the office of Sheriff, and was twice elected Mayor, the last time in order to receive the members of the British Association at their meeting in the year 1863. Mr. Bell was a candidate for the representation of North Durham in Parliament at the general election of Dec., 1868, but was unsuccessful. At the general election of Feb., 1874, however, he was elected by that constituency in the Liberal interest, but on petition was unseated. He again contested the seat at the election consequent on the petition, but was unsuccessful.

BELL, General Sir John,

Digitized by Google

G.C.B., entered the army as ensign August 1, 1805, served in Sicily in 1806 and 1807, and in the latter year obtained his lieutenancy. From July, 1808, to Feb., 1809, and again from May, 1809, to July, 1814, he served in the Peninsula and in France, and was present at the battle of Vimiera, the action at the bridge of Almeida, the battle of Busaco, all the actions during the retreat of the French from Portugal, the sieges and stormings of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the action at the heights of Castrillos, the battle of Salamanca, the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1814 he became Lieut.-Colonel, and served until June, 1815, with the army employed against Louisiana. His other commissions date as follows:—Colonel, May 6, 1831; Major-General, Nov. 23, 1841; Lieut.-General, Nov. 11, 1851; General, June 15, 1860; and Colonel of the 4th (the King's Own Royal) regiment of foot, Dec. 26, 1853. He has received the Gold Cross for the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse; the Silver War Medal with six clasps for other battles and sieges, and was knighted in 1860.

BELL, JOHN, sculptor, born in Norfolk, in 1811, exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle-slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and again at the International Exhibition in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the new Houses of Parliament was that of "Lord Falkland." Among his other works, which are almost wholly of the poetic class, may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood," an "Andromeda" (a bronze), purchased by the Queen, which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall; also "Miranda," "Imogen," "The Last Kiss," "The Dove's Refuge," "Herod Stricken on his Throne," "Lalage," "The Cross of Prayer," "The Octoroon," "Una and the Lion," "Cromwell," "James Montgomery," the poet, at Sheffield, various busts and statuettes, &c. At Westminster Hall, in 1844, the sculptor appeared as a draughtsman with a cartoon, entitled "The Angel of the Pillar," one of a series of "Compositions from the Liturgy," which have since been published. He executed the Wellington monument in Guildhall, with colossal figures of Peace and War; and the marble statue of Armed Science at Woolwich. Among his public works are the "Guards' Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and the Crimean Artillery Memorial on the Parade at Woolwich. Mr. Bell, who is the author of a "Free-Hand Drawing-Book for the Use of Artisans," "Primary Sensations of the Mind," "The Drama of Ivan," &c., has devoted some attention to decorative art, having introduced, twenty-five years ago, the ornamental corn bread-platters in wood, and bread-knives, which have since become a trade, women and children being much employed in the carving of the platters and handles. Also in 1859 he received the medal of the Society of Arts for the origination of the principle of Entasis and definite proportions applied to the obelisk; and he was one of the sculptors employed in the completion of the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park, his portion being the colossal group of the United States directing the progress of America, to occupy the north-west angle of the base, which has been for some time completed. He is occupied in various works for town and country, which, however, are rarely

Digitized by Google

exhibited except in the situation for which they are executed, one of the last being the marble statue of the late Earl of Clarendon, in the great hall of the Foreign Office, Downing Street.

BELL, SIR SYDNEY SMITH, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1848; appointed a Puisne Judge at the Cape of Good Hope in 1851; First Puisne Judge there in 1858; and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in 1868. He was knighted by letters patent, Oct. 9, 1869.

BELL, THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born Oct. 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner; entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an Honorary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1815, of the Geological Society in 1817, of the Royal Society in 1828, was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859, was Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and President of the Linnæan Society from 1853 till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1860, and is a member of the Cæsarian Academy "Naturæ Curiosorum," under the title of "Linnæus." He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1858, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that Academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth," "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain," "Natural History of British Mammalia," "Natural History of British Reptiles," "Natural History of British Crustacea," "A Monograph of the Testudinata" in folio, not completed, and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnæan, Geologogical, and Zoological Societies, and other publications. He has now (1875) nearly completed a new edition, with numerous additional letters and a memoir, of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," at which place he resides.

BELLAIRS, THE REV. HENRY WALFORD, M.A., was educated at Shrewsbury School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, having taken his degree of B.A. in 1835. In the same year he was ordained to the curacy of Hunsingore, in Yorkshire. He became curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras, in 1837; and in the following year incumbent of Christ Church, Chester. Next he went to Buckley parsonage, in the parish of Hawarden, and from that place to the large and important sphere of St. Thomas, Stockport, with a population of more than 10,000 souls. After four years there, in 1843, on a partial failure of health, he accepted the office of Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, offered to him by the late Lord Wharncliffe, the then Lord President in Sir Robert Peel's administration. For twenty-eight years from that time he was uninterruptedly engaged in the work of elementary education, and at different periods he inspected all the counties in the south-west of England. Besides his official duties, Mr. Bellairs has been engaged in many other works of an educational character. He is the founder of the Ladies' College at Cheltenham. In conjunction with Dr. Temple, now Bishop of Exeter, he urged on the so-called "middle-class scheme," at a time when many influential persons were pressing the Government to

Digitized by Google

inspect the schools of the middle classes. Dr. Temple and Mr. Bellairs visited together both Universities, urged upon them the importance of examinations at certain provincial centres, and finally induced them to send accredited members of their bodies to undertake these examinations. Mr. Bellairs resigned the post of Inspector of Schools in Dec., 1871, on being presented to the Crown living of Nuneaton. He is the author of the "Church and School," and some other small works.

BELLOC, MADAME ANNE SWANTON LOUISE, wife of the director of the French Imperial School of Design, born at La Rochelle, Oct. 1, 1796, is the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has made the writings of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., popular in France, and has translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. Madame Belloc is best known for her labours in the cause of female education in France. Assisted by Mdlle. Montgolfier, she organized a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, some of which received the honours of the Académie, intended for the young.

BELLOWS, HENRY WHITNEY, D.D., was born at Boston, U.S., June 10, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, entered the Cambridge Divinity School in 1834, and was ordained pastor of the First Congregational (Unitarian) Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard University, in 1853, attracted much attention. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. In 1857 he published a "Defence of the Drama," which was sharply criticised, and delivered a series of lectures before the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on "The Treatment of Social Diseases." In 1859 he delivered an eloquent discourse, subsequently published at Cambridge, entitled, "The Suspense of Faith," in which he foreshadowed a nearer approach to Trinitarianism than had been previously supposed. His sympathies with all great humanitarian movements had always been strong, and in 1859 and 1860 he was active in the organization of sanitary conventions for the improvement of the health of the great cities of the United States. At the commencement of the civil war he was one of the first to perceive the necessity of an organization for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the vast army which was rapidly being called into the field, and it was due to his energetic action, more perhaps than to that of any of the other professional gentlemen connected with it, that the United States Sanitary Commission was organized in May, 1861, on so broad and efficient a basis. Of that commission he was president during its entire existence of about six years; and though he retained his pastoral charge during the whole period, he performed an amount of labour in connection with the commission which would have crushed most men, and had the satisfaction of knowing that the commission has been in every respect a grand success. In 1866 he visited Europe, and promoted the organization there of International Sanitary Commissions, which, in subsequent wars, proved of great benefit. He was, for some years, editor of the *Christian Examiner*, a Unitarian magazine, and is now the principal editor of *The Liberal Christian*, one of the organs of the Unitarian denomination. He has published a volume of sermons on "Christian Doctrine," and "The Old World in its New Face" (2 vols., 1868-69).

Digitized by Google

BELPER (LORD), EDWARD STRUTT, LL.D, F.R.S., the only son of Mr. William Strutt, a manufacturer of Derby, by Barbara, daughter of Thomas Evans, Esq., of the same place, born in 1801, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. In 1830 he was invited by his fellow-townsmen to represent the borough in the Liberal interest. In Sept. 1846, he accepted the post, which he resigned in March, 1848, of Chief Commissioner of Railways, being made a Privy Councillor. He was elected for Derby at every general election, from 1830 until 1847, though in the last-mentioned year he was unseated on petition, and remained out of Parliament until July, 1851, when he was elected for Arundel in the place of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the general election of 1852 he was, with Mr. John Walter, returned M.P. for Nottingham. On the resignation of Lord Derby's Ministry, in Dec. 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the peerage in 1856, and was made Lord-Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire in 1864. On July 29, 1871, he was unanimously elected to succeed the late Mr. George Grote as President of University College, London.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated painter of the Düsseldorf school, was born in Berlin, Dec. 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he became a student at the Düsseldorf Academy, under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is in the Cologne Museum. In 1833 he executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two Young Girls at the Fountain,"—which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the ruins of Jerusalem," which gained the gold medal. This picture, of which Weiss published a good lithograph, is in the private gallery of the Emperor of Germany. "Harvest" followed, which was engraved by Eichens. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, such as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. After having been appointed Professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden, he received the commission to decorate the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes, upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. The progress of this undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy. Bendemann executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts;" a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was afterwards erected at Sandstein; a portrait of the Emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Düsseldorf.

BENEDEK, LOUIS VON, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After undergoing the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian Army as a cornet in 1822, and attained the rank of colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling Gen. Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. Ordered in 1847 at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy, he took part in the memorable campaign of 1848

Digitized by Google

under Radetzky, distinguishing himself in the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. After this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, Gen. Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity, and distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was Governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical state of affairs in Italy, was soon after appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country. Summoned by the emperor to command the Austrian army in the war with Prussia, Gen. Benedek sustained a defeat at Sadowa, July 3, 1866, and was soon afterwards superseded by the Archduke Albert. In Nov., 1871, it was announced in this country that Marshal Benedek was dead; but the rumour was not confirmed.

BENEDETTI, VINCENT, a French diplomatist, of Italian extraction, born in Corsica, about 1815, was educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople, until May, 1859, when he was appointed to replace M. Bourée as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti, who declined to accept the office, was some months afterwards named Director of Political Affairs to the Foreign Minister; a position associated with the successful career of MM. de Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebre, and Thouvenel. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856, and he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, Grand Officer in June, 1860, and Grand Cross in 1866. Having been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government, he resigned when M. Thouvenel retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, Nov. 27, 1864. M. Benedetti obtained great notoriety in connection with the remarkable draft of a secret treaty between France and Prussia, which was published in the *Times* on the 25th of July, 1870, at the very commencement of the war between those two Powers. The document stated that the Emperor Napoleon III. would allow and recognise the Prussian acquisitions consequent upon the war against Austria; that the King of Prussia would promise to assist France in acquiring Luxemburg; that the Emperor would not oppose a Federal re-union of North and South Germany; that if the Emperor should occupy or conquer Belgium, the King should afford armed assistance to France against any other Power that might declare war against her in such case; and that the two Powers should conclude an offensive and defensive alliance. The publication of this extraordinary document caused great consternation and excitement throughout Europe. Its authenticity was not denied, but France declared that although M. Benedetti had written the document, he had done so at the dictation of Count Bismarck; whereas the latter statesman declared that through one channel or another France had incessantly demanded some compensation for not interfering with Prussia in her projects. Both statesmen agreed in saying that their respective sovereigns declined to sanction the treaty. On the outbreak of the war, M. Benedetti was of course recalled from Berlin; and since the fall of the Empire he has disappeared from public notice. In Oct., 1871, however, he published a pamphlet, in

Digitized by Google

which he threw upon Count Bismarck the whole responsibility of the draft treaty.

BENEDICT, SIR JULIUS, musician and composer, born at Stuttgart, Nov. 27, 1804, at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having commenced his studies under Hummel, at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him rather as a son than as a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the San Carlo and the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic attempt, an opera in two acts, called "Giacinta ed Ernesto," was produced at the Fondo; but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he more successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to Stuttgart, where this work, "I Portoghesi in Goa," which had been coldly received at Naples, found a more congenial audience. After a visit to Paris, and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chiefly at the instance of his friend, Madame Malibran. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, under the management of the late Mr. Mitchell. Here his operetta, "Un Anno ed un Giorno," originally produced at Naples in 1836, was well received; and after this Benedict turned his attention to the English musical stage. His first English opera, "The Gipsy's Warning," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success. His subsequent operas, "The Brides of Venice," and "The Crusaders," had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre, when under Mr. Bunn's management, he was the musical director. He has written many pieces for the pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, besides orchestral and vocal compositions of excellence. The musical festivals at Norwich, the London Monday Popular, and Liverpool Philharmonic concerts, have been for a considerable time under his direction. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Havannah, and shared in her unexampled success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England, he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was much approved. At the Norwich Festival in Sept., 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 his most popular opera, "The Lily of Killarney," was produced at Covent Garden, and subsequently at the principal theatres in Germany. A cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival of 1863, and afterwards performed in London, met with general approbation. Benedict's operetta, "The Bride of Song," for the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden, in 1864, was followed by a cantata, entitled "St. Cecilia," written for the Norwich Festival of 1866, which was received most favourably, and has since been produced successfully in the metropolis and the principal towns of the United Kingdom. His last choral work,—the Oratorio "St. Peter," written expressly for the Birmingham Musical Festival, 1870,

Digitized by Google

achieved an extraordinary success, and is considered by far his best composition. His first symphony, composed in 1873, met with great favour at its performance by the Crystal Palace Band. He conducted the Liverpool Festival in September, 1874, and has been appointed again conductor of the new Norwich Festival in 1875. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him by the Queen, March, 24, 1871. He is a corresponding member of the French Academy. He was also honoured by the Emperor of Austria and King of Würtemberg, who appointed him Knight-Commander of the Orders of Francis Joseph and Frederick, on the occasion of his seventieth anniversary in 1874; besides which he received the Decoration of the Crown of Prussia, Third Class of Italy, of Würtemberg, Leopold of Belgium, Gustav Wata of Sweden, Ernest August of Hanover, the Portuguese Order of Christ, and a testimonial subscribed by his numerous friends.

BENFEY, THEODORE, linguist, born at Noerten, near Göttingen, Jan. 28, 1809, was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller and Dissen. Having spent a year at Munich, he visited several other German universities, and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of comparative Grammar. Professor Benfey has published "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836); a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839-42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connection between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Handbook of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852-54), an abridgment of which, for the use of beginners, appeared in 1855; an article on "India," in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Grüber; and "The History of Oriental Philosophy in Germany since the beginning of the Nineteenth Century" (1869). Professor Benfey, who is a corresponding member of the Institute of France, has announced for publication "A Sanscrit-English Dictionary."

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PETER, an American lawyer and statesman, born in Santo Domingo in 1812, of Jewish parents, who emigrated to Savannah, Georgia, in 1816. He entered Yale College in 1825, but left without graduating. He went to New Orleans, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1834, and soon rose to a high rank in his profession. He entered prominently into politics, at first as a Whig, but afterwards attached himself to the Democratic party, in consequence of the position of the two parties on the slavery question. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1852, and re-elected in 1858. On Dec. 31, 1860, in a speech in the Senate, he avowed his adhesion to the Confederacy, and on Feb. 4, 1861, withdrew from the Senate, and was appointed Attorney-General in the provisional Confederate Government. In August he was appointed Acting Secretary of War, but resigned in Feb. 1862, on account of having been censured by a Congressional Committee. He, however, retained the confidence of President Davis, by whom he was appointed Secretary of State, retaining that position until the overthrow of the Confederacy. He then took up his residence in London, and entered successfully upon legal practice. In 1866 he published in London a "Treatise on the Law of Sale of Personal Property."

BENNETT, JOHN HUGHES, M.D., F.R.S.E., was born in London, Aug. 31, 1812, educated at the Grammar and Mount Radford Schools of Exeter, and commenced the study of medicine in 1829, as an articled pupil of the late Mr. William Sedgwick, surgeon,

Digitized by Google

of Maidstone, Kent. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1833, and received his degree in 1837, with the highest honours, obtaining a gold medal for the best surgical report, while Sir Charles Bell recommended his thesis on the Physiology and Pathology of the Brain as worthy of another. In the autumn of 1837 he founded in Paris the "Parisian Medical Society," of which he was the first president; and after studying in that city for two years he visited the universities of Germany, where he spent another two years, especially in Heidelberg and Berlin. On returning to Edinburgh in 1841, he published a work on "Cod-liver Oil," being the first to recommend the use of that valuable remedy in Great Britain for cases of consumption, scrofula, &c. In the November of that year, also, he made his *début* as a lecturer by giving a systematic course of instruction on Histology and the use of the Microscope, being the first of the kind ever delivered in this country. In 1843 he was appointed Pathologist to the Royal Infirmary, and commenced a long series of investigations in histology, morbid anatomy, and clinical medicine, which appeared in various medical journals and in separate works. In 1845 he discovered a remarkable disease of the blood, which he called Leucocythæmia, or white cell-blood, and he subsequently showed, in a work on this subject in royal 8vo, with coloured plates, its great importance to our knowledge of the functions of chylification and sanguification. In the same year he published a case of poisoning by hemlock, and finally settled a question long debated by botanists and toxicologists as to whether the poison used at the state executions of criminals in ancient Athens was the same drug as our present hemlock. He did this by pointing out that the same symptoms occurred in his case, that were so graphically described by Plato as preceding the death of Socrates. In 1848 Dr. Bennett was appointed to the chair of the Institutes of Medicine, Edinburgh University, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Allen Thomson. In 1856 he completed the first edition of a work on clinical medicine, which has reached a fifth edition in this country, a fifth in the United States, and has been translated into the Russian, Hindoo, and other languages. Professor Bennett is a member of many of the scientific and medical societies of Europe and America. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has written—"On Inflammation of the Nervous Centres;" "Treatise on Inflammation;" "Cancerous and Cancroid Growths;" "Principles and Practice of Medicine;" "On the Pathology and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption;" "Lectures on Molecular Physiology, Pathology, and Therapeutics;" and has contributed to the Royal Transactions and various medical publications. In his public and private practice as a physician he has unequivocally condemned the indiscriminate use of bleeding in inflammations, and of mercury in diseases of the liver. In a work on inflammation of the lungs ("Pneumonia," 8vo, 3rd edition), he has shown that the mortality of the former disease has, since the change of treatment, diminished from 1 death in 3 to 1 death in 30. His report on mercury will be found in the Transactions of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, for 1869.

BENNETT, WILLIAM COX, LL.D., the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, of Greenwich, where he was born in 1820, was educated at a school in his native town, from which, on account of his father's death, he was removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in the business. Whilst still a youth, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution on the most popular basis, which has above 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise been instrumental in establishing at

Digitized by Google

Greenwich cheap baths and washhouses, a large proprietary school, and other popular institutions. He acted as Honorary Auditor of the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, till that great reform was effected. He has taken an active part in all the agitations for education of the people during the past thirty years; is the Hon. Sec. to the Greenwich branch of the National Education League, and a member of the London Council. Dr. Bennett printed volumes of poetry privately in 1843 and 1845. After this, he contributed poems to various periodicals, and published several volumes. Perhaps best known as a song-writer, Dr. Bennett has published, amongst other works, "Poems" (1850); "Verdicts" (1852); "Roan's School; a Chapter in the Educational History of England," which secured the reform of a large endowed school at Greenwich, and threw it open to the children of all the inhabitants, irrespective of their religious beliefs; "War Songs, (1855); "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems" (1857); "Songs, by a Song-Writer" (1859); "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st and 2nd editions); "The Worn Wedding Ring," &c." (1861); "The Politics of the People," Parts I. and II.; "Our Glory Roll, National Poems" (1866); "Proposals for Contributions to a Ballad History of England" (1867). A collective edition of his poems appeared in 1862, in "Routledge's British Poets." Dr. Bennett is a practised political writer, and was attached to the staff of the *Weekly Dispatch*, during the years 1868-9-70, contributing leaders, essays, reviews, and fine art criticisms. He has acted as Secretary to the Refugees' Benevolent Fund during the continuance of the Franco-Prussian War. He has been for several years engaged on a "Ballad and Song History of England, and of the States sprung from Her," which he is now preparing for immediate publication. He has also ready for the press his "Recollections of the late Miss Mitford, with Selections from her Correspondence." The University of Tusculum conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1869.

BENNETT, THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES EARLY, M.A., born about 1805, was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some years the incumbency of Portman Chapel, and that of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1851, in consequence of a popular outcry raised against his "Tractarian" tendencies, and almost immediately afterwards was presented to the vicarage of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire. The Rev. W. Bennett is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the best known are—"Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice;" "Errors of Romanism," "Lives of Fathers of the Church of the Fourth Century," and various sermons and pamphlets; has edited the "Theologian," "The Old Church Porch," &c., and has contributed largely to religious periodical literature. In 1871 the case of "Sheppard *v.* Bennett" came on for hearing before the Privy Council, and was decided in favour of Mr. Bennett's teaching on the subject of the Real Presence. Since that, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, having referred to it, was answered by Mr. Bennett in a pamphlet entitled "A Defence of the Catholic Faith."

BENTINCK, GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK CAVENDISH, M.P., son of the late Major-General Lord Frederick Bentinck, C.B., was born in London in 1821, and educated at Westminster School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge (M.A., 1847). He was called to the bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1846. Mr. Bentinck unsuccessfully contested Taunton in April, 1859; but he was elected in the following August, and continued to represent that borough till July, 1865, when he was returned for Whitehaven. He was appointed Par-

Digitized by Google

liamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade in Feb., 1874.

BENTLEY, ROBERT, F.L.S., Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, a botanist, who has more particularly directed his attention to the applications of botany to medicine. He was born at Hitchin, Herts, in 1823, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Dean of the Medical Faculty, Professor of Botany in King's College, London; Professor of Materia Medica and Botany to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; Professor of Botany in the London Institution; and was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical Colleges of the London, Middlesex, and St. Mary's Hospitals. Professor Bentley has been an active member of the Council and Garden Committee of the Royal Botanic Society for many years, and was President of the British Pharmaceutical Congress in 1866 and 1867. He has contributed numerous articles to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of which for ten years he was one of the editors. He has written a "Manual of Botany," of which the second edition has lately been published by Churchill; and, with Dr. Farre and Mr. Warrington, edited Pereira's "Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," the second edition of which appeared in 1872.

BERESFORD, THE MOST REV. AND RIGHT HON. MARCUS GERVAIS, D.D., Archbishop of Armagh, son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the first Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, afterwards held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500.

BERESFORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the Marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and continued to represent that constituency until the general election of 1865, when he was defeated by Sir Thomas B. Western. He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852.

BERGHAUS, HENRY, geographer, born at Cleves, May 3, 1797, served as a volunteer in the army during the campaign of 1815, and at the end of the war, having obtained a situation as topographical engineer at Berlin, was engaged in the trigonometrical survey of Prussia. Through the influence of the Minister of War, he was in 1821 appointed to a post in the Berlin Academy of Architecture, and three years afterwards received the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has contributed to the improvement made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century, has written on a variety of geographical subjects, and has published a number of useful maps. He assisted the late Dr. Alexander Keith Johnston in the preparation of the "Physical Atlas."

BERKELEY, THE HON. GEORGE CHARLES GRANTLEY FITZ-HARDINGE, a younger son of the late Earl of Berkeley, and heir presumptive to that title, born in 1800, was presented at the age of sixteen by his godfather, George IV. (then Prince Regent), with a commission in the Coldstream Guards, from which he

Digitized by Google

retired on half-pay shortly after coming of age. He represented the Western Division of Gloucestershire, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1847. In 1836 he published his novel entitled "Berkeley Castle," and feeling much annoyed at the severe strictures passed upon it in *Fraser's Magazine*, committed a violent assault upon the publisher. For this an action was brought by Mr. Fraser, who obtained a verdict with £100 damages. Dr. Maginn, who declared himself the author of the article which had given offence, was challenged by Mr. Berkeley, and was slightly wounded by him in the duel that ensued. Mr. Berkeley, who has been a master of stag and fox hounds, is well known as a proficient in all kinds of field sports, and is the author of "Laudon Hall;" "Reminiscences of a Huntsman;" "A Month in the Forests of France;" "The English Sportsman in the Western Prairies;" "My Life and Recollections," 1864; and "Tales of Life and Death," 2 vols., 1869. His best-known book is a volume of reminiscences, entled "The Upper Ten Thousand at Home and Abroad;" and his latest is entitled "Fact against Fiction: The Habits and Treatment of Animals Practically Considered: Hydrophobia and Distempers, with some Remarks on Darwin," 2 vols., 1874. He has also written "Love at the Lion," and other poems, and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with field sports.

BERKELEY, THE REV. MILES JOSEPH, F.L.S., M.A., born at Biggin, in the parish of Oundle, in 1803, was educated at Rugby and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825, and after holding the curacy of Margate was appointed in 1833 to the incumbency of two small parishes near Wansford, Northamptonshire, and rural dean for a portion of the deaneries of Oundle and Weldon. He was presented to the vicarage of Sibbertoft in 1868. He is a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Honorary Fellow of the Royal Agricultural Society of London, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and the Academia Naturæ Curiosorum, Corresponding Member of the Agricultural Societies of Paris and Lille, and of the Societé de Biologie of Paris. The Rev. M. J. Berkeley is the author of "Gleanings of British Algæ" (1833), and of the concluding volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles "On the Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle;* an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany," "Outlines of British Fungology," "Handbook of British Mosses," and of numerous papers in Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoological Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," and the "Antarctic and New Zealand Flora."

BERNARD, ARISTIDE MARTIN, called MARTIN BERNARD, born at Montbrison (Loire), Sept. 17, 1808, fought at the barricades in July, 1830, was member of various secret societies and the associate of MM. Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years at Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb., 1848, restored him to liberty, and he was named representative of the people. After the insurrection of June, 1849, in which he took a prominent part, he made his escape, seeking refuge in Belgium, and afterwards in England. The vicissitudes of his political life are detailed in "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Douellens," first published in 1851-2. In Feb., 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly for the Department of the Seine. Of course he voted with the extreme Left.

BERNARD, AUGUSTE JOSEPH, a French antiquary, brother of Aristide

Digitized by Google

Martin Bernard, was born at Montbrison, Jan. 1, 1811. Brought up as a printer, he went to Paris in 1828, and was employed first in the establishment of MM. Didot, and next at the Royal Printing Office, where he became a corrector of the press. He devoted his leisure time to the collection of materials illustrative of the history of several French provinces and of the art of printing. M. Bernard is one of the most active members of the Society of Antiquaries of France. In 1862 he was appointed Inspector-General of the publishing and printing office. Of his numerous works we have only room to mention: —" Histoire du Forez " (2 vols., 1835-36); " Biographie Forézienne," a supplement to the preceding work; " Les d'Urfé " (1839); an edition of the " Poésies " of Honoré d'Urfé; " Cartulaire des Abbayes de Savigny et d'Ainay" (2 vols., 1853); " De l'Origine et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe " (2 vols., 1853); " Description du Pays des Ségusiaves " (1858); " Le Temple d'Auguste et la Nationalité Gauloise " (1864); and " Histoire de l'Imprimerie Royale du Louvre " (1867).

BERNARD, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. CHARLES BRODRICK, Bishop of Tuam, Killala, and Achonry, son of the second Earl of Bandon, born Jan. 4, 1811, and educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford, was ordained in 1835. He was made Vicar of Bantry in 1840, Rector of Kilbrogan, Senior Prebendary of Cork, and Rural Dean, in 1842, and was consecrated Bishop of this see in 1867. The annual value is £4,600. He is the author of " Sermons and Lectures," published by request.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, physiologist, member of the Institute, born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhône), July 12, 1813, completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and in 1856 appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. M. Bernard has given a new direction to experimental physiology by his important discoveries. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject are explained in " Leçons de Physiologie expérimentale, appliquée à la Médecine " (1855), and " Mémoire sur la Chaleur animale " (1856). He was made a Member of the Academy of Medicine in 1861, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 31, 1862, and Commander, 1867.

BERNARD, THE RIGHT HON. MOUNTAGUE, D.C.L., born at Tibberton Court, Gloucestershire, Jan. 28, 1820, was educated at Sherborne School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he was a scholar. He graduated in 1842, in the first class in classics and second class in mathematics. He became Scholar and afterwards Fellow on the Vinerian foundation; was called to the bar in 1844, and practised till 1859, when he was elected Chichele Professor of International Law and Diplomacy in the University of Oxford. He became Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Oxford; was appointed Secretary of the Comission for inquiring into the Studies and Management of Public Schools, and afterwards was Secretary of the Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the Cattle Plague; in 1869 he was one of the Commissioners on the Law of Naturalisation and Allegiance; in Feb., 1871 was one of the High Commissioners for treating with the United States of America, and in that character signed the Treaty of Washington, May 8, 1871; was made D.C.L. of the University of Oxford by diploma, June, 1871; was sworn of the Privy Council June 29, 1871; and was appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Nov. 24, 1871. He resigned the chair of International Law and Diplomacy at Oxford in May, 1874.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, dra-

Digitized by Google

matist, son of a once popular English comedian, was born in 1808 at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and is the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding School," and "Life's Trials." Mr. Bernard published "The Life of Samuel Lover" in 1874.

BERTHERAND, ALPHONSE FRANÇOIS, a French military surgeon, born at Bazeilles (Ardennes), on Feb. 9, 1815, entered the service at the age of nineteen, and obtained his doctor's degree in 1837. He became surgeon-major in 1846, and was successively appointed principal physician of the hospitals of Algiers, director of the preparatory school in that town, and correspondent of the Academy of Medicine. Dr. Bertherand was appointed a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1841, and promoted to the rank of officer in 1854. His works are: "Des Pansements des Plaies sous le rapport de leur Fréquence et de leur Durée" (1851); "Des Plaies d'Armes à Feu de l'Orbite" (1851); "Notice Biographique sur feu le Docteur Moreau" (1852); "Traité des Maladies Idiopathiques, et spécialement de celles du Col" (1852); "Précis des Maladies Vénériennes" (1852); "Alger, son Climat et sa Valeur Curative au point de vue de la Phthisie" (1858); "Études sur les Eaux Minérales de l'Algérie" (1859); "Campagnes d'Italie" (1859); "Lettres Médico-chirurgicales" (1860); and "Campagnes de Kabylies" (1862).

BERTINI, HENRY JEROME, the celebrated pianist, was born in London, Oct. 28, 1798, of French parents, who had emigrated to this country at the time of the Revolution. While quite a child he was taken to Holland, where he was educated by his father; and, at the early age of twelve, he gave concerts in different parts of the Netherlands, meeting everywhere with a most flattering reception. After a professional tour through England and Scotland, he settled in France, and acquired a high reputation. both as an instrumentalist and as a composer. His works consist of "Studies," "Trios," "Serenades," "Sextuors," "Fantaisies," "Rondeaux," "Variations," two "Masses," some minor pieces of church music, the "Preludes and Fugues of Sebastian Bach," arranged for four hands; a didactic work entitled "Le Rudiment du Pianiste;" and articles in the "Encyclopédie Pittoresque de la Musique" (1833). M. Bertini has lived in retirement at Grenoble for many years.

BESCHERELLE, LOUIS NICOLAS, a French grammarian, born at Paris, June 10, 1802, studied at the Bourbon College, and became librarian of the Louvre in 1828. He devoted his attention to a critical study of the French language. He published three very able works, in which he showed that general usage and the authority of standard writers were at variance with the arbitrary rules laid down by modern theorists. The titles of these works are, "Le Participe Passé ramené à sa véritable Origine" (1820). "Revue Grammaticale, ou Réfutation des principales Erreurs des Grammairiens" (1829); and "Refutation Complète de la Grammaire de MM. Noël et Chapsal" (1838). M. Bescherelle is also the author of a number of grammars and dictionaries for use in schools. The best known of these are:—"Grammaire Nationale" (2 vols., 1834-38, 5th edit. 1852); "Dictionnaire Usuel de tous les Verbes Français" (2 vols., 1842-43); "Dictionnaire National, ou Grand Dictionnaire Critique de la Langue Française" (2 vols., 1843-46); "Grand Dictionnaire de Géographie Universelle" (4 vols., 1856-58), new edit. 1865, compiled in collaboration with M. Devars); "Petit Dictionnaire National" (1857); and "Grammaire pour Tous," (1865).

BESSEMER, HENRY, engineer, of Breton extraction, was born in Hertfordshire, in 1813. Being of an essen-

Digitized by Google

tially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is particularly identified with scientific improvements in the manufacture of steel, for which, and for other inventions, he has taken out many patents. The first honorary recognition of the importance of the Bessemer process in this country was made by the Institution of Civil Engineers about 1858, when that body awarded Mr. Bessemer the Gold Telford Medal, for a paper read by him before them on the subject. Sweden was the next country to appreciate a process which touched so nearly the great staple manufacture of that kingdom. The Bessemer process was early established there, and the Crown Prince, who is the President of the Iron Board of Sweden, inspected the first operation of making steel, with which he was so satisfied as to make Mr. Bessemer an honorary member of the Iron Board. Hamburg was the next to adopt the process, and afterwards to present Mr. Bessemer with the freedom of the city. The process of manufacture then spread to Styria and other parts of Germany, and the King of Würtemberg presented Mr. Bessemer with a gold medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter of acknowledgment. Meanwhile the system had been adopted at the works of Prince Demidoff, and those of the Northern Railway, near Vienna. The Emperor of Austria took great interest in its progress, and conferred on its inventor the honour of Knight Commander of the Order of Francis Joseph, the jewelled cross and crimson collar being accompanied by a complimentary letter. In 1867 a scientific commission in Paris reported to the Emperor, Napoleon III., upon the progress and importance of the Bessemer process, suggesting that his Majesty should confer on Mr. Bessemer the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor assented, on condition that the English Minister in Paris would permit Mr. Bessemer to wear it; which permission, however, he failed to obtain, and so the intended honour was never conferred. At the last Exhibition in Paris, however, although Mr. Bessemer was not an exhibitor, the Emperor presented him in person with a magnificent gold medal, weighing 12 ounces, in recognition of the value of his inventions. Another graceful acknowledgement of the value of the process was made in 1871 by the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain, which society elected Mr. Bessemer its president. The Americans have adopted a very special method of showing their appreciation of Mr. Bessemer's services to science. In the midst of one of the richest iron and coal districts in the world in Cincinnati, they have begun to build a new city, which from its geographical position and local advantages is destined eventually to become one of the largest centres of trade in America. To this city they have given the name of Bessemer. In 1872, the Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts was awarded, by the Council, to Mr. Bessemer "for the eminent services rendered by him to arts, manufactures, and commerce, in developing the manufacture of steel." His latest invention is the "Bessemer saloon," which it is expected will prevent seasickness. A vessel fitted up with one of these swinging saloons has just been constructed at Hull (Feb. 1875), but no trial has yet been made of the saloon cabin.

BEUST (VISCOUNT VON), FREDERICK CONSTANTINE, a mineralogist and geologist, born at Dresden, April 13, 1806, studied mathematics and natural science at the Academy of Freiberg, and law at the universities of Leipsic and Göttingen. Afterwards he was employed in the management of various mines, and in 1842 he received the appointment of Chief Inspector of Mines in Freiberg. His writings on special subjects brought him into public notice, and gained for him an honourable position among political economists and

Digitized by Google

statesmen. In the latter capacity he became the leader of a small party in Saxony, and he was sent to the conference which commenced its sittings in London on April 25, 1864, as representative of the Diet of Frankfort. Among his writings are a "Geognostic Sketch of the principal Masses of Porphyry between Freiberg, Frauenstein, Tharandt, and Nossen" (Freiberg, 1835); "Criticism of Werner's Theory of Metallic Veins" (Freiberg, 1840); and a large number of smaller works and memoirs.

BEUST (COUNT VON), FREDERICK FERDINAND, a distinguished German statesman, brother of the above, born at Dresden, Jan. 13, 1809, studied at Göttingen and Leipsic, and entered the Foreign Office. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he spent between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became Secretary of the Saxon Legation at Berlin in 1836, occupied the same post at Paris in 1838, was Chargé d'Affaires at Munich in 1841, in London in 1846, Ambassador to the Court of Berlin in 1848; and Minister for Foreign Affairs for Saxony in Feb., 1849, receiving the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent part in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in 1853 became Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, Baron von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, whose guest he was afterwards at Fontainebleau. After the war between Austria and Prussia, Baron von Beust was made Minister for Foreign Affairs in Austria, Oct. 30, 1866, Minister of the Household, Nov. 14, 1866, and President of the Council, with the title of Chancellor of the Empire, on the retirement of Count Belcredi, Feb. 4, 1867. The Emperor of Austria, acting under Baron von Beust's advice, made great concessions to Hungary. He succeeded in completely conciliating that country, and on June 8, 1867, the coronation of the Emperor, as King of Hungary took place at Pesth amid the acclamations of the people, the event being hailed as a pledge of lasting reconciliation with the Magyars. Baron von Beust inaugurated a Liberal policy in regard to the interior organization of the empire, and, himself a Protestant, he has invariably shown the bitterest hostility to the partisans of the Church. During his tenure of office the Jews were admitted to equal civil and religious rights with the rest of the population; the Reichsrath assented to the separation of the Church from the State, and declared all religious bodies to be equal in the eye of the law; the Concordat entered into with the Holy See in 1855 was repudiated; civil marriage was established; imprisonment for debt was abolished; and press offences were referred to the decisions of juries. Baron von Beust also directed his energies to the improvement of the financial condition of Austria, and the increase of her military strength. He accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph to France on the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1867. He resigned the post of Chancellor of the Empire in Nov., 1871, and shortly afterwards was appointed Austrian Ambassador at the Court of St. James's in the place of Count Apponyi. A sketch of "The Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the Policy of Count Beust, by an Englishman," was published at London in 1870. Count von Beust is Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in Sept., 1871, the Emperor of Germany conferred on him the cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle. He has also received many other German and foreign decorations.

BEVERLEY, CATHOLIC BISHOP OF. (*See* CORNTHWAITE.)

Digitized by Google

BEVERLY, WILLIAM ROXBY, painter, was born in 1824, at Richmond, in Surrey, where he received his education. His father was a midshipman, named Roxby, who had served under Lord Nelson, but who left the sea and appeared on the stage under the assumed name of Beverly. It was intended that the son should follow his father's profession, but he had a pencil in his hand whenever it was possible to get one, and he was well thrashed for daubing the walls of his bedroom with soot and red lead in the endeavour to paint landscapes. In 1851 Mr. Beverly became painter and director of the painting rooms at Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatres; but for some years past he has been engaged at Drury Lane exclusively. He is renowned for his gorgeous visions of fairyland, and his magnificent transformation scenes. Mr. Beverly's works in water-colours are always well placed on the line at the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, and, for the most part, they find their way into the best collections.

BIARD, AUGUSTE FRANÇOIS, painter, born at Lyons, June 27, 1800; after studying in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place, visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. His "Arabian overtaken by the Simoom in the Desert," exhibited at Paris in 1833, was followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." M. Biard was, however, more successful in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always taken from life, made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these are "The Sequel of a Masquerade," "A Skirmish of Masquers with the Police," and "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends to the delineation of grim subjects, such as his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and he produced a number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," and "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second-class in 1828 and 1848 respectively, one of the first-class in 1836, and the "Order of Merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, MADAME, wife of Auguste François Biard (separated from him since 1843), devotes herself to literature), writing under the name of Léonie d'Aunet. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg," a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She published "Une Mariage en Provence" in 1856, "Une Vengeance" (second edition, 1858), "Étiennette," "Silvère," and "Le Secret" in 1859. She has also written for the stage.

BICKERSTETH, THE VEN. EDWARD, D.D., the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., nephew of the late Lord Langdale and brother of the present Bishop of Ripon, was born in 1814, at Acton, Suffolk; entered Trinity College, Cambridge in 1832, and graduated B.A. in honours, from Sidney Sussex College in 1836, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematical Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a student in theology at Durham University, where he gained the first prize for a theological essay in 1837; was ordained deacon at the end of that year, and priest in Jan. 1839. He served as curate to Archdeacon Vickers at Chetton, Shropshire, in 1838-39, when he was appointed to the curacy, with sole charge of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position for nine years, he was presented by the Earl Howe in 1848 to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckinghamshire. Dr. Bicker-

Digitized by Google

steth was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford, the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge in 1861; and Deputy Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury in 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and admitted to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1864; again elected Prolocutor at the opening of the New Convocation in 1866, and First Honorary Canon of Christ Church, Oxford. He was for the third time elected Prolocutor in Dec. 1868. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Present Times," Charges delivered at his Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1861, 1862, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, and 1870; "God's Judgments in India, a Warning to England,"—a sermon on the Fast Day, Oct. 7, 1857; "Church Music,"—a sermon; "The Convictions of Balaam,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; "The Anthem of Creation,"—a choral festival sermon; "The Conflict with the Spirit of Expediency,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon; various tracts in the 3rd series of "Tracts for the Christian Seasons;" a paper on "Diocesan Synods," read at the York Congress in 1866; "The Authority and Responsibilities of the Christian Ministry,"—an ordination sermon preached in Ripon Cathedral in 1866; "The Victor on his Throne delivering up the Kingdom,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1867; a Consecration sermon in Westminster Abbey, Feb. 24, 1869; "Enoch,"—an Oxford Lenten sermon, 1869. Archdeacon Bickersteth is a member of the company appointed by Convocation to revise the New Testament.

BICKERSTETH, THE REV. EDWARD HENRY, M.A., born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825, son of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, was educated at Watton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Taking orders, he became Curate of Banningham, Norfolk, in Feb. 1848; Curate of Christ Church, Tunbridge Wells, in 1852; Rector of Hinton Martell, Dorset, in the same year; Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead, in 1855; and Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon in 1861. Mr. Bickersteth is the editor of "Evening Hours, a Church of England Family Magazine," and the author of the following books:—"Poems," 1848; "Water from the Well-Spring," 1853; "The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit," 1858; "The Blessed Dead: What does Scripture reveal of their State before the Resurrection?" 1863; "The Risen Saints: What does Scripture reveal of their Estate and Employments?" 1863, also published together with the preceding work, under the title of "Hades and Heaven;" "Practical and Explanatory Commentary on the New Testament," 1864; "Yesterday, To-day, and For Ever: a Poem in 12 books," 1866; "The Spirit of Life; or, Scripture Testimony to the Divine Person and Work of the Holy Ghost," 1868; "The Hymnal Companion to the Book of Common Prayer," 1870; "The Two Brothers, and other Poems," 1871; and "The Shadowed Home and the Light Beyond," 1874.

BICKERSTETH, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT, D.D., F.R.S., Bishop of Ripon, fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Langdale, born at Acton, Suffolk, Aug. 24, 1816; was intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in honours in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. He was ordained to the curacy of Sapcote in 1841; was curate at St. Giles's, Reading, in 1843-4, at the parish church of Clapham in 1845, and became Incumbent of St. John's

Digitized by Google

Church, Clapham, towards the close of that year. He was appointed to the rectory of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in 1851, though, from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his revenue. He was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and was promoted to the see of Ripon in 1856. Dr. Bickersteth has written "Bible Landmarks," published in 1850; "Lent Lectures, Means of Grace," in 1851; a volume of Sermons in 1866; Charges delivered to the Clergy of the diocese of Ripon in 1858, 1861, 1864, 1867, and 1870; several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon, which is of the annual value of £4,500, comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

BICKMORE, ALBERT SMITH, an American naturalist, born at St. George's, Maine, March 1, 1839. He was educated at New London Academy, New Hampshire, and afterwards at Dartmouth College, graduating in 1860 with high honours. In the autumn of the same year he commenced the study of natural history, under Professor Agassiz at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1861 he was intrusted with the care of the department of Mollusca in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, under that professor. Mr. Bickmore had very early in his scientific career determined to establish at New York a vast Museum of Natural History. Partly to make collections for this and partly to supply some deficiencies in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, after five years of close study he sailed in 1865 for the East Indies. He spent one year making collections of shells and small animals in the East Indian Archipelago; then passing from Singapore to Saigon, Cochin-China, to Hong-Kong, he traversed a large portion of China, visited and explored Japan, traced the history of the Ainos of Yesso, and passing through Manchurin to the mouth of the Amoor, crossed Siberia, visiting its mines, Central and Northern Russia, and the European countries, and returned to New York in about three years from the date of his departure. He published a volume of his "Travels in the East Indian Archipelago," in London and New York in 1869, and a German edition at Jena. He was elected Professor of Natural History in Madison University, Hamilton, New York, in 1870. He has been also a frequent contributor to the American Journal of Science, and the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society.

BIDDER, GEORGE PARKES, F.R.S., civil engineer, the son of a working man, born about 1800, affords an instance of what may be effected in the way of "self-help" by one of the humbler classes. Having early in life shown considerable aptitude for calculating, he exhibited his powers in several places as the "Calculating Boy." He gained the acquaintance and confidence of George Stephenson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railway bills passed through the Houses of Parliament; was one of the engineers of the Blackwall Railway, and has been extensively employed in the construction of other lines. Mr. Bidder, who was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph Company from its establishment, was President of the Institution of Civil Engineers for 1860-61.

BIDDLECOMBE, CAPTAIN SIR GEORGE, born in 1807, entered the mercantile marine in early life, and took part in the war in Ava as second officer of an East Indian transport. Turning his thoughts, however, to the Royal Navy, he passed for Second Master in 1828 on board the Victory; he was largely employed in surveying and other operations on the Spanish and African coasts, and subsequently on the south-east coast of America and in the Pacific. In Her Majesty's ship Actæon especially he gained a high character as a navi-

Digitized by Google

gator, surveyor, and pilot, by his survey of a group of islands which he discovered in the Pacific. He subsequently surveyed numerous anchorages on the Ionian station, in the Levant, the Dardanelles, and in the Black Sea, and prepared a survey, published by the Admiralty, of the Bay of Acre previous to its bombardment, in which he took part. For this and for his skill in surveying the Skerki Shoals, he received a certificate of merit from Sir F. Beaufort, then Hydrographer to the Admiralty. He afterwards surveyed the Port Royal and Kingston Harbours in the island of Jamaica; the River Tagus, at Lisbon, &c. He also accompanied Her Majesty and the late Prince Consort on their voyage to Ireland and Scotland in 1849 in the Victoria and Albert. While acting as master of the Baltic Fleet in 1854, he surveyed the anchorage of Sveaborg, and the coast at Bomarsund. In the following year he was appointed Assistant-Master-Attendant at Keyham-yard, Devonport, and he was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, June 25, 1873. Sir George Biddlecombe received the Syrian and Baltic medals, and is known as the author of several professional works, such as "Naval Tactics," "Steam Fleet Tactics," "Remarks on the English Channel," and "The Art of Rigging."

BIERSTADT, ALBERT, landscape painter, born at Düsseldorf, in Germany, in 1828. His parents emigrated to the United States when he was two years of age, and settled in New England. He received a careful education, and developing an intense love of art, he visited Germany in 1853, studied painting in the Düsseldorf Academy, and having executed several views of German scenery, which attracted favourable notice, spent a winter in Rome, made the tour of Switzerland and the Apennines, and returned to the United States in 1857. In 1858, he accompanied General Lander's expedition to the Rocky Mountains, where he spent several months in making sketches. In 1863 he produced his celebrated picture, "View of the Rocky Mountains,—Lander's Peak," which at once gave him a high reputation. Among his subsequent works, the most noticeable have been, "Sunlight and Shadow," "The Storm in the Rocky Mountains," "Domes of the Yosemite," "Laramie Peak," "Emigrants Crossing the Plains," and "Mount Hood." In 1873 he visited the Pacific coast, engaged upon new pictures of that region. In 1871 he was made a member of the Academy of Fine Arts of St. Petersburg. He is a great favourite in English art circles, and during his tour in Europe in 1869-70, was honoured with a special invitation to visit the Queen at Windsor.

BIESENTHAL, DR. JOHANNES HENRICH, philologist, was born in the duchy of Posen, about the beginning of this century, of Jewish parents. His early life was devoted to the study of the various departments of the literature of his nation, in all of which he acquired proficiency. His profound knowledge of the Talmud impressed him early in life with the conviction that Christianity must be the true faith, which he accordingly embraced, consecrating his talents and devoting his energies to the promotion of the principles of his adopted creed. He was an intimate friend of the late Dr. Augustus Neander. Dr. Biesenthal published at Berlin, in 1840, a very valuable Lexicon, in Latin, of the Hebrew language, and in 1851, in German, the "History of the Christian Church during the first three centuries, after Talmudical sources." Neander, who saw the MS. before it was sent to the press, pronounced the performance to be one of the most important contributions to ecclesiastical history. In the same year Dr. Biesenthal partly edited and partly finished a commentary in Talmudical Hebrew on St. Luke, commenced by Dr. I. Frommann, of

Digitized by Google

Halle, early in the last century, and the work soon went through three editions. The favour with which the Gospel was received induced Dr. Biesenthal to publish his "Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1853, and his 'Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos, cum Rabbinico Commentario," in 1857. Dr. Biesenthal, who was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament, holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin, in which city he settled soon after he renounced Judaism, under the auspices of the above named society.

BIGELOW, ERASTUS BRIGHAM, an American inventor, born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, in 1814. He early turned his attention to mechanics, and before he was eighteen years old had invented a hand-loom for weaving suspender webbing, and another for making piping cord. In 1838 he obtained a patent for an automatic loom for weaving knotted counterpanes, and had contracted to build three of the machines; but having seen some imported goods which he thought would supersede those made by his loom, he consented to cancel the contract, and soon invented a loom which would produce the new goods. In 1839 he invented the first power-loom for weaving ingrain carpets. He is the founder of the flourishing manufacturing village of Clinton, Massachusetts, in which are the extensive works of the Bigelow Manufacturing Company.

BIGELOW, JOHN, an American journalist, author, and diplomatist, born at Malden, New York, Nov. 25, 1817. He graduated at Union College in 1835; and after a course of legal study was admitted to the New York bar in 1839. He practised his profession about ten years, though varying the routine of professional duties with various literary labours. He was State Prison Inspector from 1845 to 1848, and originated some important reforms in the discipline of the prisons of New York. In 1850 he became a partner with Mr. William C. Bryant, in the ownership and editing of the *New York Evening Post*, and was the managing editor until 1861. He visited Jamaica, and on his return published "Jamaica in 1850; or, the Effects of Sixteen years of Freedom in a Slave Colony." In 1854 he sailed again for the West Indies, and on his return published a work on the condition of Hayti. In 1861 he was appointed American Consul at Paris; on the death of Mr. Dayton, in Dec., 1864, he became Chargé d'Affaires; and in April, 1865, he was appointed Minister to the Court of France, and manifested great ability in his diplomacy. He resigned in December, 1866, and after spending some time in travel in Europe, returned to the United States in 1868. After the death of Mr. Henry J. Raymond, in 1869, he was for a short time editor of the *New York Times*, but soon resigned and returned to Europe, taking up his residence in Berlin. He has published two or three very able political treatises; a "Life of John C. Fremont," 1856; "Les Etats-Unis en 1863," Paris, 1863; an edition of the "Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin from materials collected in France," 1868; and "Some Recollections of Antoine Pierre Berryer," 1869.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., a native of Ireland, born in 1791, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and at Oxford, having graduated at the first-mentioned university. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, has passed through the offices of Censor and Member of Council, was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, having been Professor of the Medical School (where he instituted clinical lectures) from 1817 until 1836, when, upon the creation of the new University of London, he was

Digitized by Google

invited to become a Fellow, and has since been a Member of the Senate, and Examiner for Degrees in Medicine. Dr. Billing is a Fellow of the Royal Society, has been President of the Hunterian Society, and Vice-President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society; is one of the original members of the Microscopical Society, a Fellow of the Geological Society, and Corresponding Member of the Medical Societies of Dresden, Florence, Brussels, and New York. He has been an extensive contributor to the *Lancet*, *Medical Gazette*, and other periodicals, on various subjects of diseases and physiology, such as fever, cholera, aneurism; his original discovery of the "Cause of the Sounds of the Heart," &c.; is well known as the author of "First Principles of Medicine," a text-book in the medical world, which has gone through several editions, has been translated and published in France and Germany, and republished in America; and of "Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart."

BINGHAM, THE HON. JOHN A., was born in Mercer co., Pennsylvania, in 1815. Having received an academical education, he spent two years in a printing-office, and then entered Franklin College, Ohio; but, owing to ill-health, did not complete his collegiate course. He subsequently studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Ohio. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, and, with the exception of a short interval, has sat in that body up to 1874. He has occupied more than one judicial position, and on the trial of Andrew Johnson, in 1868, by impeachment, was chairman of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives.

BINNEY, THE RIGHT REV. HIBBERT, D.D., Bishop of Nova Scotia, son of the Rev. Dr. Binney, rector of Newbury, Berks, born in Nova Scotia, in 1819, came to England, and, studied at King's College, London, and afterwards at Worcester College, Oxford, of which he became scholar and fellow, and where he graduated in 1842 in classical and mathematical honours. Having taken orders, he was consecrated fourth Bishop of Nova Scotia in 1851. This was the first bishopric founded by England in her colonial dependencies, and the diocese includes Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island; the income being £700.

BIRCH, THE REV. HENRY MILDRED, B.D., eldest son of the Rev. Henry Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk, born about 1820, was educated on the foundation at Eton, and proceeded in due course to King's College, Cambridge, where he succeeded to a Fellowship, and graduated B.A. in 1843, having obtained the Craven Scholarship, and other university distinctions. He afterwards went to Eton as one of the assistant-masters, and whilst there was selected as tutor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Having resigned his post and taken orders, he was appointed, in 1852, rector of Prestwich, near Manchester. He is chaplain to the Queen and to the Prince of Wales, and was appointed by the Crown to a canonry in Ripon Cathedral, vacant by the promotion of Dr. Atlay to the see of Hereford, in May, 1868. He was some time honorary canon of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH, SAMUEL, LL.D., F.S.A., eldest son of the late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, was educated at private schools at Greenwich and Blackheath, and afterwards at Merchant Taylors' School, which he left in 1831. He was employed under the Commissioners of Public Records in 1834, and in 1836 was appointed assistant in the department of Antiquities of the British Museum, from which he rose to be assistant-keeper in 1844, on the retirement of Mr. Barnewell, and on the new organization of the department in 1861, was appointed keeper of the Oriental, Mediæval, and British Antiquities and Ethnographi-

Digitized by Google

cal Collections. In 1846 Mr. Birch visited Italy by order of the trustees to examine the Anastasi collection of Egyptian antiquities at that time at Leghorn, and to see the collections of Rome and other cities. In 1856 he was again sent to Rome by the late Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, to examine and value, in conjunction with Mr. Newton, the Campana collection, which had been offered to the British Government for purchase. In 1863 the description which he drew up of a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by his Royal Highness. In 1839 he was elected corresponding member of the Archæological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres of the French Institute. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862. He is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, of the Society of Antiquaries, of the Oriental Society of France, and of the Ethnological Society of America, and is one of the direction of the Archæological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last requests of Baron Bunsen was that he should undertake the revision of future editions of this work. Accordingly, in 1867, after the Baron's death, he published the fifth and concluding volume, four-fifths of which is the composition of Dr. Birch himself. His labours extend over most branches of antiquities, he having, besides his researches in hieroglyphics, published memoirs and dissertations on Greek, Roman, and British antiquities, numismatics, and ethnography, and assisted in the editing of cuneiform inscriptions. In addition to these he has published in the *Asiatic Journal* translations from the Chinese, several papers in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," the *Archæologia*, the *Revue Archéologique*, the *Archaologische Zeitung*, the *Zeitschrift für ægyptische Sprache und Alterthumskunde*, and the works of various societies. He also contributed many articles to the "English Encyclopædia." The late king of Prussia presented him with a copy of the great work of Lepsius, the "Denkmäler," for his Egyptian researches. Dr. Birch's other publications are—the "Gallery of Antiquities," 1842; the text of Owen Jones's "Views on the Nile," 1843; "Catalogue of Greek Vases" (with Mr. Newton), 1851; "Introduction to the Study of the Hieroglyphics," 1857; a "History of Ancient Pottery," 1858; "Description of the Papyrus of Nash-khem," 1863; and the "Rhind Papyri," in 1866. Dr. Birch presided over the Congress of Orientalists, held in London in Sept., 1874, and the German Emperor conferred on him the Order of the Crown, in recognition of his exertions on that occasion.

BIRKS, THE REV. THOMAS RAWSON, M.A., born Sept., 1810, graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as Second Wrangler and Second Smith's Prizeman in 1834. In the same year he became Fellow of his college, and was Seatonian Prizeman in 1843 and 1844. In the latter year he became rector of Kelshall, Herts. He is the author of "First Elements of Prophecy," "The Four Empires," "The Two Later Visions of Daniel," "Modern Astronomy," "Modern Rationalism," "The Christian State," "Horæ Apostolicæ," a supplement to Paley's "Horæ Paulinæ;" "Horæ Evangelicæ," a work on the internal evidence of the Gospels, "Treasures of Wisdom," "Difficulties of Belief," "Outlines of Unfulfilled Prophecy,"

Digitized by Google

"The Bible and Modern Thought," "Matter and Ether, or the Secret Laws of Physical Change," "The Exodus of Israel," "Memoirs of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton" (whose daughter he married for his first wife, who died in 1864), and various pamphlets and lectures. He was, from 1850 to 1871, one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, an office which he resigned in consequence of his opinions on the subject of eternal punishment being dissented from by the committee. He was for five years examining chaplain to Dr. Villiers, bishop of Carlisle, and afterwards bishop of Durham. Mr. Birks was appointed Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Cambridge, in 1865. Upon his returning to reside in Cambridge in 1866, he soon began to take an active part in University matters. He was chosen as an examiner for the Theological Examination in 1867 and 1868, and became a member of the Board of Theological Studies. He was appointed to preach the Ramsden Sermon in 1867, and has been one of the select preachers before the University. Mr. Birks was elected Professor of Moral Theology, Casuistical Divinity, and Moral Philosophy, at Cambridge, in succession to the Rev. J. F. D. Maurice, April 30, 1872. His most recent publications are, "First Principles of Modern Science: a Course of Lectures delivered in the University of Cambridge," 1874; and "Modern Utilitarianism; or the Systems of Paley, Bentham, and Mill, examined and compared," 1874.

BIRMINGHAM, BISHOP OF. (*See* ULLATHORNE.)

BISCHOFF, THEODORE LOUIS WILLIAM, anatomist and physiologist, born in Hanover, Oct. 28, 1807, was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Heidelberg in 1836, removed thence in 1843 to the University of Giessen, and to that of Munich in 1854. He received the prize from the Berlin Academy for his "Entwickelungs-Geschichte des Kaninchenei's," published in 1843, and has contributed much to the study of embryology. One of his most important works is "Beweis von der Begatung der unabhängigen periodischen Reifung und Loslösung der Eier, der Säugethiere und der Menschen," published in 1844. In the Görlitz trial (1850) he demonstrated the impossibility of sponstaneous combustion.

BISHOP, ANNA, LADY, daughter of the late Mr. Rivière, an artist, was born in London, in 1814, became the second wife, in 1831, of the late Sir Henry R. Bishop, professor of music in the University of Oxford, who died in 1855. She received an excellent musical education, and made a successful *début* as a singer in 1837, appeared with distinction at the Ancient and Philharmonic Concerts in 1838, and at the great musical festivals given in the cathedral towns of Gloucester, Worcester, York, and Hereford. In the early part of her career this lady chiefly sang the classical music of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, having paid little or no attention to modern operatic music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished position as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she seriously devoted herself to its study. Lady Bishop afterwards made a tour of the capitals of Europe, where, as in America and Australia, she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, having married Mr. Schulz, of New York, and at the close of the London season in 1859 went to the United States, which she again left to reside in London. This lady is a member of the Philharmonic Societies of Copenhagen, Florence, and Verona, and of the Musical Societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; and an associate of the Society of St. Cecilia, at Rome.

BISMARCK - SCHŒNHAUSEN (PRINCE VON), KARL OTTO, statesman, born at Schœnhausen, April 1, 1814; studied at Göttingen, Berlin,

Digitized by Google

and Griefswald; entered the army, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the Landwehr. He became a member of the Diet of the province of Saxony in 1846, and of the General Diet, in which he made himself remarkable by the boldness of his speeches, in 1847. On one occasion he argued that all great cities should be swept from the face of the earth, because they were the centres of democracy and constitutionalism. Nor did the events of 1848 modify his opinions. In 1851 he entered the diplomatic service, and was intrusted with the legation at Frankfort. Regarding Austria as the antagonist of Prussia, he was sent in 1852 to Vienna, where he proved a constant adversary to Count Rechberg. In 1858, a pamphlet entitled "La Prusse et la Question Italienne" appeared, the authorship of which was generally attributed to him. In this publication reference was made to the antagonism exisiting between Austria and Prussia, and a triple alliance between France, Prussia, and Russia was advocated. In March, 1859, M. von Bismarck was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, which post he held until 1862, and having conciliated the Czar, was decorated with the order of Saint Alexander Newski. In May, 1862, he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, where he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour from the Emperor Napoleon, and he was made Minister of the King's House and of Foreign Affairs in Prussia, Sept. 22. The budget having been rejected by the Deputies, but adopted by the Upper Chamber, M. Bismarck, in the name of the king, dissolved the former after a series of angry altercations. The newspapers which protested against this despotic act were proceeded against with great severity, as were numerous public officials, magistrates, and others who openly expressed views hostile to the Government. In Jan., 1863, he protested against an address which the Deputies presented to the King, in which he was accused of having violated the constitution. Shortly after, the affairs of Poland caused fresh difficulties. The Chamber of Deputies, by a majority of five to one, censured the Ministry for having concluded (Feb. 8) a secret treaty with Russia. After the close of the aggressive war waged by Prussia and Austria against Denmark, in which Austria had very reluctantly taken part, Bismarck thought the time had arrived for carrying out his long-cherished project of making Prussia the real head of Germany. His preparations for another aggressive war were completed, and, aided by an alliance with Italy, in a campaign of a few weeks' duration Austria and her allies were defeated. It is probable that dread of a still more formidable alliance induced M. von Bismarck to stop short in his career of victory, as the Emperor Napoleon, in his speech to the French Chambers, declared that he had arrested the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. A preliminary treaty of peace with Austria was concluded at Nikolsburg, July 26, 1866, and as Austria consented to retire from Germany, the terms of a general pacification were arranged. M. von Bismarck was created a count, Sept. 16, 1865, on which occasion he received from the King of Prussia a valuable estate in Luxemburg. He lost no time in turning to account the victory gained by Prussia over Austria, and in advancing his favourite scheme for the unification of Germany, provinces and kingdoms were at once annexed. The free town of Frankfort received a Prussian garrison in spite of the indignant protests of the population; Hanover was incorporated in the Germanic confederation; and at the close of the year 1866 Count Bismarck succeeded in concluding with Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg treaties of peace, and of alliance offensive and defensive, with a proviso that in the event of war the King of Prussia should have the chief military command. In 1867 Count Bismarck organised the North German Con-

Digitized by Google

federation, which comprised twenty-two States, representing a population of 29,000,000. The King of Prussia was at the head of this powerful Confederation, and a Federal Council, composed of delegates of the different States, was established, together with a Diet or common Parliament, the members of which were elected by universal suffrage. The new federal constitution was adopted by the Prussian Chambers in June, and came into operation on the 1st of the following month, Count Bismarck receiving as the reward of his services the post of Chancellor of the Confederation and President of the Federal Council. The Luxemburg question now gave rise to serious differences between the Prussian and French Governments, and Count Bismarck strenuously opposed the projected cession of that province by Holland to France. Eventually the dispute was settled by the Luxemburg territory being neuralized, and the fortresses dismantled. After this both Powers declared their intention to be pacific, but nevertheless they both increased their already bloated armaments. Ill-health compelled Count Bismarck to retire from public life for a short period in 1868, but he returned to Berlin in October of that year, and resumed the direction of affairs. On the 1st of January he entered on his functions as Foreign Minister of the North German Confederation. In July, 1870, it transpired that General Prim had sent a deputation to Prussia to offer the crown of Spain to Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern. The French people were greatly agitated at the receipt of this intelligence. Some of their leading statesmen declared that France would never consent to see a Prussian prince seated on the throne of Spain, and explanations were demanded from the Berlin cabinet. It was alleged by Count Bismarck that the King of Prussia gave his consent to the acceptance of the crown by the prince only as the head of the Hohenzollern family, and not as an act of the Government. A few days later the withdrawal of the prince's candidature was announced; but in spite of this France declared war against Prussia, and the campaign commenced, the latter power receiving great assistance from the troops sent into the field by the King of Bavaria and the Dukes of Baden and Wurtemberg. This is not the place to record the complete successes of the German armies. Suffice it to say, that Count Bismarck accompanied the King throughout the campaign, and that after the capitulation of Paris he dictated the terms of peace, which were adopted by the Assembly then sitting at Bordeaux. He succeeded in uniting Germany, and on Jan. 18, 1871, he had the satisfaction of seeing King William of Prussia crowned Emperor of Germany in the palace of the French kings, at Versailles. In the same month he was appointed by his Imperial master Chancellor of the German Empire, and in the following March raised to the rank of Prince. In Sept. of the same year he was present at the memorable meeting of the German and Austrian emperors at Gastein. Subsequently Prince Bismarck greatly offended the Catholic party throughout Germany by promoting the legal measures which were directed against the freedom of the Church, and which resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuits, and the incarceration of several bishops. In Dec., 1872, he resigned the presidency of the State Ministry, although he continued to confer with the Emperor on the affairs of the empire and its foreign policy. The Emperor also authorised him, in the event of his being unable to appear personally at a meeting of the Ministry of State, to give his vote on matters concerning the interests of the empire through the President of the Imperial Chancellery. On this occasion Prince Bismarck received from his royal master the Order of the Black Eagle, set in diamonds. In Oct., 1873, he was reappointed as Prussian Premier. On

Digitized by Google

July 13, 1874, as the Prince was driving in the country near Kissingen, he was fired at by a young man named Kullmann, and slightly wounded by a shot which grazed his right wrist. The culprit was apprehended and eventually sentenced to fourteen years' hard labour, with a further ten years' loss of civil rights, police inspection, and costs. An attempt was made to prove that Kullmann was connected with the clerical party, and a statement to that effect made by Prince Bismarck himself afterwards led to an exciting scene in the German Parliament. Towards the close of 1874, at the instigation of Prince Bismarck, Count Arnim was imprisoned and tried on a charge of having abstracted documents from the archives of the German embassy at Paris.

BJORLING, THE RIGHT REVEREND CARL OLAF, D.D., bishop of Westerås, in Sweden, was born at Westerås (Arosen), Oct. 17, 1804, and received his early education in the school and gymnasium of Gefle. In 1822 he entered the University of Upsala, where, in 1830, he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. From 1829 to 1830 he had been Sub-Apologist in the college of Huddikswall, and having won his doctorate, he was from 1830 to 1831 Sub-Reader on Mathematics in the Gymnasium of Gefle. In 1833 Dr. Bjorling became a theological candidate. From 1833 to 1840 he was an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the gymnasium, from 1833 to 1835 Sub-Reader in Philosophy, and from 1835 to 1840 Sub-Reader in History. In 1839 he became a Licentiate in Theology, and in 1844 graduated D.D. In 1844 he was ordained to the priesthood, and received charge of the parish of Arboga. From 1840 to 1846 he became Reader in Ordinary of History, and from 1844 to 1846 was Rector of the gymnasium in Gefle. In 1846 he was appointed Provost or Rural Dean of Arboga, and in 1849 was nominated a Chevalier, with the Grand Cross of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star. In 1852 Dr. Bjorling was promoted to the Deanery of Westerås Cathedral, and made a member of the Commission for the Revision of the Prayer Book and Catechism. In 1866 the Archprovost (Dean) of Westerås, was consecrated Bishop of the diocese, of which he had been dean. He is the author of several learned works, of which may be named his "De Intuitu Mentis ejusque Objecto Dissertatio," 1830; "De Formâ Imperii apud Græcos antiquissimâ dissertatio," 1840; "De Notione Theologiæ Practicæ Commentatio," delivered in a synod of the clergy convened at Westerås in 1856; and "Dogmata Religionis Christianæ ad Formulam Doctrinæ, quæ libris Confessoriis Ecclesiæ Lutheranæ continetur, proposita," of which the first part was published in 1847, and passed into a second edition in 1866, the second part not appearing until 1869. In 1870 he was nominated a Commander of the Royal Swedish Order of the North Star.

BJÖRNSON, BJÖRNSTENE, a Norwegian novelist and dramatic poet, born at Quikne (Oesterdal), Dec. 8, 1832, first became known in consequence of some articles and stories which he contributed to newspapers, especially the "Folkeblad," an illustrated journal, in the columns of which appeared his "Aanum," "Ole Stormsen," and "En munter Mand." The years 1856 and 1857 he passsed at Copenhagen, where he studied the works of Baggesen, of Œlenschläger, and of the principal Danish writers. Afterwards he published in "Faedrelandet," his novel of "Throud," which was followed by "Arne" and "Synnœve Solbakken." He has also produced several tragedies and other pieces for the stage. The following works of his have been translated into English:—"Arne: a Sketch of Norwegian Country Life," translated from the Norwegian, by A. Plesner and S. Rugeley Powers, 8vo., London, 1866; "Ovind: a Story of Country Life in Norway," translated by S.

Digitized by Google

and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1869; "The Fisher Maiden," a Norwegian tale, translated from the author's German edition, by M. E. Niles, 8vo., New York, 1869—also translated from the Norwegian, under the title of "The Fishing Girl," by A. Plesner and F. Richardson, 8vo., London, 1870; "The Happy Boy: a Tale of Norwegian Peasant Life," translated by H. R. G., Boston, U.S., 1870; "The Newly-married Couple," translated by S. and E. Hjerleid, 8vo., London, 1870; and "Love and Life in Norway," translated from the Norwegian, by the Hon. A. Bethell and A. Plesner, 8vo., London, 1870.

BLACHFORD (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK ROGERS, is the eldest son of the late Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, Bart., of Wisdome, by Sophia, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Russell Deare, of the Bengal Artillery, who was killed in action in 1791. He was born in London on Jan. 31, 1811, and educated at Eton and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, obtaining first class honours in the school of Literæ Humaniores, and also in that of mathematics. He had already obtained the Craven University Scholarship; and he subsequently gained a Fellowship at Oriel College, to which he added the Vinerian Scholarship and Fellowship. He graduated M.A. in 1835, and B.C.L. in 1838. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1836. In 1845 he was appointed Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and in the following year one of the Commissioners of Lands and Emigration. In 1857 he was nominated Assistant Commissioner for the Sale of Encumbered Estates in the West Indies; and in May, 1860, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a post which he held until 1871, when he was sworn Privy Councillor, in recognition of his long and arduous labours in the public service. In Oct., 1871, he was raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom, with the title of Baron Blachford, of Wisdome, in the county of Devon.

BLACK, WILLIAM, novelist and journalist, born at Glasgow in 1841, received his education in various private schools. He has published two or three novels, the chief of which are, "In Silk Attire," (1868), and, "A Daughter of Heth," (1871), the latter being at this moment in its eleventh edition. He has also been connected with journalism for the last ten or twelve years, and was at one time editor of the *London Review*, and subsequently of the *Examiner*. The names of his other works are, "Love or Marriage," "Kilmeny," and "The Monarch of Mincing Lane." "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," 1873; "The Princess of Thule," 1873; "The Maid of Killeena and other Stories," 1874.

BLACKBURN, SIR COLIN, the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies, was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten volumes of "Ellis and Blackburn" are of high authority. He published an excellent legal work "On Sales." At Liverpool he had secured a large amount of business in heavy commercial cases, when, in 1859, he was made a puisne judge of the Queen's Bench.

BLACKBURN, HENRY, born at Portsmouth, Feb. 15, 1830, and educated at King's College, London, was appointed private secretary to the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., in 1853. He is a foreign correspondent and art-critic for London papers and magazines. Mr. Blackburn visited Spain and Algeria in 1855 and 1857, and delivered illustrated lectures on "Life in Algeria" (afterwards pub-

Digitized by Google

lished in London and the provinces). He was appointed editor of *London Society* in 1870, but resigned that post in 1872. He also holds an appointment in the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Blackburn wrote and partly illustrated the following works: "Travelling in Spain," a record of adventure in that country. 1866; "The Pyrenees," illustrated by Gustave Doré, 1867; "Artists and Arabs," 1868; "Normandy Picturesque," 1869; "Art in the Mountains; the Story of the Passion-Play in Bavaria," 1870; and "Harz Mountains, a Tour in the Toy Country," 1873.

BLACKIE, JOHN STUART, Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, son of a banker in Aberdeen, born at Glasgow, in July, 1809, was educated at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. During two years passed in Göttingen and Berlin, and at Rome, he devoted himself to the study of German, Italian, and classical philology. In 1834 he published a metrical translation of Goethe's "Faust," with notes and prolegomena, and was called to the Scottish bar. He became a frequent contributor of articles bearing on German literature to *Blackwood*, *Tait*, and the *Foreign Quarterly Review*. In 1841 he was appointed to the newly-formed chair of Latin Literature in Marischal College, Aberdeen. This post he held for eleven years, during which time he entered warmly into the movement for University Reform in Scotland, which resulted in the appointment of a Parliamentary Commission on that subject in 1858, by which some important changes were effected in the higher branches of education in Scotland. He contributed several philological articles to the *Classical Museum*, published in 1850, then edited by Dr. L. Schmitz, and a metrical translation of Æschylus, which led to his appointment, in 1852, to the Greek chair in the University of Edinburgh. This was followed by an essay on the "Pronunciation of Greek, Accent and Quantity" (1852); a "Discourse on Beauty, with an Exposition of the Theory of Beauty according to Plato appended" (1858); Poems, chiefly on Greek Mythology (1857), and another volume of Poems, English and Latin (1860). In 1853 he travelled in Greece, and published a lecture warmly recommending the study of modern Greek, and articles on modern Greece in the *Westminster* and *North British Reviews*. He is the author of various articles in the *North British Review*, an article on Plato in the "Edinburgh Essays," and the article "Homer" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In addition to his academical work, which, since he settled in Edinburgh, has been principally connected with Plato and Homer, Professor Blackie has been very active as a popular lecturer, and made himself somewhat conspicuous as a warm advocate of Scottish nationality. In the discussions which preceded the passing of the Reform Bill of 1867 he took a warm interest, and supported the principles of the British constitution against the advocates of American democracy in a public debate with Ernest Jones, the well-known chartist. Professor Blackie's argument on "Democracy," on this occasion, was published, and went through six editions in a fortnight. His name is closely connected with the movement which resulted in the abolition of the Test Act, requiring the professors of the Scottish Universities to be members of the Established Church. In 1866 he published "Homer and the Iliad," containing a translation of the Iliad in ballad measure, a third volume of Critical Dissertations, and a fourth of Notes Philological and Archæological, and in 1869 "Musa Burschicosa," a volume of songs for students and university men. In 1870 he put forth a volume of "War Songs of the Germans," with historical sketches, in which he advocated the cause of the Germans against France with great energy and decision. In 1872 he published "Lays of the Highlands and Islands." Professor Blackie has recently appeared as a lecturer in the Royal Institution, London, where

Digitized by Google

he combated the views of Mr. John Stuart Mill in moral philosophy, of Mr. Grote in his estimate of the Greek sophists, and of Max Müller in his allegorical interpretation of ancient myths. His views on moral philosophy against the Utilitarian school were set forth in "Four Phases of Morals," Edinburgh, 1871, 2nd edit., 1874. His principal philological papers appeared in a collected form in 1874, under the title of "Horæ Hellenicæ," and in the same year he put forth a little volume of practical advice to young men, entitled "Self-Culture," which had a large sale in England and America, and went through five editions in ten months. Recently Professor Blackie has delivered many lectures in various parts of Scotland, in aid of a fund for establishing a Professorship of Gaelic in the University of Edinburgh.

BLACKLEY, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born about 1813, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. In 1855, having been domestic chaplain to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., afterwards 2nd Viscount Hill, and for a time assistant curate at Hodnet (Bishop Heber's former parish), he was appointed to the vicarage of Stanton-on-Hine Heath, Shropshire. He is known as the author of several works of a religious character, and as editor of the "Diplomatic Correspondence of the Right Hon. Richard Hill," published in 1845.

BLACKWELL, ELIZABETH, a physician born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821. She is the third daughter of Mr. Samuel Blackwell, sugar-refiner, of that city. Having sustained heavy commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving his widow and nine children almost penniless. Miss Blackwell aided in their support by teaching; but after a time, desiring a wider and better sphere of action, resolved to become a physician. She passed through her preliminary medical studies at Asheville and Charleston, South Carolina, under the direction of Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, supporting herself meanwhile by teaching music. She subsequently went through a private course of dissection and midwifery under Doctors Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia, meantime applying to twelve or thirteen medical schools in succession for admission as a student. She was refused by all, except those of Castleton, Vermont, and Geneva (the medical department of Hobart College), New York, and at the latter she was matriculated in 1847, and received, in 1849, the first medical degree conferred upon a woman in the United States. She had pursued, meanwhile, a course of clinical instruction at Blockley Hospital, Philadelphia. After her graduation she spent a year and a half in the Maternité hospital of Paris, and that of St. Bartholomew in London, and established herself as a physician, mainly in the treatment of women and children, at New York in 1851. She established a dispensary for indigent women and children in 1854, and in 1857 founded a hospital for women, over which she presides, and which is now in a flourishing condition. She has a large private practice, and has published "The Laws of Life," and other professional works. In 1859 she again visited England, and delivered a course of medical lectures. Her younger sister, EMILY BLACKWELL, also adopted the medical profession, took her degree of M.D. in 1854, completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, and is associated with her sister in the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

BLADES, WILLIAM, born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1824, was educated at Clapham Grammar School, and succeeded his father as a printer in London. He has edited "The Gouvernayle of Helthe," and other early-printed books; has contributed several articles to the current literature of the day upon the History of Printing and Palæotypography; but is

Digitized by Google

best known by his work, "The Life of William Caxton," 2 vols, 1863, which for the first time placed the study of early printing in England upon a sure basis.

BLAIR, FRANCIS PRESTON, was born at Abingdon, Virginia, April 12, 1791. He was educated at Transylvania University, Kentucky, and studied law, but never entered upon legal practice. He entered early into politics. In 1829 when the nullification movement in South Carolina was rife, he published in a Kentucky newspaper an article against it, which attracted the attention of President Jackson, who invited him to Washington to take charge of the *Globe*, a Democratic paper about to be established as the Government organ. He retained this position until 1845, when President Polk, wishing the control of the paper to be in other hands, offered Mr. Blair the position of Minister to Spain, which was declined. In 1848 he withdrew from the Democratic party, and after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1850 took an active part in the organization of the Republican party.

BLAIR, FRANCIS PRESTON, junior, son of the preceding, was born at Lexington, Kentucky, Feb. 19, 1821, He graduated at Princeton College, New Jersey, in 1841, studied law, and commenced practice at St. Louis, Missouri. His health having become impaired, he made a journey with a party of trappers to the Rocky Mountains. Being in New Mexico when the war with Mexico broke out, he enlisted as a private, and served until 1847, when he resumed the practice of law at St. Louis, in 1848. He attached himself to the "Free Soil" branch of the Democratic party. Having served two terms in the Missouri Legislature, he was in 1856 elected to Congress as a Republican. In 1858 he was defeated, but was re-elected in 1860, and again in 1862. When the civil war broke out he entered the army as colonel of volunteers, and was made a brigadier-general in August, and a major-general in November, 1862. He commanded a division under General Sherman in the Western campaign of 1864-65. In 1866 he was appointed collector of customs at St. Louis, and commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. But becoming dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he returned to the Democratic party, and was in 1868 its candidate for the Vice-Presidency. In 1870 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, his term expiring in 1873, and he was not again elected.

BLAIR, MONTGOMERY, an American lawyer and politician, brother of the preceding, born in Franklin county, Kentucky, May 10, 1813. He graduated in 1835 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida. Resigning his commission in 1836, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, and from 1839 to 1849 held civil and judicial positions in Missouri. In 1852 he removed to Maryland, and was appointed solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims. He had been a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he joined the Republican party, and was consequently removed from office by President Buchanan. In 1861 he was appointed by President Lincoln to be Postmaster-General, retaining the office till 1864, when he resigned. Having become dissatisfied with the policy of the Republicans, he joined their opponents, and has since acted with the opposition to the administration.

BLAIZE, ANGE, a French journalist and biographer, nephew of the celebrated Abbé Lamennais, was born at St. Malo, Dec. 28, 1811. He was admitted to the bar at Rennes, and going afterwards to Paris, turned journalist, and wrote largely in the democratic journals, chiefly on questions of political economy. His two works entitled "Des Monts-de-Piété et des Banques de Prêt," and "Des Commissionnaires au Mont-de-Piété

Digitized by Google

de Paris," published respectively in 1843 and 1844, led to his appointment in 1848 as director of the Mont-de-Piété at Paris, which post he held till 1851. During his tenure of office he reduced the rate of interest to 4½ per cent. M. Blaize is the author of another work on his favourite subject, in the form of a "Lettre à M. Guéroult sur le Mont-de-Piété de Paris," 1861; and of a valuable "Essai Biographique sur M. F. de Lamennais," 1858. He is also the author of a work entitled "Voyage à la Recherche d'un Soldat du Pape," 1864.

BLAKE, THE REV. THOMAS WILLIAM JEX, D.D., son of Thomas Jex-Blake, Esq., J.P. for the county of Norfolk, and Maria Emily, daughter of Thomas Cubitt, Esq., J.P. for the same county, was born in London, Jan. 26, 1832, and entered Rugby School, as a pupil of Mr. Cotton, in 1844. In 1851 he was elected a scholar of University College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1855, obtaining a first-class in classical honours. He was appointed composition master to the sixth form at Marlborough College in 1855 by Dr. Cotton, afterwards Bishop of Calcutta. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship at Queen's College, but he vacated it by his marriage in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1856, and priest in the following year. He was appointed an assistant master at Rugby in 1858; Principal of Cheltenham College in 1868; and Head Master of Rugby School, in the place of Dr. Hayman, in Feb., 1874. Dr. Jex-Blake published "Long Vacation in Continental Picture Galleries," in 1858; and is the author of an article on "Church Comprehension," in *Macmillan's Magazine*, March, 1873; of other literary articles; and of sermons.

BLAKELOCK, THE REV. RALPH, M.A., was educated at St. Catharine's Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree of B.A. in 1825. In 1833 he was presented by that society to the rectory of Gimingham, near North Walsham, Norfolk; and in May, 1869, he was appointed Archdeacon of Norfolk, but he resigned the latter preferment in May, 1874. Mr. Blakelock, who belongs to the Evangelical section of the Anglican Church, is the author of a "Symbolical Euclid;" translations of Boncharlat's "Differential Calculus," and of Francœur's "Pure Mathematics;" besides Visitation and University Sermons.

BLAKENEY, THE. REV. RICHARD PAUL, D.D., LL.D., a controversial writer, born in Roscommon, June 2, 1820, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking a first-class place in theology in 1843. He was appointed to the curacy of St. Paul's, Nottingham, in June, 1843; to the vicarage of Ison-Green, Nottinghamshire, in June, 1844; and in Jan., 1852, to the vicarage of Christ Church, Claughton, Birkenhead, which he resigned in 1874. In 1868 the Senatus of the University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of D.D. *honoris causâ*. Dr. Blakeney has written largely on the controversy with the Catholic Church. Among his works are a "Manual of Romish Controversy," 1851, which has reached its tenth edition; "The Book of Common Prayer in its History and Interpretation," 1865—2nd ed. 1866; 3rd ed. 1870; "Catechism of the Prayer Book," 1869; and a "Protestant Catechism," 1851, which has passed through no fewer than sixty editions.

BLAKESLEY, THE VERY REV. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, B.D., the son of a London merchant, was born in 1808, and educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1831 as 21st Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Tutor of his college, and twice appointed select preacher before the university, in which capacity he preached the two courses of sermons on the Dispensation of Paganism and the Evidences of Christianity, published under the title "Conciones Acade-

Digitized by Google

micæ." In 1845 he was presented by his college to the vicarage of Ware. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Cambridge in 1850; was offered, but declined, the Regius Professorship of Modern History in 1860; was appointed a classical examiner in the University of London in 1861; and was presented by the Crown to a canonry in Canterbury Cathedral in 1863. He formerly sat as Proctor for the Chapter of Canterbury in the Lower House of Convocation; and he is one of the Committee for revising the authorised version of the New Testament. In June, 1872, he was appointed Dean of Lincoln. Dean Blakesley, the reputed "Hertfordshire Incumbent" of the *Times*, has published "The Life of Aristotle, with a Critical Examination of some questions of Literary History," 1839; an edition of Herodotus in the "Bibliotheca Classica," 1854; and "Four Months in Algeria, with a Visit to Carthage," 1859.

BLAKEY, ROBERT, Ph.D., was born at Morpeth, Northumberland, in 1795. Devoting himself early in life to literature and philosophy, he published in 1829 his first regular work on "The Freedom of the Divine and Human Wills," which was favourably received, and brought him into notice among abstract thinkers. It was followed, in 1833, by his "History of Moral Science," which secured him the approbation of Southey, Allan Cunningham, Sir W. Hamilton, Dr. Chalmers, and others. This work has since become a text-book in many of the colleges in the United States. In 1834 he wrote his "Essay on Logic," chiefly with a view to popularize this branch of knowledge. Dr. Blakey published several other volumes; among which may be mentioned "The Lives of the Primitive Fathers of the Church," and "The History of the Philosophy of Mind." For the last the author received commendations from MM. Victor Cousin, Gioberti, Gruyer, and numerous German savants, and a gold medal from the king of the Belgians. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, which he relinquished on account of ill-health. His "Temporal Benefits of Christianity," and his "Historical Sketch of Logic," appeared in rapid succession, followed by the "History of Political Literature," in 1855, which brought down the account of authors to the year 1700. Two other volumes, embracing the last and present centuries, are nearly ready for publication. Dr. Blakey is the author of several volumes on angling and sporting topics, and a contributor to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." The University of Jena conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D., in recognition of the merit of his philosophical writings.

BLANC, AUGUSTE ALEXANDRE PHILIPPE CHARLES, elder brother of M. Louis Blanc, was born at Castres (Tarn) Nov. 15, 1813, and was brought up as an engraver, but he abandoned the burin for the pen, and contributed art criticisms to various journals. In 1841 he became editor of the *Propagateur de l'Aube*, and the following year he published at Paris the *Almanach du Mois*. After the revolution of 1848, he was appointed Director of the Fine Arts, which post he retained for four years. He became editor of the *Gazette des Beaux Arts* in 1859, and was elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts in 1868. M. Charles Blanc's principal works are "Histoire des Peintres Français au XIX^e^. Siècle," an unfinished work, only the first volume having been published in 1845; "Les Peintres des Fêtes Galantes," 1853, comprising Watteau, Lancret, Pater, and Boucher; "Les Trésors de l'Art à Manchester," 1857; "De Paris à Venise, Notes au Crayon," 1857; "Le Trésor de la Curiosité," 2 vols.; "Grammaire des Arts du Dessin," 1867; "L'Art dans la Parure," 1874. M. Charles Blanc has also been one of the principal contributors to the great "Histoire des Peintres de toutes les

Digitized by Google

Écoles," commenced by M. Armengaud.

BLANC, JEAN-JOSEPH-LOUIS, born at Madrid, Oct. 28, 1813, is of Corsican extraction, his mother, *née* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, and wrote in several daily journals. Afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important Republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Revue du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." As he was returning home one evening in Oct., 1839, he was suddenly assailed from behind by some ruffian, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "Les Idées Napoléoniennes," was never discovered. M. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' "Corsican Brothers," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy between two brothers. M. Louis Blanc having become a clerk in a notary's office, soon found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that M. Louis Blanc played in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been erroneously asserted that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of M. Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it was long credited, in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy. M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishment for political offences; and on being returned one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for permission to return to France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstances that led to M. Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made May 15, 1848, in favour of Poland, by numbers of people, who invaded the hall of the National Assembly. M. Louis Blanc exerted himself to check this unwarrántable attempt at popular dictation. Although the working men who took part in the demonstration did not follow his advice, they showed him sympathy and respect, which his enemies turned against him, making them the pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until amid the excitement that prevailed after the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, when the minds of many were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, that the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted by the very men, indeed, who had but a short time before proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's

Digitized by Google

literary undertakings was his "Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830-1840," which passed through several editions and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "History of the French Revolution," written during his residence in England, consists of twelve volumes. "Historical Revelations," intended to expose the misrepresentations in Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government, was published in 1859. M. Louis Blanc — who during his residence in England acted as correspondent to several French journals—published "Letters on England," of which a translation appeared in London in 1866. On the fall of the Empire in 1870, M. Louis Blanc returned to his native country. On Feb. 8, 1871, he was elected a member of the National Assembly by the department of the Seine.

BLANCHARD, EDWARD LEMAN, son of William Blanchard, who for thirty-five years was a distinguished comedian at Covent Garden Theatre, was born Dec. 11, 1820. Mr. E. L. Blanchard became a constant contributor to periodical and dramatic literature at a very early period of his life, and before his twenty-fifth year was known to the public as the editor of "Chambers's London Journal," the author of "Bradshaw's Descriptive Railway Guides," and a series of handbooks, tales, essays, dramas, farces, and burlesques, which showed the exercise of a ready pen in the service of publishers and managers. He afterwards edited Willoughby's "Shakspere," "England and Wales Delineated," and wrote the novels of "Temple Bar," and "Man without a Destiny," besides supplying Miss Emma Stanley and Mr. W. S. Woodin with some of the most popular "entertainments" perhaps ever brought before the public. In addition to a quantity of literary work of a miscellaneous character, Mr. E. L. Blanchard has furnished the theatres with about eighty pieces, most of them Christmas extravaganzas, in which he seems specially to have aimed at the dramatic illustration of fairy mythology. During twenty-five successive years the "Drury Lane Christmas Annuals" have proceeded from his pen. For the last twelve years he has been on the literary staff of the *Daily Telegraph*.

BLEDSOE, ALBERT, was born in Kentucky, about 1808. He graduated in 1830 at the United States Military Academy at West Point, served on the frontiers until 1832, when he resigned and became Professor of Mathematics in several colleges. From 1840 to 1848 he practised law at Springfield, Illinois. From 1848 to 1853 he was Professor of Mathematics in the University of Mississippi, and from 1853 to 1861 in the University of Virginia. During the civil war he was active in the cause of the Confederacy. After the war he resided for some time in England. Upon returning to America he took up his abode in Baltimore, and at the same time edited the *Southern Review*, published at St. Louis by the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has published "An Examination of Edwards on the Will" (1845); "Theodicy, or Vindication of the Divine Glory" (1856); and an "Essay on Liberty and Slavery," in which he undertakes to justify that institution (1856).

BLEEK, WILHELM H. J., Ph.D., a distinguished linguist, who is keeper of the Grey Library at Capetown. His publications are "De Nominum Generibus Linguarum Africæ Australis, Copticæ, Semiticarum aliarumque Sexualium," 8vo., Bonn, 1851; "The Languages of Mozambique: Vocabularies, drawn up from the MSS. of W. Peters and from other materials," 8vo., London, 1856; "A Comparative Grammar of the South African Languages," 8vo., London, 1862, a work still in progress; "Reynard the Fox in South Africa; or, Hottentot Fables and Tales, chiefly

Digitized by Google

translated from original MSS. in the library of Sir George Grey," 8vo., London, 1864; and "Über den Ursprung der Sprache. Herausgegeben mit einem Vorwort von E. Haeckel," 8vo., Weimar, 1868. Mr. Bleek is now specially engaged in the study of the Bushman language.

BLIND, KARL, was born at Mannheim, Sept. 4, 1826. He studied jurisprudence at Heidelberg and Bonn; as well as philosophy, political economy, history, archæology, and ancient Germanic literature. As a student he was active for German freedom and union. He was tried under the Press-law, in 1846, but was acquitted by the High Court of Justice. He established associations among the students, the artisans, the gymnastic unions, and the army, preparatory to the revolution. In 1847 he was imprisoned in Rhenish Bavaria for high treason. The trial stopped, however, owing to the expected difficulty of obtaining a verdict of "guilty" from a jury of the Palatinate. Subsequently Karl Blind took a leading part in the preparations for the rising at Karlsruhe, when the demand for the liberty of the press, the universal introduction of the jury system, the establishment of a national guard and of a German Parliament were carried. Again he was arrested for high treason, as endeavouring to expand the movement into one for a German Commonwealth, but he was freed by the popular successes at Offenburg. At the Frankfort "Vor-Parlament," and as a speaker at mass-meetings, he insisted on the abolition of the princely Diet and the election of a Provisional Executive. He was wounded during street-riots at Frankfort, and proscribed after his participation in the rising led by Hecker. From Alsace, where he stood at the head of the Strasburg Committee, he agitated for a new levy. Falsely accused of being implicated in the Paris insurrection of June, he was imprisoned at Strasburg, and transported in chains to Switzerland, the mayor of St. Louis generously preventing his surrender to the Baden authorities, which had been planned by the French police. During the Schleswig-Holstein war, after the armistice of Malmoe, which offended the national sentiment, he, with Gustav von Struve, led, in Sept., 1848, the second Republican revolution in the Black Forest. At the storming of Stanfen he fought on the barricade, being among the last who left the town. He was made a prisoner through the treachery of some militiamen, and court-martialled. His life, however, was saved, owing to a defect in the proclamation of the martial law, and the sympathies of two of the soldiers composing the court. He was kept for some time in chains in the casemates at Rastadt, and was condemned at a State trial, lasting ten days, by a half-sympathizing jury, to eight years' imprisonment. In the spring of 1849, when being secretly transported to the fortress of Mainz, he was liberated by the people and the soldiers breaking open the prison at Bruchsal. Heading the same day a hastily-formed number of free corps, he first endeavoured, with Struve, to take Rastadt, and then entered the capital of Baden. He was a firm opponent of Brentano, whom he accused of being in occult connection with the ejected dynasty—a fact afterwards proved, when Brentano was declared a "traitor" by the Constituent Assembly. Being sent on a diplomatic mission, with Frederick Schütz, to Paris, accredited to the President of the Republic, Karl Blind was arrested, contrary to the law of nations, on a charge of being implicated in Ledru-Rollin's rising for the protection of the Roman Republic. The Left of the Assembly demanded his deliverance. Menaced, after several months of imprisonment, with being surrendered to the Prussian courts-martial, if he continued to maintain his diplomatic quality, he refused to yield, and was banished from France. After this he lived in Belgium, with

Digitized by Google

his wife, who has made many sacrifices for the popular cause and also undergone imprisonment. New persecutions induced him to come with his family to England; Louis Napoleon refusing to let him pass through France into Italy. He has carried on, from here, a Democratic and National German Propaganda. After an amnesty, in 1862, the House of Deputies at Stuttgart gave him a banquet. He was the speaker of the London Germans at Garibaldi's entry. He promoted the Schleswig-Holstein movement in connection with leaders of the Schleswig Diet, and was at the head of the London Committee during the war. He likewise exerted himself to influence public opinion in favour of Italian and Polish independence, and of the American Union, by speeches and writings. At Berlin, his stepson met with a tragic death in the attempt of May 7, 1866. During the war of 1870-71, Karl Blind supported the National German cause, and does the same now in the persecution of the Catholic Church. Many political writings and essays on history, mythology, and Germanic literature have proceeded from his pen. Latterly he has exerted himself to bring about the National Testimonial for the philosopher Feuerbach, and has worked abroad for a proper commemoration of the great master-singer Hans Sachs.

BLODGET, LORIN, was born at Jamestown, New York, May 25, 1823. In 1851 he became assistant at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, having charge of climatology and meteorology. In 1852-53 he directed the determination by barometer of altitudes and gradients in the Pacific Railroad Surveys. In 1854 he prepared a quarto volume of the results of scientific observations at the United States military posts. In 1857 he published an elaborate work on "The Climatology of the United States." Since 1863 he has held important posts in the Treasury department, and has published several valuable volumes of statistical reports, among which are those on industrial progress in the censuses of 1861 and 1871.

BLOMMAERT, PHILIP, a Flemish author, born in 1809, commenced his literary career in 1834, by publishing a volume of poetry. "Theophilus," an old Flemish poem, and "Oude Vlaemische Gedichte," old Flemish poems of the 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries, appeared between 1836 and 1841, both of which works are carefully annotated. He has also translated into Flemish iambics the "Niebelungen," and has largely contributed to various Belgian journals, especially the *Messager des Sciences* of Brussels. His most important work is a "History of the Belgians," published at Brussels in 1849, in which he endeavours to show that the political destiny of the Low Countries has always been identified with that of Germany.

RLOOMFIELD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS, G.C.B., son of the 1st Lord Bloomfield, who for many years held a high position in the diplomatic service, was born Nov. 12, 1802. He entered the diplomatic service in 1818, and rising by successive steps of promotion, was appointed, in 1844, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg, was transferred thence in the same capacity to Berlin in 1851, and discharged the duties of his post there with great judgment and tact until, in Aug. 1860, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna. He held the latter appointment till July, 1871, when he was succeeded by Sir Andrew Buchanan. Lord Bloomfield was made a C.B. April 27, 1848, a K.C.B. March 1, 1851, a G.C.B. Sept. 3, 1858, a Privy Councillor Dec. 17, 1860; and a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Ciamhalltha, in the county of Tipperary, July 29, 1871.

BLUMENTHAL, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL LEONARD VON, Chief of

Digitized by Google

the General Staff of the Army of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was born on July 30, 1810, at Schwedt, on the Oder. He was, like the majority of the leaders of the Prussian army, a soldier from childhood. Educated from 1820 to 1827 in the military academies of Culm and Berlin, he was entered on July 27, 1827, as Second Lieutenant in the Guard Landwehr regiment (the present Fusilier Guards), attended from 1830-1833 the general military schools in Berlin, was from 1837-1845 Adjutant to the Coblenz Landwehr battalion, and became for the first time in 1846 Premier Lieutenant in the topographical division of the General Staff. In order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with technical military science, Blumenthal had been ordered for service during the following years to the Artillery Guards and the division of the Pioneer Guards, and had already, in March, 1848, taken part as Lieutenant in the Fusilier battalions of the 31st infantry regiment in the street-fights in Berlin. Some months later, Blumenthal was transferred as Captain (Jan. 1, 1849) to the General Staff, to which he has, with slight interruptions, belonged for some twenty-two years. In 1849 he took, as a member of the staff of General von Bonin, part in the Schleswig-Holstein campaign, and fought in the skirmishes at Auenbüll and Beuschau, in the battle of Colding, and in the affairs at Alminde, Gudsöe, and Tauloo-Church, and took, in the siege and battle of Fredericia, so active and conspicuous a part, that he was on May 14, 1849, promoted as Chief of the General Staff of the Schleswig-Holstein Army. His capabilities were regarded as being so brilliant, that in the following year (1850) he was named as General Staff's officer of the Mobile Division under General von Tietzen in the electorate of Hesse. He was next sent, intrusted with special military propositions, to England, and was rewarded with the Order of the Red Eagle (fourth class, with swords). On the 18th of June 1853, advanced to the rank of Major in the Grand General Staff, Blumenthal was, as military companion and as General Staff's officer of the 8th Division, appointed to take part in the spring exercises of that year (1853) in Thuringia and at Berlin. His linguistic and departmental knowledge led to his being intrusted with further commissions to England. In 1859 he was named the personal Adjutant of Prince Frederic Charles. On July 1, 1860, he became Colonel and Commander of the 31st, later of the 71st infantry regiment. In 1861 he accompanied General von Bonin to the British Court, and became then the conductor of the foreign officers at the autumn manœuvres on the Rhine, and military companion of the Crown Prince of Saxony at the coronation in Königsberg. Colonel von Blumenthal had been for some time Chief of the Staff of the Third Army Corps, when, on Dec. 15, 1863, he was nominated the chief of the General Staff of the combined Mobile Army Corps against Denmark, and now had the first opportunity of discovering his splendid abilities. The part which he took in this war, especially at Missunde, in the storming of the trenches at Düppel, and the passage on to the island of Alsen, was so extremely important, that on June 25, 1864, he was promoted to be Major-General, and received the Order *pour le Mérite*. After the peace, General von Blumenthal commanded first the 7th and next the 30th Infantry Brigade. In the Austrian war of 1866 he was chief of the General Staff (the General Staff is the "head" of the army, and has its stragetical direction) of the Second Army of the Crown Prince, and for his distinguished services received the Oak-leaf of the Order *pour le Mérite* (one of the rarest distinctions in the army) and the Star of Knight Commander of the Order of the House of Hohenzollern. On Oct. 30, 1866, he was designated Commander of the 14th Division in Düsseldorf, and accompanied the

Digitized by Google

Crown Prince in the autumn of 1866 to St. Petersburg. When, on the outbreak of the war with France, the Crown Prince was intrusted with the supreme command of the Third Army, General von Blumenthal was requested to accept the important post of chief of the General Staff; and his Imperial Highness, when presented by the Emperor of Germany with the Iron Cross, declared that the same distinction was equally due to General von Blumenthal. In 1871, as will be remembered, he was sent to England to represent the German Empire at the autumn manœvres at Cobham. It is unnecessary to add more than that Lieutenant-General von Blumenthal is recognized as one of the most distinguished strategists of modern times.

BLUNDELL, JAMES, M.D., physician, born about the beginning of the present century, was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. Settling in London, and entering on practice, he became Lecturer on Obstetrics and Physiology at St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals. He is the author of "Researches, Physiological and Pathological: instituted principally with a view to the improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice," 1825; two papers, the one on "Abdominal Surgery," the other on "Transfusion," printed in Ashwell's "Practical Treatise on Parturition," 1828; "The Principles and Practice of Obstetricy: to which are added notes and illustrations by T. Castle," 1834; "Observations on some of the more important Diseases of Women, edited by T. Castle," 1837.

BLUNT, JOHN HENRY, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., born in 1823 at Chelsea, was educated at University College, Durham; and, after taking orders, was appointed Vicar of Kennington, a small hamlet of labouring people, with a proportionally small income, near Oxford. He was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Beverston, Gloucestershire, Jan. 20, 1873. In earlier years Mr. Blunt was a constant contributor to Church reviews and magazines, and the author of lectures on the Creed, entitled, "The Atonement and the At-one-maker," published in 1855, and also of many pamphlets. Since 1864 he has published the following works:—"Directorium Pastorale," a volume on the principles and practice of pastoral work in the Church of England, now in its third edition; "Household Theology," a handbook of religious information about the Bible, Prayer-book, &c., which has gone through several editions; "The Annotated Book of Common Prayer," a large volume forming an historical, ritual, and theological commentary on the devotional system of the Church of England, of which six editions have been printed in less than six years, and which is now the standard work on its subject; a "History of the Reformation of the Church of England," of which only one volume has yet been printed, embracing the period from 1514 to 1547; "The Doctrine of the Church of England as stated in Ecclesiastical Documents set forth by authority of Church and State, from 1536 to 1662;" "The Sacrament and Sacramental Ordinances of the Church;" "A Christian View of Christian History;" several smaller volumes, entitled, "Keys to the Knowledge and Use of the Prayer-book, Bible, Church Catechism," &c.; "A Plain Account of the English Bible, from the earliest times of its Translation to the present day;" a large volume, entitled, "A Dictionary of Doctrinal and Historical Theology," one of a series to be called a Summary of Theology; and "Dictionary of Sects, Heresies, Ecclesiastical Parties, and Schools of Religious Thought," 1874.

BODE, THE BARON CLEMENT DE, eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in Oct. 1846. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought

Digitized by Google

his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were concluded, by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property in Alsace had been confiscated at the commencement of the French revolution of 1789, he came to England to establish his claims, transmitted after his death to his son, who prosecuted them with unremitting energy. The baron, whose mother was a Russian, is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODET. (*See* MATHIEU-BODET.)

BODICHON, MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich, was born April 8, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56 she commenced, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although their efforts did not prove successful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure they desired, they led to a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married M. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since resided in Algeria, on which country she has, in conjunction with her husband, published an interesting and valuable work. Of late years she has paid great attention to landscape-painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BÖE, FRANCIS DIDIER, a painter, born at Bergen, in Norway, May 28, 1820, studied art in the Academy of Copenhagen and the studio of M. Groenland, and in 1849 took up his residence in Paris. The flower-paintings which he sent to the galleries of Christiania and to the French exhibitions were remarkable for freshness of colouring and effective arrangement. His "Bunch of Grapes" (1850) was secured for the Museum of the Louvre; and his "Camellias on a Toilet-table" was honourably mentioned at the Universal Exposition of 1855. He exhibited "The Half-opened Orange" and "Pheasant and Partridge" in 1857; "Eagle Devouring a young Norwegian Fox," a Polar landscape with the Midnight Sun; and "A Couple of Norway Fowls in their Spring Plumage," in 1863; "Sea Birds in the Light of the Midnight Sun: An Eagle holding a small Fox," &c., in 1867.

BOGGS, CHARLES STUART, was born at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Jan. 28, 1811. He entered the navy in 1826, served on the Mediterranean station, in the West Indies, on the coast of Africa, and in the Pacific, becoming a lieutenant in 1837, and commander in 1855. In 1858 he was appointed lighthouse inspector on the Pacific coast. When the civil war broke out he was appointed to the command of the gun-boat *Varuna*, in Farragut's squadron. In the passage of the Confederate forts, below New Orleans, April 24, 1862, the *Varuna* destroyed six of the enemy's gun-boats, but was finally disabled. When Boggs saw his vessel sinking, he tied her to trees on the bank, and fought his guns until the water rose above the gun-tracks. He was made captain in 1862, commodore in 1866, rear-admiral in 1870, and in 1871 was in command of the European fleet. Since that time he has been on shore duty.

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, the son of a London bookseller of German extraction, was born Jan. 4, 1796, and at the usual age entered his father's business. He married the only daughter of the late Mr. Simpkin, and in 1831 commenced business on his own account. In 1841 he published his "Guinea Catalogue," exhibiting the largest stock ever collected by a bookseller. He is known

Digitized by Google

as one of the earliest projectors of the movement in favour of cheap and good literature; and with this object in view he established his Historical, Scientific, Illustrated, Classical, Ecclesiastical, and Antiquarian Libraries, amounting in all to between six and seven hundred volumes. For these series he translated several of Schiller's, Goethe's, and Humboldt's works; has edited the "Bibliotheca Parriana," "Addison's Works," and a new and enlarged edition of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual," and compiled a "Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs," a "Handbook of Proverbs," an "Illustrated Handbook of Geography," "Handbook of Pottery and Porcelain," &c., and assisted in several of the classical translations. Mr. Bohn, who is well known as an antiquary, is Fellow of many of the learned and scientific societies, especially of the Philobiblon Society, to which he has contributed a "Life of Shakspeare," and an extensive "Dictionary of English Poetical Quotations," volumes which being privately printed have sold by auction for large sums. In 1860 he gained some notoriety as being almost the only literary opponent of the repeal of the duty on paper, insisting, in a series of letters to the *Times* and *Standard*, that it would not be of any real advantage to the public, while it would entail a loss of two millions per annum to the revenue.

BOKER, GEORGE HENRY, was born in Philadelphia in 1824. He graduated at Princeton College in 1842, and studied law, but never practiced. His principal works are the tragedies "Calaynos," "Anne Boleyn," "Leonor de Guzman," and "Francesca da Rimini." He has also published "Lessons of Life, and other Poems," 1847; two volumes of "Plays and Poems," 1856; and a collection of "Poems of the War," 1864. In 1871 he was appointed Minister to Constantinople, a position which he still held in 1874.

BOMBAY, BISHOP OF. (*See* DOUGLAS.)

BONAPARTE. (*See* MATHILDE, PRINCESS, NAPOLEON III., and NAPOLEON, PRINCE.)

BONAPARTE, PRINCE LOUIS-LUCIEN, born in Worcestershire, Jan. 4, 1813, is the second son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. Having entered France after the Revolution of Feb. 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly by the inhabitants of Corsica, Nov. 28, 1848. The election was annulled Jan. 9, 1849. Some months after, he was one of the candidates chosen by the Electoral Union, and was returned for the department of the Seine. When the Empire was re-established in Dec. 1852, he was appointed senator, with the titles of Prince and Highness. Prince Lucien has been many years engaged in superintending the translation of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dialects spoken in England and Scotland, and has had the "Parable of the Sower" translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. Of these works the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical researches, has written on chemical science, and is the author of several minor works in the Basque language. Prince Lucien was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Jan. 3, 1860.

BONAPARTE, PIERRE NAPOLEON, PRINCE, was born at Rome, Sept. 12, 1815, being the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. In 1832 he rejoined, in the United States, his uncle Joseph, formerly King of Spain, and he served in Columbia under the republican General Santander. On his return to Rome he gave such offence by his turbulent and lawless conduct, that Pope Gregory XVI. found it necessary to order him to quit the States of the Church. This order he disobeyed, and, on being surrounded by a body of "sbirri" or policemen, he wounded two of them, and killed their leader; but he himself received two wounds during the

Digitized by Google

affray, and was compelled to surrender. After an imprisonment of some months in the Fort of St. Angelo, he visited America, England, and the island of Corfu. During a visit to Albania he made another display of his violent temper. He had a dispute with the Pallikares, and, almost single-handed, engaged them in a murderous combat. The result was that the British Government ordered him to quit Greece, whereupon he came to London. Hastening to Paris on the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he obtained the rank of Chef de Bataillon and a seat in the Constituent Assembly, where he became noted for his utterance of extreme democratic opinions. Afterwards he was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the two departments of Corsica and the Ardèche. Both as a soldier and a civilian he evinced his restless disposition and intolerance of authority. In 1849 he left for Algeria, and was present at the commencement of the operations for the siege of Zaatcha, but before the assault took place he returned without permission. For this act of insubordination he was cashiered by M. d'Hautpoul, the Minister of War, and this decisive measure, which by the way led to a duel between the Prince and a journalist of the extreme Right, met with the hearty approval of the Chamber. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and the restoration of the Empire, he received the titles of Prince and Highness. He did not, however, often frequent the court at the Tuileries, but lived in retirement at his country house at Auteuil, near Paris. His name was once more brought prominently before the public on Jan. 10, 1871, when he shot a journalist named Victor (Salmon) Noir, and attempted to shoot Ulric Fonvielle, in the course of an interview held within the Prince's house in the Rue d'Auteuil, for the purpose of arranging a duel between him and M. Pascal Grousset, who had described the Prince as a renegade Republican, and a brutal Corsican, capable of any act of violence. This act excited great indignation in France against the Prince, who was tried before the High Court of Justice at Tours, March 21-27. The Court acquitted him on the charge of murder, but condemned him to pay £1,000 by way of compensation to Victor Noir's father and mother. He was married to Mademoiselle Rifflin, at the French Legation, in Brussels, Nov. 11, 1871. This marriage was the legitimation of a union contracted years previously before the civil officer in a small town in Belgium Luxemburg, called Lacuisine. That union, from which has issued two children, was disapproved by the Emperor Napoleon, who, by virtue of the laws of the Empire, declared the ceremony to be null and void. However, when the Empire had fallen, Prince Pierre Bonaparte took the necessary steps to legitimate his children. After the battle of Sédan, Prince Bonaparte withdrew to Belgium, and sold his estate at Épioux in the Ardennes. In May, 1872, his wife, the Princess Pierre Bonaparte, opened a milliner's shop in Bond Street, London, but the enterprise proved a failure. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the author of several literary works, the chief of which is a French metrical version of Nicolini's tragedy of "Nabuchodonosor," 1861. He was appointed an officer of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and the same year received from King Victor Emmanuel the Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Maurizio and Lazzaro.

BONAR, REV. HORATIUS, D.D., was born in 1808, and educated first at the High School, and afterwards at the University, of Edinburgh. In 1837 he settled as pastor of the North Church at Kelso, where his literary labours began. He edited for some time *The Presbyterian*, and began to issue the "Kelso Tracts." In 1843 he left the Presbyterian establishment, but still remained pastor of North Church, Kelso. In 1846 he published "Truth and Error," and afterwards became well known as a

Digitized by Google

hymnologist. Of his other works it will be sufficient to name, "Hymns of Faith and Hope," "The Night of Weeping," of which more than 60,000 copies are in circulation; "Prophetic Landmarks," "The Morning of Joy," and "The Eternal Day." In 1856 Dr. Bonar visited the Holy Land, and made a journey through the desert of Sinai, which led to his publication, on his return, of "The Desert of Sinai," and "The Land of Promise." In 1859 he succeeded the Rev. Andrew Cameron as editor of *The Christian Treasury*. He has also edited, from its commencement more than twenty-two years ago, *The Quarterly Journal of Prophecy*.

BONHEUR, MADEMOISELLE ROSALIE, called ROSA, an artist unrivalled amongst her own sex for the minute and spirited delineation of the various forms of animal life, was born at Bordeaux, March 22, 1822. The daughter of a French artist of some distinction, she profited by the instructions of her father, who has been her sole adviser in the mechanism of painting. As the avocations of her family compelled them to reside in Paris, the indulgence of her own particular tastes in the choice of subjects for study was somewhat difficult of attainment, and she derived her early instruction from a study of such animal life as could be seen by her in the streets and *abattoirs* of Paris. In 1841 she entered upon her career by exhibiting two pictures, "Chèvres et Moutons" and "Les Deux Lapins," which established her reputation. These were followed by a succession of highly finished compositions, amongst which may be cited the celebrated "Labourage Nivernais," which was completed in 1849, and has been added to the collection in the Luxembourg. She attends the horse-markets both in France and abroad, adopting the masculine garb, which is not ill suited to the decided character of her face, and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subject with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an antechamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that she has produced such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the chief attraction at the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of large dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the English public. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls of Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1848, and another in 1855. She was decorated with the Legion of Honour, June 10, 1865, and in 1868 she was appointed a member of the Institute of Antwerp. During the siege of Paris in 1870-71, her studio and residence at Fontainebleau, were spared and respected by special order of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

BONNECHOSE, FRANÇOIS-PAUL-ÉMILE-BOISNORMAND DE, a French writer of repute, born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, Aug. 18, 1801; went to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff. In 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850 to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries; and

Digitized by Google

among them, of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," which reached its tenth edition in 1855, and which has been translated into English by William Robson; "Christopher Sauval; or, Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); "Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); and a "History of England" (1858-59). M. de Bonnechose has contributed to the Supplement of the Dictionary of the Academy, as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

BONNECHOSE, HENRI MARIE GASTON BOISNORMAND DE, a French archbishop, and a cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, born at Paris, May 30, 1800. He was bred to the law, and obtained some lucrative public appointments, but at the age of thirty he resolved to devote his life to the cause of religion. Accordingly, after going through a course of ecclesiastical studies, he was ordained priest at Strasburg in 1834. In 1847 he was consecrated Bishop of Carcassonne, and in 1854 translated to the see of Evreux, and in 1858 made Archbishop of Rouen. He was created and proclaimed a Cardinal in 1863. His Eminence, who sat in the Senate by virtue of his title of Cardinal, has always been an ardent supporter of the Pope's temporal power, and of the independence of the Church. He is renowned for his eloquence in the pulpit.

BONNER, ROBERT, was born near Londonderry, Ireland, April 28, 1824. In 1831 he went to America, and became an apprentice in the office of a newspaper at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1844 he went to New York, where, while working at his trade, he also acted as correspondent of several provincial newspapers. In 1851 he purchased the *Merchants' Ledger*, a weekly commercial newspaper, which he transformed into a journal of current literature and popular fiction, of which he acted as editor as well as publisher. The *Ledger* soon became very popular, its regular sale amounting to fully 400,000 copies, and affording him a very large income. Mr. Bonner is well known for his fondness for fast horses, his stable being the finest in America; but he never allows his horses to take part in public races, never wagers on their speed, and never permits a trial under circumstances which would favour betting by others.

BONOMI, JOSEPH, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., son of Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an Italian architect highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), was born in London in 1796. His original intention was to become a sculptor, and he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822 he went to Rome to pursue the study of arts, and afterwards visited Egypt and Syria, remaining in the former country about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as having been set up by Sesostris on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nineveh and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the drawings on the wood are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. The work on which he was engaged for some years, "The Sarcophagus of Oimenepthah I., described by Samel Sharpe," being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum), of a Pharaoh who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era, appeared in 1864. He is the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal

Digitized by Google

Society of Literature, and one on the Cosmography of the ancient Egyptians to the Royal Astronomical Society. He is curator of Sir John Soane's Museum.

BOOTH, EDWIN, an American tragedian, born at Belair, near Baltimore, Maryland, in November, 1833. He is a son of the actor Junius Brutus Booth, and was trained for the dramatic profession. Having filled many minor parts, he made his first regular appearance on the stage as Tressell, in "Richard III.," in 1849, and performed the character of Richard III., in place of his father, who had been suddenly taken ill, in 1851. After a tour through California, Australia, many of the Pacific Islands, and the Sandwich Islands, he reappeared at New York in 1857, visited England and the Continent in 1861, and returning to New York commenced a series of Shakspearean revivals at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1863. This establishment was totally destroyed by fire, March 23, 1867, when, in addition to the stage effects, of which he was the principal owner, Mr. Booth lost his valuable wardrobe, containing relics of his father, Kemble, and Mrs. Siddons. Mr. Booth, after a series of successful engagements in Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, commenced, in 1868, the erection of a new theatre in New York, which, in the perfection of its arrangements and the completeness of all its appointments, surpasses any other theatrical edifice in the United States. It was opened in 1870, and was liberally patronized; but the cost of the building, in which Mr. Booth had invested all his means, prevented ultimate pecuniary success, and in 1873 it passed from his hands. Since that time he has rarely appeared on the stage. His principal characters are Hamlet, Othello, and Iago.

BOOTH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814, and graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840 he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. In 1846, Dr. Booth, who is the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. In 1851 he published a treatise "On the Application of the Theory of Elliptic Integrals to the Investigation of the Rotatory Motion of Bodies." He is also the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals," and has contributed to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals many papers, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846 Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and other populous centres, and he advocated the general adoption of the system by the delivery of lectures, some of which, as "How to Learn," and "What to Learn," have run through several editions. In 1857, by *special request*, Dr. Booth undertook to annotate and conduct through the press the Prince Consort's "Speeches and Addresses," known as the Society of Arts' edition. A cheaper impres-

Digitized by Google

sion of the work had very wide circulation among the working classes. In 1859 the Royal Astronomical Society presented him, though not then a fellow, to the living of Stone, near Aylesbury. He is the author of several sermons and addresses on various occasions. In 1870 he published his treatise on "The Lord's Supper, a Feast after Sacrifice, with inquiries into the Doctrine of Transubstantiation, and the Principles of Development as applied to the Interpretation of the Bible;" and in 1872 "A Treatise on some New Geometrical Methods, containing Essays on Tangential Co-ordinates, Reciprocal Polars, the Trigonometry of the Parabola, the Geometrical Origin of Logarithms, and the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals." Dr. Booth is a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

BOOTH, MARY L., was born at Taphank, New York, April 19, 1831. Her father conducted a school, in which she taught for a time, and then, on account of ill-health, resigned, and became a contributor to several periodicals. She has made numerous translations from the French, especially of Martin's "History of France," and from the works of Jean Macé and Laboulaye. In 1859 she published an elaborate "History of the State of New York." Upon the establishment, in 1868, of *Harper's Bazar*, an illustrated weekly, devoted to fashions, literature, and social life, she became its editor, in which position she still continues.

BORDEAUX, DUKE DE. (*See* CHAMBORD, COUNT DE.)

BOREL (N.....), a French general, born about 1820, was selected by General MacMahon as his aide-de-camp soon after quitting the Staff College in 1840, and served for several years in the African wars, under the future Duke of Magenta. At the latter end of 1854 he went with his general to the camp of Boulogne, where MacMahon took the command of a division of infantry. In Aug., 1855, they both left for the Crimea, and M. Borel, then only a Staff captain, marched by the side of his general to the assault on the Malakhoff. Promoted to the rank of major after the brilliant engagement of the 8th of Sept., he made, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to MacMahon, the campaign against the Kabyles of Algeria in 1856, and that of Italy in 1859. In 1867 Colonel Borel parted company with the Duke of Magenta, to whom he had rendered great service on many occasions, and, going to Paris, was appointed Chief of Staff of the National Guards of the Seine under General Autemarre d'Erville. After the declaration of war against Germany he did not take a part in the earlier engagements between the German troops and the Army of the Rhine, but on the delegation of the Government of the National Defence leaving Paris for Tours, Colonel Borel was summoned to that city, and appointed Chief of Staff of the 15th Corps d'Armée, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. When the Army of the Loire was definitely organized, he became General Chief of Staff, and to his exertions was, in a great measure, due the temporary success gained by the French near Orleans in Nov. 1870. A few weeks later he was created a General of Division.

BORROW, GEORGE, of Cornish extraction, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in 1803, the son of an officer in the army, was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but soon quitted the legal profession and devoted his attention to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. From some gipsies who encamped on a heath near Norwich he acquired a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and

Digitized by Google

abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his health failing, he lived for some years a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and was sent into Russia. At St. Petersburg he edited the New Testament in the Mandchu, or Chinese Tartar language, and a book called "Targum," consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. He paid two visits to Spain as agent of the Bible Society, and was twice imprisoned in that country for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. Whilst in Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, whose language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated St. Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which he showed to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained a wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention to the gipsies and their history. In 1842 he published "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Sir R. Peel in the House of Commons. In 1844 he wandered among the gipsies of Hungary, Wallachia, and Turkey, gathering up the words of their respective dialects of the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. "Lavengro," containing some account of his early life and adventures, was published in 1851; "The Romany Rye" a sequel, in 1857; "Wild Wales," in 1862; and "Romano Lavo-Lil: Word-Book of the Romany, or, English Gipsy Language," in 1874. Mr. Borrow has contributed both in prose and verse to periodical literature.

BOSBOOM, JOHN, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague, Feb. 18, 1817, studied under B. J. Van Bree, became favourably known by his pictures of architectural subjects, and was decorated with the Dutch Order of the Lion, the Order of Leopold, &c. His best works are "The Tomb of Engelbert II., Count of Nassau, in the Church of Breda;" "The great Protestant Church at Amsterdam" (now in the possession of the King of Bavaria); "Franciscan Friars chanting a *Te Deum*" (in M. Völcker's collection at the Hague); "The Holy Communion in a Protestant Church;" "The Consistory Hall at Nimeguen;" "View in the Church of Alkmaar," and "Rotterdam Cathedral." The two last-named pictures were exhibited in the Universal Exposition held at Paris in 1867.

BOSWORTH, THE REV. JOSEPH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Derbyshire, born about 1790, was educated at Repton grammar school, graduated at Aberdeen as M.A. and LL.D., and received the honorary degree of Ph.D. at Leyden in 1831. He studied at Cambridge, and in due course proceeded to the degree of D.D. in 1839. Before his election as Professor of Anglo-Saxon in Oxford, he was incorporated as a member of Christ Church in 1857. He was ordained deacon in 1814, and has held several livings in England. These he resigned, and was British Chaplain at Amsterdam and Rotterdam between 1829 and 1841, when he translated our Common Prayer-book into Dutch gratuitously for the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge. In 1858 he was appointed to the rectory of Water Stratford, near Buckingham. Dr. Bosworth, who is a member of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, and a fellow of many literary and learned societies at Leyden, Rotterdam, Copenhagen, &c., is the author of "The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar," (1823); "A Compendious Grammar of the Primitive English

Digitized by Google

or Anglo-Saxon ;" "A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language," (1838) ; "The Origin of the Danish Language ;" "Abstract of Scandinavian Literature ;" "Origin of the English, Germanic, and Scandinavian Languages and Nations ;" "The Essentials of Anglo-Saxon Grammar ;" and "A Compendious Anglo-Saxon Dictionary," (1848). He has published "King Alfred's Anglo-Saxon Version of the Historian Orosius," with an English translation, (1855), and the same royal author's "Description of Europe, and the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan," in Anglo-Saxon, with an English translation, (1855) ; "The History of the Lauderdale MS. of Orosius," (1858) ; "The Gospels in Gothic of 360, and in Anglo-Saxon of 995, in parallel columns with Wycliffe's Version of 1389, and Tyndale's of 1526," which work appeared in 1865 ; 2nd edit., 1873.

BOTTA, PAUL-ÉMILE, French archæologist and traveller, born about 1805, entered the diplomatic service, and was successively French Consul at Alexandria and Mosul. He was employed on several archæological commissions, and enriched the public collections of France with a variety of interesting objects. In the spring of 1843, Botta commenced his excavations at Khorsabad, the French Government taking a deep interest in the enterprise. M. Flaudin, an accomplished draughtsman, was sent to sketch the crumbling sculptures, and several competent scholars and members of the Academy were commissioned to prepare for publication an elegant archæological work, under the special supervisio n of M. Botta. This work, entitled "Monuments de Ninève découverts et décrits par Botta, mesurés et dessinés par Flaudin," (1849-50), was published in five large folio volumes, the first two of which contain the plates of architecture and sculpture, the third and fourth the inscriptions, and the fifth the text. The "Inscriptions découvertes à Khorsabad," (1848), is a cheaper edition of the inscriptions contained in the larger work. Such of the crumbling monuments as could be preserved were sent down the Tigris on rafts, and placed in the Louvre at Paris. The credit of having laid the foundation of Assyrian archæology, the extent and importance of which had only been previously conjectured, may fairly be assigned to M. Botta, who proved the pioneer in the paths in which Mr. Layard and others have followed with so much success.

BOTTALLA, THE REV. PAUL, S.J., born Aug. 15, 1823, in Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and educated at the Jesuit Colleges of Palermo and Rome. After being admitted to holy orders he was successively appointed Sunday preacher in the Gesù of Naples ; Professor of Universal History in the Collegio Massimo of Palermo ; of Ecclesiastical History in the Roman College ; of Dogmatic Theology in St. Beuno's College, North Wales. Father Bottalla is one of the writers of the *Civiltà Cattolica* of Rome. He has published at Palermo and Genoa a course of History of the Middle Ages in two volumes ("Corso di Storia e di Geografia universale—Medio Evo"), which has been translated into French ; "Studii storici sulla Chiesa e l'Imperio" (in the *Civiltà Cattolica*), &c. ; at Brussels, "Histoire de la Révolution de 1860 en Sicile : de ses Causes et de ses Effets dans la Révolution générale de l'Italie" (2 vols. 1861) ; in London, "The Pope and the Church considered in their Mutual Relations with reference to the Errors of the High Church Party in England" (vols. i. and ii. 1868 and 1870),—the third volume has not yet appeared ; "Pope Honorius before the Tribunal of Reason and History" (1868), being a reply to the pamphlet of P. Le Page Renouf, entitled "The Condemnation of Pope Honorius ;" "The Papacy and Schism : Strictures on Ffoulkes's Letter to Archbishop Manning" (1869) ; and a Reply in the *Dublin Review*, 1871-73, to Mr.

Digitized by Google

Renouf's second pamphlet on Pope Honorius.

BOUCHARDAT, APOLLINAIRE, pharmaceutist, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at l'Isle-sur-le-Serein (Yonne) about 1810, studied medicine in Paris whilst very young, and was named a Fellow of that faculty in 1832. He was pharmaceutist-in-chief at the hospital of Saint-Antoine, and in 1834 was appointed to the same functions at the Hôtel Dieu, which he fulfilled until 1855, when he resigned, in order to devote himself to scientific works. In 1838 he disputed with much talent the chair of pharmacy and organic chemistry in the faculty of Medicine with M. Dumas. In 1845 he was appointed a member of the Council of Health, and created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He became a member of the Academy of Medicine in 1850, and, after competition, obtained the chair of Hygiène in 1852. In addition to numerous botanical and medical "memoirs," which have been published collectively under the titles of "Recherches sur la Végétation," M. Bouchardat has written a "Cours de Chimie Élémentaire, avec ses principales Applications à la Médecine et aux Arts," published in 1834-5; "Cours des Sciences Physiques" in 1841-4; "Éléments de Matière Médicale et de Pharmacie" in 1838; "L'Annuaire de Thérapeutique" since 1841; "Nouveau Formulaire Magistral" in 1840; "Formulaire Vétérinaire" in 1849; "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale" in 1851; "Archives de Physiologie" in 1854; and "Répertoire de Pharmacie," published monthly since 1847. He has written a series of interesting works upon vines and wines, "L'Influence des Eaux Potables sur la Production du Goître et du Crétinisme," in his "Opuscules d'Économie Rurale;" a work upon "Diabetes," and numerous "Memoirs," presented to the Academy of Medicine.

BOUCICAULT, DION, born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822, and educated under his guardian, Dr. Lardner, and at the London University, commenced his career as dramatic author with the production, in March, 1841, of "London Assurance," at Covent Garden Theatre. He went to the United States in 1853, and did not return to London till 1860, when he produced the "Colleen Bawn" at the Adelphi Theatre, in which very successful piece Mrs. Boucicault, formerly Miss Robertson, a popular actress, appeared. This was followed by the "Octoroon," in 1861. Having been associated with Mr. Webster in the management of the Adelphi Theatre, Mr. Boucicault became lessee of Astley's Theatre, the name of which he altered to that of the Westminster; but the speculation proved a failure. Mr. Boucicault is the author of a large number of original pieces, as well as of adaptations from the French, the best known, in addition to the above-mentioned, being "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "Love in a Maze," "Used Up," "The Willow Copse," "Janet Pride," "Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Long Strike," and "Flying Scud," produced at the Holborn Theatre in 1866. Among his more recent pieces are "How She Loves Him," 1867; "After Dark," 1868; "Paul Lafarge," 1870; "A Dark Night's Work," 1870; "The Rapparee; or, the Treaty of Limerick," 1870; and "Formosa." In the delineation of Irish character both Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault excel.

BOUGHTON, GEORGE H., was born in Norfolk, England, in 1836. His family went to America, about 1839, and he passed his youth in Albany, New York, where he early developed an artistic taste. In 1853 he came to London, and passed several months in the study of art. Returning to America, he settled in New York, and soon became known as a landscape painter. In 1859 he went to Paris, where he devoted two years to study, and in 1861 he opened a studio in London, where he has since mostly resided. Among his best works are: "Winter

Digitized by Google

Twilight," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp," "Passing into the Shade," "Coming into Church," "Cold Without," "Morning Prayer," "The Scarlet Letter," "Return of the Mayflower," "Colder than Snow," "Reading Clarissa Harlowe," and "The Idyll of the Birds." He is very successful in female figures.

BOUILLAUD, JEAN-BAPTISTE, physician, member of the Academy of Medicine, was born at Angoulême, Sept. 16, 1796, studied under his uncle, Jean Bouillaud, a surgeon-major in the army, and took his degree as doctor at Paris, Aug. 23, 1823. M. Bouillaud became favourably known to the profession by publishing, in 1824, in conjunction with M. R. J. Bertin, a treatise on "Diseases of the Heart." He was elected professor of clinical medicine at the Hôpital de la Charité in 1831; was Deputy for Angoulême from 1842 to 1846, voting generally with the "Left;" became a member of the Superior Council of the University, was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, April 27, 1847, was chosen to succeed M. Orfila as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris in 1848, was created a Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1864, and was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868. In addition to the forementioned works, M. Bouillaud has published numerous medical treatises, amongst which may be named "Traité de l'Encéphalite," in 1825; "Traité Clinique et Expérimental des Fièvres dites Essentielles," in 1826; "Traité Clinique et Statistique du Choléra," in 1832; "Traité Clinique des Maladies du Cœur." in 1835; "Clinique Médicale de l'Hôpital de la Charité," in 1837; "Traité Clinique du Rhumatisme Articulaire," in 1840; "Sur le Siége du Sens du Langage articulé," in 1839-48; "Traité de Nosographie Médicale," in 1846; his most important work, "Leçons Cliniques sur les Maladies du Cœur et des gros Vaisseaux," in 1853; "Du Diagnostic et de la Curabilité du Cancer," in 54; and "De l'Influence des Doctrines ou des Systèmes Pathologiques de la Thérapeutique," in 1859.

BOULEY, HENRI, a French veterinary surgeon, professor of clinical medicine and surgery at the school of Alfort, and since 1855 a member of the Academy of Medicine (veterinary section), was appointed Inspector-General of Veterinary Schools, Jan. 6, 1866. He is the author of the following works;—"Causes Générales de la Morve dans nos Régiments de Cavalerie," 1840; Traité de l'Organisation du Pied du Cheval," 1851; "De la Péripneumonie Épizootique du gros Bétail," 1854; "Nouveau Dictionnaire Pratique de Médecine, de Chirurgie, et d'Hygiène Vétérinaires," 1855-7; with M. Reynal, &c. He has likewise published several notices, and memoirs; and edited, since 1844, the Reports, "Bulletin de la Société Centrale de Médecine Vétérinaire." M. Bouley was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour, Dec. 25, 1844, and promoted to the rank of officer, Dec. 9, 1865. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in 1868.

BOURBAKI, CHARLES DENIS SAUTER, a French general, of Greek extraction, born at Paris, April 22, 1816, was a sub-lieutenant in the Zouaves from 1836 to 1838, when he was appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of the Foreign Legion. He was appointed Captain in the Zouaves in June, 1842; Major of the Native Skirmishers in Aug., 1846; Lieutenant-Colonel in Jan., 1850, first of the 7th regiment of the line and afterwards of the Zouaves; Colonel in Dec., 1851; Brigadier-General, Oct. 14, 1854; and General of Division Aug. 12, 1857. During the Crimean war in 1855 he greatly distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann and in the assault on Sebastopol. He also took part in the Italian expedition of 1859. In May, 1869, he was appointed to the command of the second camp at Châlons, and in the following July nominated aide-de-camp to the Emperor. General Bourbaki played a conspicuous

Digitized by Google

part in the Franco-German war. In Dec. 1870, he was appointed by the Delegate Government at Tours to the chief command of the First Army of the North, with General Borel as his Chief of Staff. After a series of engagements with the German forces, General Bourbaki was compelled to retreat in the direction of Switzerland, and at the close of the month of Jan., 1871, he was driven over the Swiss frontier with the remains of his army, consisting of about 80,000 men. The general attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself with a pistol, but the wound did not prove fatal. Subsequently he returned to France, and, in July, 1871, he was appointed to a military command at Lyons, where he suppressed several attempts at insurrection.

BOURKE, THE HON. ROBERT, M.P., third son of the 5th Earl of Mayo, was born at Hayes, co. Meath, June 11, 1827, and educated at Enniskillen School, at Hall Place, Kent, and at Trinity College, Dublin. Called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1852, he went the South Wales circuit, and attended the Knutsford sessions for twelve years. Mr. Bourke also had a large business at the Parliamentary bar. He was elected M.P. for Lynn Regis, in the Conservative interest, at the general election of Dec. 1868, and he still represents that borough in the House of Commons. When Mr. Disraeli came into power in Feb., 1874, Mr. Bourke was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He has travelled in America, India, and the Holy Land, and contributed his views upon these countries to various magazines. Mr. Bourke is also the author of "Parliamentary Precedents." He married in 1863, Lady Susan Georgiana, eldest daughter of the first Marquis of Dalhousie.

BOUSSINGAULT, JEAN-BAPTISTE-JOSEPH-DIEUDONNÉ, chemist, member of the Institute, born in Paris, Feb. 2, 1802, was educated in the Mining School of St. Étienne, and on leaving it accepted the offer made to him by an English company of proceeding to America to recover and work certain ancient mines which had been neglected for many years. All went well at first; but when the colonies of Spain declared their independence, an end was put to the enterprise. It was at this time he made the acquaintance of Humboldt, who was exploring the New World. M. Boussingault, having nothing better to do, entered the ranks of the insurrectionary army, and was attached to Gen. Bolivar's staff, more, however, as a savant than a soldier, and passed through Bolivia, Venezuela, and the countries situated between Carthagena and the mouth of the Orinoco. Soon after his return to France, he was appointed to a professorship of chemistry at Lyons. In 1839 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and going to Paris, obtained a chair of Agriculture in the Conservatory of Arts and Trades. Chemistry, applied to agriculture and the rearing of cattle, owes much to the labours of M. Boussingault, especially his indications as to the quality of manures, and on the nutritive properties of the aliments destined for herbivorous animals. He has contributed several valuable articles on such subjects to the French scientific journals, and some of these have been collected and published under the title, "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et de Physiologie" (Paris, 1854). His "Traité d'Économie Rurale" and "Annals of Physics and Chemistry" were published at Paris in 1844. M. Boussingault, who was returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Council of State until the 2nd of Dec., has withdrawn from politics, and devotes himself to his favourite studies. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, March 14, 1857.

BOUTWELL, GEORGE SEWALL, an American statesman, born in Brookline, Massachusetts, Jan. 28, 1818. His opportunities for early education were moderate, and mostly confined to the instruction imparted

Digitized by Google

in the public schools; but, though he early entered into business life, he was an indefatigable student, and thoroughly educated himself. His advancement in civil and political life has been rapid. A school teacher at sixteen years of age, in active business from the age of eighteen to twenty-eight, during which time he qualified himself for the bar, and was admitted to it; six times a member of the Massachusetts Legislature between his twenty-third and his thirty-first year; the candidate of his party for Congress at the age of twenty-five, and for Governor of Massachusetts at the age of thirty-one; Governor of the State in 1851 and 1852; a leading member of the Constitutional Convention in 1853; for ten years a member of the Board of Education, and for five years its Secretary, succeeding in this position two of the most eminent scholars of Massachusetts; the organizer of the Internal Revenue Department of the United States, and its first Commissioner in 1862; a member of Congress from Massachusetts, from 1863 to 1869; and nominated by President Grant in March, 1869, a member of the Cabinet, and Secretary of the Treasury, which Office he resigned in 1873, having been elected United States senator from Massachusetts, his term expiring in 1879. His management of the finances was very successful, reducing largely the public debt, enforcing the collection of the revenues, and punishing all frauds. Though an admirable writer and an eloquent and popular lecturer and orator, Mr. Boutwell's life has been too busy for him to do much in the way of contributions to literature. His educational reports, however, were able and eloquent, and his state and cabinet papers sound and creditable.

BOUVERIE, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD PLEYDELL, second son of the 3rd earl of Radnor, born in 1818, and educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1838, entered Parliament in 1844, as M.P. for Kilmarnock, which he continued to represent, in the Liberal interest till the general election of Feb. 1874, when he was defeated by "a thorough Liberal," Mr. J. F. Harrison. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department from July, 1850, till March. 1852, and was Chairman of Committees of the House of Commons from April, 1853, to March, 1855, when he was made Vice-President of the Board of Trade, Paymaster-General in August of that year, and President of the Poor-law Board, which post he held till the retirement of the Palmerston administration in March, 1858. Lord Palmerston nominated him the second Church Estates Commissioner in Aug., 1859, and he discharged the duties of this office till Nov., 1865. In 1862 he introduced, though unsuccessfully, a measure for the relief of certain disabilities which affected such of the clergy as, owing to a change in their opinions, desired to withdraw from the service of the Established Church. Mr. Bouverie was appointed a member of the Ecclesiastical Commission in 1869.

BOWEN, FRANCIS, LL.D., was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Sept. 8, 1811. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, with the highest honours, and in 1835 was appointed Instructor in Intellectual Philosophy and Political Economy in the university. In 1839 he visited Europe, and spent two years in the study of philosophical and political science. On his return he devoted his time to philosophical and literary pursuits, published two or three volumes of essays on Speculative Philosophy, &c.; was editor and proprietor of the *North American Review* from 1843 to 1854, and between 1848 and 1853 delivered four courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute on metaphysical and ethical science in their relations to religion; on political economy; and on the development of the English and American Constitution. In 1853 he was appointed Alford Professor of

Digitized by Google

Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity in Harvard University, and still retains that professorship. He has published several biographies in Spark's "Library of American Biography;" was American editor of the "Imperial Dictionary of Biography;" and among his original works are a very elaborate treatise on the "Principles of Political Economy applied to the condition of the American People," 1856, and a treatise on "American Political Economy," 1871. In 1872 he made an extended tour in Europe. He has edited, with critical notes, Dugald Stewart's "Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind," and compiled and edited, with copious annotations, "Documents of the Constitution of England and America, from Magna Charta to the Federal Constitution of 1789." In 1858 he delivered a fifth course of Lowell ectures on "The English Philosophers and Metaphysicians, from Bacon to Sir William Hamilton." Professor Bowen has been a very earnest and able opponent of the "Positive Philosophy" of Auguste Comte, and its modifications by Mr. John Stuart Mill.

BOWEN, SIR GEORGE FERGUSON, G.C.M.G., the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Bowen, a beneficed clergyman in the north of Ireland, born in that country in 1821, was educated at the Charterhouse and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first-class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a fellowship of Brasenose College, and became a member of Lincoln's Inn. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu, and was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Ionian Islands from 1854 to 1859. He is the author of "Ithaca in 1850," and of "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus." "Murray's Handbook of Greece" is believed to have been written by Sir George Bowen, who married, in 1856, the Countess Roma, only surviving daughter of Count Roma, G.C.M.G., then president of the Senate of the Ionian Islands, and was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia, comprising the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. After a successful administration in Queensland, he was appointed, in Nov. 1867, to succeed Sir George Grey as Governor of New Zealand; and in May 1873, he was gazetted Governor of Victoria in succession to Lord Canterbury, whose term of office had expired.

BOWLES, GENERAL SIR GEORGE, G.C.B., was born at Heale House, Wiltshire, in 1787, being the second son of William Bowles, Esq. He received his commission as ensign of the Coldstream Guards, Dec. 20, 1804, served in the north of Germany in 1805-6 under Lord Cathcart; was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen in 1807, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814 (excepting the winters of 1810 and 1811). He was present at the passage of the Douro; the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria; the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and San Sebastian; the capture of Madrid; the passages of the Bidassoa, Nivelles, Nive, and Adour; and the investment of Bayonne; and took part in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the capture of Paris. His other commissions bear date as follows:—Lieut. and Capt., Feb. 1, 1810; Major, June 18, 1815; Lieut.-Colonel, June 14, 1821; Colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; Major-General, Nov. 9, 1846; Lieut.-General, June 20, 1854; General, Nov. 9, 1862. He received the colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment Sept. 9, 1855. He acted as military secretary to the late Duke of Richmond in Canada, from 1818 to 1820; was in the West Indies as Deputy-Adjutant-General from 1820 to 1825. From 1837 to 1843 he was stationed in Canada, being in command of the Lower Province during the rebellion of 1838. He was Master

Digitized by Google

of the Household to the Queen from 1845 to 1851, and on retiring from that office he was appointed Lieutenant of the Tower of London, and a K.C.B. He received the colonelcy of the 1st West India regiment, Sept. 9, 1855; attained the rank of General Nov. 9, 1862: and was created a G.C.B., May 24, 1873.

BOWLES, SAMUEL, was born at Springfield, Massachusetts, Feb. 9, 1826. His father was proprietor of the *Weekly Republican*, a newspaper published at Springfield. In 1844 he induced his father to establish a daily newspaper, of which he became editor, although only 18 years of age. This paper, the *Springfield Republican*, under his charge, became a prominent provincial journal. Mr. Bowles has made several journeys over the region lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific, concerning which he wrote letters to his journal, which have also appeared in book form under the titles, "Across the Continent" (1865); "Our New West," and "The Switzerland of America," the latter describing the natural parks and mountains of Colorado.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, some time surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, F.L.S., F.G.S., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he commenced his profession with much success in the West-end of London. The Royal Medal in Physiology was awarded to him by the Royal Society in 1842. He has been twice on the council of that society, is a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, of the Royal Academy of Medicine in Sweden, of the Société Philomathique, of the Société de Chirurgie, and of the Société de Biologie at Paris, of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and of the Medical Societies of Geneva, Dresden, Athens, and Pesth. He is the author of some important surgical works on the eye. "Lectures on the Parts concerned in the Operations of the Eye," "Observations on Artificial Pupils," and of "The Physiological Anatomy and Physiology of Man" (the latter in conjunction with the late Dr. Todd), as well as of papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and "The Cyclopædia of Anatomy."

BOWRING, EDGAR ALFRED, C.B., a younger son of the late Sir John Bowring, born in 1826, and educated at University College, London; entered the civil service in the Board of Trade in 1841, and filled in succession the post of private secretary to the Earl of Clarendon, to Earl Granville, and to Lord Stanley of Alderley. He was appointed Précis Writer and Librarian to that department in 1840, and Registrar in 1853, but retired from the service on the abolition of his office at the end of 1863. He acted as Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Great Exhibition of 1851, and held that appointment until his election as M.P. for Exeter at the general election of 1868. His services in that capacity were so highly appreciated by the late Prince Consort, the President of the Commission, that, immediately after H.R.H.'s decease, her Majesty was pleased to nominate Mr. Bowring a Companion of the Order of the Bath, civil division. Mr. Bowring lost his seat for Exeter at the general election of Feb. 1874. He is the author of an English poetical version of "The Book of Psalms," English versions of the poetical works of Schiller, Goethe, and Heine, and (jointly with Lord Hobart) of a reply to the "Sophisms of Free Trade," by Mr. Justice Byles. Besides having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature, he is understood to have translated two small volumes of German hymns, selected by the

Digitized by Google

Queen, and privately printed for her Majesty's use, one volume on the death of the Duchess of Kent, and the other on that of Prince Albert.

BOWYER, SIR GEORGE, BART, M.P., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berkshire, born in 1811, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, was Reader in Law in that inn, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When Pius IX. distributed England into Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorized defender of the act, and published a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which went through several editions. Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of England," "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law," "Readings before the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple," and "Commentaries on Universal Public Law." In 1849 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Reading, but in 1852 he was elected M.P. for Dundalk, which borough he continued to represent until the general election of Nov. 1868, when he was defeated. At the general election of Feb. 1874, he was returned in the Catholic and Home Rule interest for the county of Wexford. He is a Knight of Malta, and Grand Cross of several foreign orders.

BOXALL, SIR WILLIAM, R.A., F.R.S., born at Oxford, in 1800, entered as a student at the Royal Academy in 1819, but was not the pupil of any particular artist. He exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1829 his "Milton's Reconciliation with his Wife," his "Cordelia" in 1830, and "Hope" in 1838. He designed several illustrations for the Waverley Novels. After a visit to Rome in 1833, he turned his attention to portrait-painting, to which branch of art he has since devoted himself. He was elected A.R.A. in 1851, and in 1863 was admitted to the full honours of the Academy, at which he has been a constant exhibitor. On the death of Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1865, he was appointed Director of the National Gallery. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor, March 24, 1871. In consequence of ill-health he retired from the post of Director of the National Gallery in Feb. 1874.

BOYD, THE REV. ANDREW KENNEDY HUTCHISON, D.D., born at Auchinleck, in Ayrshire, of which parish his father was incumbent, Nov. 1825, was educated at King's College, London, and at the University of Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and theology, and was author of several prize essays. He was ordained in 1851, and was incumbent successively of the parishes of Newton-on-Ayr, Kirkpatrick-Irongray, in Galloway, St. Bernard's, Edinburgh, and of the University city of St. Andrews, which he still holds. He first became known as a writer, by papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*, under the signature of A.K.H.B. Of these, the most important have been reprinted in a substantive shape under the titles of "The Recreations of a Country Parson" (first and second series); "Leisure Hours in Town, being Essays, Consolatory, Æsthetical, Moral, Social, and Domestic;" "The Commonplace Philosopher in Town and Country," and "The Autumn Holidays of a Country Parson." Dr. Boyd, who is also the author of six volumes of sermons, under the title of "The Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson," and "Counsel and Comfort spoken from a City Pulpit," "Present-day Thoughts: Memorials of St. An-

Digitized by Google

drews Sundays," 1870, "Landscapes, Churches, and Moralities," 1874, received the degree of D.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1864.

BOYS, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., son of Rear-Admiral Thomas Boys, of Kent, was born at Sandwich, Kent, June 17, 1792. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, and became an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1809 (B.A. 1813, M.A. 1817). On leaving college he entered the army, and was attached to the Military Chest in the Peninsular under Lord Wellington in 1813; was made cashier of the Military Chest at Bordeaux in 1814; and was present at the battle of Toulouse, where he was wounded in three places. The Peninsular Medal was awarded to Mr. Boys, who quitted the army, and prepared himself to enter the church. He was ordained deacon in 1816, and priest in 1822, becoming Incumbent (now Vicar) of the new parish of Holy Trinity, Hoxton, London, on the 22nd Feb. 1848. Mr. Boys is the author of numerous works, chiefly theological, and he is, perhaps, best known by a translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew and Greek into Portuguese. For this work his scholarly acquirements specially fitted him, he having taught Jews Hebrew at the College, Hackney, from 1830 to 1832, and acted as Professor of Hebrew at the Missionary College, Islington, in 1836, where, among other works, he revised "Diodati's Italian Bible" and also the "Arabic Bible." In addition to the "Portuguese Bible," his principal works are "Tactica Sacra," on Bible Parallelism; "Key to the Book of Psalms" (on ditto); "A Word for the Church," in reply to the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel (1849); "The Suppressed Evidence," in reply to the same; "Commentary on the New Testament for Family Reading;" together with a large number of pamphlets, sermons, tracts, and contributions to periodicals, the latter including, "My Peninsular Medal," a serial which appeared in *Blackwood*, from Nov. 1849 to July 1850.

BRACE, CHARLES LORING, a philanthropist and author, born at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied theology at the Yale Divinity School and Union Theological Seminary, New York, and during his theological course visited prisons, almshouses, and hospitals, seeking to become acquainted with the needs of the poor and degraded, and to find some means of raising them up. After the completion of his theological studies, he did not connect himself as a clergyman with any religious denomination; and though he has preached occasionally, he has devoted his energies almost exclusively to the elevation of the poor and dangerous classes to a higher moral and social level. In 1850 he made a pedestrian tour in Great Britain and Ireland, crossed over to Hamburg in the autumn, spent the winter at Berlin, in 1851 visited Hungary, and at Grosswardein was arrested and tried by court-martial as a spy. Through the intervention of the American minister at Vienna he was soon set at liberty. This tour furnished the material for two works. In 1852 he returned to New York, and became interested in the Five Points House of Industry. The next year he busied himself in the organization of the "Children's Aid Society," which has for its object the improvement of vagabond children, by collecting them into industrial schools, lodging-houses, boys' meetings, &c., and forwarding them, under certain regulations, to houses in families in the West. Of this society he is still secretary. He has travelled extensively during his vacations, and has published "Hungary in 1851" (1852); "Home Life in Germany" (1853); "Norsefolk's Travels in Norway and Sweden" (1857); "The Races of the Old World" (1862); "Short Sermons for Newsboys" (1865); "The New West; or, California in 1867" (1869); and,

Digitized by Google

"The Dangerous Classes of New York" (1872).

BRACKENBURY, CHARLES BOOTH, born at Bayswater, Nov. 7, 1831, and educated at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, was appointed Second Lieutenant Royal Artillery, Dec. 19, 1850; First Lieutenant 27th Sept., 1852; Second Captain 17th Nov. 1857; First Captain 9th Feb. 1855. He has been an Assistant Instructor in Artillery at the Royal Military Academy, and Assistant Director of Artillery Studies, and is now in the Depôt Brigade, R.A. at Sheerness. Captain Brackenbury was present at the siege of Sebastopol, and went through the Bohemian campaign of 1866, and the campaign of Le Mans with the army of Prince Frederick Charles in 1871. He is the author of "European Armaments in 1867;" "The Constitutional Forces of Great Britain;" "Foreign Armies and Home Reserves," 1871, being a collection of letters to the *Times* on the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71; "The Winter Campaign of Prince Frederick Charles in 1870-71;" and "Reforms in the French Army," translated in the Intelligence Department, Horse Guards, War Office, 1874.

BRACKENBURY, MAJOR HENRY, R.A., F.S.A., born at Bolingbroke, Lincolnshire, Sept. 1st., 1837, was educated at Tonbridge, Eton, and Woolwich. He was appointed to the Royal Artillery in April, 1856; and served in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58. Subsequently he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, first as officer for discipline, then as Instructor in Artillery, finally as Professor of Military History. He served throughout the Franco-German war as chief representative of the British National Society for aid to sick and wounded in war; received the Iron Cross from the Emperor of Germany; and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour by the French Government, and Knight of the First Class of the Bavarian Order of St. Michael. Being appointed Military Secretary to Sir Garnet Wolseley, he served with him throughout the Ashanti Campaign. Major Brackenbury has contributed several papers on archæological and military subjects to the Proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution and United Service Institution, and to other periodicals. He is the author of "Fanti and Ashanti," 1873; and "Narrative of the Ashanti war."

BRADDON, MISS MARY ELIZABETH, popular novelist, daughter of Mr. Henry Braddon, solicitor, who contributed to the old *Sporting Magazine* under the *noms de plume* of "Gilbert Forrester" and "A Member of the Burton Hunt," was born in Soho Square, London, in 1837, and became at an early age a contributor to periodical literature; and wrote sentimental verses, political squibs, and parodies, for the Poet's Corner of provincial newspapers. Miss Braddon has written "Loves of Arcadia," a comedietta produced at the Royal Strand Theatre in 1860; "Garibaldi, and other Poems," published in 1861; "Lady Lisle," "Captain of the Vulture," "Trail of the Serpent," "Ralph the Bailiff," and other sketches reprinted from *Temple Bar*, *St. James's Magazine*, &c.; "Lady Audley's Secret," "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "John Marchmont's Legacy," "Henry Dunbar," "The Doctor's Wife," "Only a Clod," "Sir Jasper's Tenant," "The Lady's Mile," "Rupert Godwin," and "Run to Earth." Miss Braddon conducts *Belgravia*, a London magazine, to which she has contributed the following novels:—"Birds of Prey," "Charlotte's Inheritance," "Dead Sea Fruit," "Fenton's Quest," and a variety of short tales and novelettes. Her more recent works are, "To the Bitter End," 1872; "Lucius Davoring," 1873; "Strangers and Pilgrims," 1873; "Griselda," a drama in four acts, brought out at the Princess's Theatre in Nov. 1873; "Lost for Love," 1874; and "Taken at the

Digitized by Google

Flood," 1874. In addition to the above, this authoress has published a large number of anonymous works, and is a constant contributor to periodical literature and the newspaper press.

BRADFORD (EARL OF), SIR ORLANDO GEORGE CHARLES BRIDGEMAN, Viscount Newport, Baron Bradford of Bradford, co. Salop, and a baronet, was born April 24, 1819, succeeded his father as third earl, March 22, 1865, and married, April 30, 1844, Selina Louisa, youngest daughter of the first Lord Forrester. His lordship is Captain of the South Salopian Yeomanry Cavalry, has been Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen's Household, and held the office of Lord Chamberlain of the Household under Lord Derby's third administration, from July, 1866, to 1868. He was appointed Master of the Horse in Feb. 1874.

BRADFORD, WILLIAM, was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, about 1830. He was educated for commerce, but being unsuccessful in business, became a painter of marine subjects, making excursions along the American coast as far as Greenland in search of subjects. His works relate exclusively to the sea and the sea-shore. Some of his largest compositions have been suggested by his voyages to the high northern latitudes. Among these are, "The Coast of Labrador," "The Island of the Great Manan," "Fishing Boats getting under Way," "Fishing Boats at Anchor," "Shipwreck off Nantucket," "Sudden Squall [illegible] Bay of Fundy," and "A Stiff [illegible] in the Harbour of Eastfort." [illegible]es in New York, where he works a[illegible] profession.

Parallelism[illegible], THE REV. EDWARD, Psalms" (on[illegible]nder the pseudonym the Church,"[illegible]e," a son of Thomas Rev. B. W. N[illegible] of Kidderminster, was pressed Evi[illegible]nd educated at Durham same; "C[illegible] where he was Thorp Testament[illegible] Foundation Scholar at together [illegible] College. Having grapamphlets,[illegible]urham, he was ordained tributions in 1850, appointed incumbent of Bobbington, Staffordshire, in 1857, and rector of Denton, Huntingdonshire, in 1859. His first publication was "Verdant Green," a novel, portraying Oxford life in a humorous aspect, followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," and "Happy Hours at Wyndford Grange." He published, in 1861, "Glencreggan," an illustrated work on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula, the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy; in 1862, "The Curate of Cranston," with other prose and verse; in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Handbook to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "The White Wife," another illustrated work on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland; in 1865, "The Rook's Garden: Essays and Sketches;" and in 1866, "Mattins and Muttons; or, the Beauty of Brighton," a novel. He has contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's*, *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and the *St. James's Magazines*, to the *London Review*, *Once a Week*, and other periodicals and journals.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., is one of the sons of the Rev. Charles Bradley, who was for many years vicar of Glasbury, in the county of Brecon, and some time incumbent of St. James's Episcopal Chapel at Clapham, Surrey. He was born in 1821, and educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, from which school he was elected to an open scholarship at University College, Oxford, where he was a favourite pupil of Dean Stanley, who at that time was tutor. He took his bachelor's degree in Easter Term, 1844, as a First Class in Classical honours, and in 1845 obtained the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay, his subject being "The Equestrian Order in

Digitized by Google

the Roman Republic." Having been elected to a Fellowship in 1846, he proceeded M.A. in 1847. Mr. Bradley was one of the assistant masters of Rugby School for some years, under Dr. Tait and his successor, Dr. Goulburn, and was elected in 1858 to the Headmastership of Marlborough College, on the preferment of his predecessor, Dr. Cotton, to the bishopric of Calcutta. Mr. Bradley was ordained deacon in 1858 by the Bishop of London, and priest in the same year by the Bishop of Salisbury. At Marlborough he was remarkable for his successful administration, his sound scholarship, and his constant effort to make the education of a great public school wide, large, and many-sided, so as to meet the increasing wants of the age. He gave the best possible scope at Marlborough to the study of modern languages and science, and his examination before the Public School Commissioners was suggestive of many important reforms and improvements, which are in the course of being carried into effect. In Dec., 1870, he was elected to the mastership of University College, Oxford, in the place of the late Dr. Plumptre. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews, Feb. 25, 1873.

BRADY, WILLIAM MAZIERE, D.D., youngest son of the late Sir. N. W. Brady, and nephew to Sir Maziere Brady, Baronet, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, was born at Dublin in 1825, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was a prizeman in classics. He was appointed Chaplain to Earl Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1851; was subsequently Chaplain to Earl St. Germans and to the Earl of Carlisle, during their respective vice-royalties, and was re-appointed to the same office by Earl Spencer. He became Rector of Farrahy, co. Cork, in 1851; held afterwards the vicarage of Newmarket, in the same county, and became Rector of Kilberry and Vicar of Donoughpatrick, in the diocese and county of Meath. Dr. Maziere Brady has written much upon various historical, antiquarian, and political subjects in many of the newspapers and magazines of the day, and notably in *Fraser*, and the *Contemporary Review*. His sermon preached in the Chapel Royal, Dublin, towards the end of Lord Carlisle's vice-royalty, in which he openly denounced the wickedness of the State Church in Ireland, which applied the whole of the ancient ecclesiastical revenues for the benefit of a mere fraction of the people, excited astonishment, and was strongly censured by the organs of the Conservative party, and led to Dr. Brady's omission from the list of chaplains under Lord Kimberley's lieutenancy. The works published by Dr. Brady are "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross," 3 vols.; "Remarks on Irish Church Temporalities;" "Facts or Fictions;" "The McGillicuddy Papers;" "The Irish Reformation; or, the alleged Conversion of the Irish Bishops at the accession of Queen Elizabeth; and the assumed descent of the present Established Hierarchy in Ireland from the ancient Irish Church, Disproved;" "State Papers concerning the Irish Church in the Time of Queen Elizabeth;" and "Essays on the English State Church in Ireland" (1869). Dr. Brady's writings undoubtedly facilitated the progress of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Abolition Bill, and were copiously quoted in and out of Parliament. His work on the Irish Reformation went through five editions, and provoked innumerable replies. Upon the passing of the Irish Church Act, Dr. Brady, whose health had been seriously affected by an attack of bronchitis, went to Rome, and from the archives there extracted many particulars concerning the ecclesiastical affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland, which, however, he has not yet published. He afterwards resigned his rectory of Donoughpatrick, and was received into the Catholic Church by Mgr.

Digitized by Google

Kirby, of the Irish College at Rome, in May, 1873.

BRAGG, BRAXTON, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, born in Warren County, North Carolina, in 1815. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1837, and was appointed a Lieutenant of Artillery. He served with distinction under Gen. Taylor in the Mexican war, and, in 1855, was offered a commission in a new regiment which he declined, and retired into private life in 1856. At the commencement of the civil war, he became a Brigadier-General in the Confederate army, being stationed at Pensacola to act against Fort Pickens. He was not generally successful while in this command. In 1862, having been appointed a General of Division, with orders to act under Gen. A. S. Johnston, commanding the army of the Mississippi, he took an important part in the two days' battle of Shiloh. On the death of Gen. A. S. Johnston he was appointed to the command of the entire force, with the full rank of General, in which position he conducted a brilliant campaign against the Federal force under Gen. Buel, whom he out-generalled. He subsequently operated in Tennessee, and fought the battles of Stone River and Murfreesboro'. His chief exploit was at Chickamauga, in Sept., 1863, when he inflicted a defeat on the army of Gen. Rosecrans, though afterwards he was defeated by Gen. Grant at Chattanooga in November, which led to his temporary removal from command in Jan., 1864, and he was appointed Chief of the Staff to President Davis. In Nov., 1864, he assumed the command of the department of North Carolina, but having been defeated at Fort Fisher, Wilmington, and Kingston, was superseded by Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, with whom he surrendered to Gen. Sherman, April 26, 1865.

BRAMSTON, THE VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Winchester, is the younger son of the late Mr. Thomas Gardiner Bramston, of Skreens, Essex. He was born in 1802, and educated at Winchester and Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1823, obtaining a second class in the School of Literæ Humaniores. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College; but this he vacated by his appointment in 1831 to the vicarage of Great Baddow, Essex, a living in private patronage, from which he was transferred by Bishop Blomfield, in 1840, to the vicarage of Witham, which he held until his appointment to the Deanery of Winchester in Oct., 1872. Mr. Bramston was formerly an honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral, and for some time he sat in the Lower House of Convocation as one of the Proctors for the Diocese of Rochester.

BRAMWELL, SIR GEORGE WILLIAM WILSHIRE, son of a banker, born in London, in 1808, was in early youth placed in his father's countinghouse, where he acquired a practical knowledge of the business of banking, which in after-years proved of great value to him. Having resolved to try the legal profession, he practised for some time as a pleader, and was, in 1838, called to the bar, and went the Home Circuit. He gradually obtained a large business as a lawyer and pleader; in 1851 became a Queen's Counsel, and in 1852 was a member, with Sir J. Jervis, Sir A. Cockburn, Mr. Willes, and Mr. Baron Martin, of the Common Law Procedure Commission, which resulted in the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. This gave great satisfaction, and Mr. Bramwell was, in 1856, made a Baron of the Exchequer.

BRAND, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY BOUVERIE WILLIAM, M.P., second son of the 20th Baron Dacre, and brother and heir presumptive to the present baron, was born in 1814, and married, in 1838, Eliza, daughter of Gen. Ellice. He was private Secretary to Sir George Grey, Keeper of the Seal for the Prince of Wales in Feb.,

Digitized by Google

1858 ; a Lord of the Treasury from April, 1855, till March, 1858 ; and Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury from June, 1859, to July, 1866. The right hon. gentleman, who is a Liberal in politics, was first returned for Lewes in July, 1852, which he represented till the dissolution of 1868, when he was returned for Cambridgeshire, which county he still represents. Mr. Brand succeeded Sir William Hayter as whip of the Liberal party in 1859, and held that office till 1868. He was elected Speaker in succession to Mr. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington), without opposition, in Feb., 1872, and was re-elected unanimously in March, 1874. As Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Brand is the first commoner of the realm, and ranks next after barons. His emolument consists of a furnished house in the New Palace of Westminster, and a salary of £5,000 a year.

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG, CHARLES ÉTIENNE, a French abbé and historian, born at Bourbourg (Nord), in 1814, was at one time almoner to the French Legation in Mexico, and subsequently became ecclesiastical administrator among the Rabinal Indians in Guatemala. The Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg was one of the most active members of the Mexican Scientific Commission which was formed at the time the French Expedition was sent to that country. His works, illustrative of the history and antiquities of America, are numerous and highly valuable. We can only spare room for the titles of a few, viz. :—"Lettres au Duc de Valmy," printed in French and Spanish (Mexico, 1851), an introduction to the primitive history of the civilized nations of North America ; "Histoire du Canada," 2 vols., Quebec, 1852 ; "Histoire des Nations civilisées du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale avant Christophe Colomb," 4 vols., 1857-59 ; "Collections de Documents dans les Langues Indigènes, pour servir à l'étude de l'Histoire et de la Philologie de l'Amérique Ancienne," 3 vols., 1861-64 ; "Voyage sur l'Isthme de Thuantepec," 1862 ; "Monuments Anciens du Mexique, Palenqué, et autres Ruines de l'Ancienne Civilisation Mexicaine," 13 parts, 1864-66. This learned ecclesiastic published in 1853, "Histoire du Patrimoine de Saint Pierre depuis les Temps Apostoliques ;" and he is also the author of several moral tales and historical romances.

BRAVO-MURILLO, DON JUAN, politician, born at Frejenal de la Sierra, province of Badajoz, in June, 1803, was intended for the church, but chose the bar as a profession. In 1825 he entered the College of Advocates at Seville, soon after obtained the post of Fiscal at Caceres, and showed great devotion to the monarchy. When the Progresistas came into power he resigned, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletin de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz. After the revolution of La Granja, in August, he joined the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of the queen-mother, Maria-Christina, in Oct., 1840, he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Gen. Espartero, took refuge first in the Basque provinces, and then in France, where he remained until the fall of the dictator (July, 1843), when he returned to Madrid, to follow his profession. In 1847 he received the office of Minister of Justice in the transition cabinet of the Duke of Sotomayor, but resigned when Pacheco took the reins on the formation of the new cabinet. In Nov., 1847, he became Minister of

Digitized by Google

Trade and of Public Instruction. In 1849-50 he was Minister of Finance; and in 1851, after the resignation of the Duke of Valentia (Narvaez), he was charged with the formation of a cabinet. In the spring of 1853 his cabinet was succeeded by that of Gen. Lersundi. The repressive measures adopted by Bravo-Murillo and his successors led to the revolution of 1854, and the victory of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell. Obliged to quit Spain, he did not re-enter it until 1856, and has since filled several high diplomatic posts.

BRAY, MRS. ANNA ELIZA, authoress, the daughter of John Kempe, Esq., a gentleman of Cornish extraction, is a thorough proficient in all feminine accomplishments, and an earnest and devoted student of the fine arts, her taste for which led to her introduction to Mr. Stothard, the painter, who directed her artistic studies, and to whose accomplished son, Mr. Charles Stothard, she was married in 1818. Soon after their marriage she went with him to France, where he completed a series of drawings of the Bayeux tapestry for the Antiquarian Society, to which he was historical draughtsman; and she accompanied him whilst making further researches in Normandy and Brittany. A series of letters addressed by Mrs. Stothard to her mother during this journey, with numerous illustrations from her own and her husband's pencils, were published on her return. In 1820 they made another tour through the picturesque old towns of Flanders, and in 1821 Mr. Stothard was accidentally killed whilst executing a drawing from part of a church in Devonshire for "The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain," a work which his widow afterwards completed by the help of her brother, Mr. Kempe, who finished the letter-press. Mrs. Stothard's "Memoirs" of her husband, published in 1823, received high commendation from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkyns Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foix," a romance, illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century, followed, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel descriptive of the troublous times of civil war between the nobles and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz of Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In another novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she relinquished this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which originated in a suggestion from Robert Southey. It was followed by "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, "Courtenay of Walreddon," and an edition of the "Fables and Poems of Mary Colling," with a memoir of that remarkable poetess of humble life. A uniform edition of Mrs. Bray's works of fiction, in ten volumes, was published in 1844. This authoress published "Trials of Domestic Life," a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," in 1851; "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year, and "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music," in 1857. Left a widow in the latter year, she, in 1859, published Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, followed in 1860, with a selection from his sermons. In 1870 she published "The Good St. Louis and his Times;" in the same year "The Revolt of the Protestants of the Cevennes, with

Digitized by Google

some account of the Hugenots of the Seventeenth Century;" in 1871, "Hartland Forest: a Legend of North Devon;" in 1873, another historical work, "Joan of Arc, and the Times of Charles VII., King of France;" and in 1874, "Roseteague," 2 vols.

BRAZIL, EMPEROR OF. (*See* PEDRO II.)

BRECHIN, BISHOP OF. (*See* FORBES, DR. ALEXANDER PENROSE.)

BRECKINRIDGE, JOHN CABELL, an American politician and soldier, born near Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 21, 1821. He was educated at Danville, and studied law at the Transylvania Institute, in the same state. On the breaking out of the Mexican war, in 1847, he volunteered for military service, and was chosen Major in a regiment of Kentucky volunteers. On his return he was elected to the Kentucky House of Representatives. In 1851 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1853. At the election of 1856, he was chosen as Vice-President, with Mr. Buchanan President. In 1860 he was one of the candidates of the Democratic party for the Presidency, but was defeated. At the commencement of the civil war he was a United States Senator from Kentucky, but openly avowed his sympathy with the Confederates, and soon after joined them, and was expelled from the United States Senate in Dec., 1861. The following summer he was appointed a Major-General in the Confederate army, and took part in several battles, but did not distinguish himself as a military commander. He was Secretary of War in Jefferson Davis's cabinet from Feb., 1865, to the close of the war. In June of that year he escaped from the country to Cuba, and thence to England. He remained abroad till 1869, when he returned, and avowed his determination to take no part in politics henceforth, a resolution which he has strictly observed, devoting his attention entirely to his profession.

BREEN, HENRY HEGART, F.S.A., born in Kerry, Ireland, in 1805, is paternally descended from the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrone, and represents the principal of the Septs, which, as adherents of Hugh O'Neil, were dispossessed of their lands in Ulster, in 1607, by the Government of James I., and banished to Kerry, as the remotest part of Ireland from the place of their birth. On the mother's side he is a near relative of Thomas Moore, the poet, whose father, the son of a Kerry farmer, settled in Dublin in 1775. Mr. Breen was educated at the grammar schools of his native county till the age of eighteen, when he was sent to the college of St. Esprit, in Paris, where, during a residence of five years, he studied philosophy, theology, and French literature. In 1829 he settled in the West Indies, and in 1833 was appointed Secretary of the Courts of Justice in the island of St. Lucia, the French language being at that time and for many years after the language of the courts. In April, 1857, he received the appointment of Administrator of the Government of St. Lucia, which post he held till Oct. 1861. He has written, "St. Lucia, Historical, Statistical, and Descriptive," 1844; "The Diamond Rock and other Poems," 1849; "Modern English Literature: its Blemishes and Defects," 1857; and some other works which appeared anonymously. He has also contributed to periodical literature.

BRETON DE LOS HERREROS, DON MANUEL, poet, born Dec. 19, 1800, at Quel, in the province of Logroño, Spain, served in the army from 1814 to 1822, and afterwards held several situations under government. At the age of seventeen he wrote "A la Vejez Viruelas," a comedy, which was performed with success. Since that period he has composed a very large number of plays, some original, and others either translations or adaptations; "Poesias Sueltas" (1831); "La Desvergüenza," a humourous poem (1858); and numerous volumes of satirical works.

Digitized by Google

BRETT, SIR WILLIAM BALIOL, son of the Rev. S. G. Brett, of Ranelagh, Chelsea, was born in 1817, and from Westminster School was sent to Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1842. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1846, and made a Queen's Counsel in 1860. He sat as M.P. for Helston in the Conservative interest from July, 1866, to 1868, being, in Feb. of the latter year appointed Solicitor-General, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In Aug., 1868, he was appointed a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

BREWER, THE REV. JOHN SHERREN, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, and Preacher at the Rolls Chapel, born in 1810, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics, and was in 1841 appointed to the Professorship. He is the editor of "Fuller's Church History," published by the University of Oxford; of "Field on the Church;" of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford; of "The Calendars of State Papers, relating to the reign of Henry VIII.," published by the Master of the Rolls; and of other works in the same series. In Nov., 1870, he was elected an honorary Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He published "The Athanasian Origin of the Athanasian Creed" in 1872; and, in collaboration with Mr. William Bullen, edited the "Calendar of the Carew Manuscripts, preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth," 1874.

BRIGHT, SIR CHARLES TILSTON, F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., civil engineer, the son of Brailsford Bright, Esq., born in 1832, commenced the active business of his profession in 1850, and in 1853, as engineer to the English and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company, was immediately concerned in the union of Great Britain with Ireland by submarine telegraph. In 1856 he was one of four original projectors of a line of telegraph between the west coast of Ireland and America, which work, as engineer to the Atlantic Telegraph Company, he accomplished in Aug. 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Several messages were transmitted between London and New York and other places; amongst them congratulatory addresses between Her Majesty and the President of the United States, and orders countermanding the despath of two regiments from Canada to India, by which the country saved upwards of £50,000. The line, however, ceased to work a few weeks afterwards. Sir C. Bright was returned for Greenwich at the general election of 1865, and continued to represent that constituency till Dec. 1868.

BRIGHT, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, M.P., the son of Jacob Bright, Esq., of Greenbank, near Rochdale, born in 1811, is a partner in the firm of John Bright and Brothers, cotton-spinners and manufacturers, of Rochdale. Though he had taken part in the Reform agitation of 1831-2, Mr. Bright first distinguished himself in political life by becoming in 1839 one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which grew out of an association formed in 1838 to obtain the repeal of the Corn Laws. In April, 1843, he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of Durham, for which, however, he was returned in July following; and he continued to sit for Durham till 1847, when he was returned for Manchester. He made his maiden speech in Parliament on Mr. Ewart's motion for extending the principles of free trade, Aug. 7, 1843. During the interval between his election for Manchester and the accession of the first Derby ministry to power, Mr. Bright's activity in Parliament and on the platform was varied and continuous. In the House of Commons he proposed to apply the remedy of free trade in land to the state of things which produced

Digitized by Google

the Irish famine. He appealed, unsuccessfully, for the despatch of a royal commission to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. In the legislature and in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he voted with those who attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary re-organization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the general election of 1852. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters. Mr. Bright denounced the policy of the Russian war with energy; but his protests against it were stopped by an attack of severe illness, and just as the war had been brought to a close, Mr. Bright was compelled to forego all public action. The news of the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the Canton question, reached him while in Italy, in March, 1857. Although he had necessarily taken no personal part in the debate or division which produced Lord Palmerston's appeal to the country, yet he expressed his entire approval of the vote of censure which had been proposed by Mr. Cobden, and seconded by Mr. Milner Gibson. At the general election that ensued, Manchester rejected both Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson by large majorities. A few months afterwards, the death of Mr. Muntz caused a vacancy in the representation of Birmingham; the constituency invited Mr. Bright to become a candidate; he was elected in Aug. 1857, and has continued to represent that borough down to the present time. After 1857 his name was mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a wide extension of the suffrage and a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He was an uncompromising advocate of the North during the civil war in America, and after the close of the struggle he renewed the agitation for reform. He visited Ireland, and he was entertained at a banquet in Dublin, Oct. 30, 1866; but his reception in the sister island was not so enthusiastic as its promoters anticipated. On Nov. 3, 1868, he was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, and in the following month he accepted office under Mr. Gladstone, as President of the Board of Trade. After being absent from the House of Commons for some time in consequence of severe illness, he was compelled to retire from office in Dec. 1870. His health having been partially restored, he was, in Aug. 1873, appointed to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Childers, and he held that post until the Liberals went out of office in Feb. 1874.

BRIGHT, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., was born at Doncaster, Dec. 14, 1824. From Rugby School he was elected scholar of University College, Oxford, where he graduated in the first class in classics in 1846. The next year he was elected a fellow of his college, and gained the Johnson Theological Scholarship, and in 1849 he proceeded M.A. Applying himself to the study of divinity, he was ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in 1850, and in the succeeding year became theological tutor in Trinity College, Glenalmond. He returned to Oxford in 1859, and was afterwards appointed tutor of Uni-

Digitized by Google

versity College. He was promoted in 1868 to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and to the canonry of Christ Church, which is attached to that chair. The University conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1869. Dr. Bright's works are, "Ancient Collects selected from various Rituals," 1857; "Athanasius and other Poems," 1858; "A History of the Church from the Edict of Milan to the Council of Chalcedon," 1860; "Eighteen Sermons of St. Leo, translated with notes," 1862; "Faith and Life: Readings from Ancient Writers," 1864; "Hymns and other Poems," 1866; and reprints of "Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History," and of "St. Athanasius's Orations against the Arians," with biographical accounts of the authors, in 1872 and 1873. In collaboration with the Rev. P. G. Medd, M.A., he published in 1865, a Latin version of the Book of Common Prayer.

BRING, THE RIGHT REVEREND EBBE GUSTAVUS, Ph.D., D.D., Bishop of Linköping, in Sweden, was born at Askersund, July 4, 1814, and studied at Upsala and Lund, in which latter university he graduated Ph.D. in 1835. In 1837 Dr. Bring was ordained a priest. From that year to 1845 he was a Docent or Tutor of Theology in the University of Lund; from 1845 to 1847 an Adjunctus in Ordinary of the same faculty; from 1847 to 1857 a Professor in Ordinary, and from 1857 to 1861 Professor Primarius of Divinity and Archprovost or Dean of the Cathedral of Lund. In 1860 he proceeded to the degree of D.D. at Upsala, and in 1861 was consecrated Bishop of Linköping. He is the author of a contribution to the History of Dogmatics, published at Lund, in 1837, in the Swedish language. Upon this followed his book "Of the Reading of the Bible," 1839; his "Determinatio Statuum Spiritualium, qui in Epistolâ S. Pauli ad Romanos VII. 9-25 commemorantur," Lundiæ, 1844; and his treatise "De Principio Theologiæ Practicæ," Lundiæ, 1846. In 1841 and 1842 he edited the *Theological Quarterly Review* (Theologisk Quartalskrift). In 1851 he published in Swedish a work "Concerning the Ecclesiastical Pericopal System;" and was from 1855 to 1864 co-editor of the *Swedish Church Times* (Svensk Kyrkotidning). In 1862 he published a volume of "High Mass Sermons" (Högmessopredikningar, Lund, 1862); and in 1863 a work entitled "Church Discipline according to the Order established in the Swedish Church" (Kyrkotukten, enligt Svenska Kyrkans gallande ordning, Linköping), which passed into a second edition in 1867. He is also the author of a treatise "On the Classification of the Divine Attributes," 1837, and of various sermons, essays, and addresses, published by the Swedish Bible Society, in Stockholm.

BRISBANE, BISHOP OF: (*See* TUFNELL, DR.)

BRISTOW, HENRY WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., only son of Major-Gen. Henry Bristow, born in 1817, was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840-41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of civil engineering and science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1843; promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c.; transferred to the department of Science and Art in 1847; elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1862, and an Honorary Fellow of King's College, London, in 1863; appointed Examiner in Geology and Mineralogy under the Council of Military Education, Oct. 1865; promoted to the rank of District Surveyor on the Geological Survey of England and Wales, April, 1867; presented with the diploma of the Imperial Geological Institute of Vienna, 1870; and pro-

Digitized by Google

moted to the rank of Senior Director (Director for England and Wales), on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom in Oct., 1872. He is the author of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Minerals in the Museum of King's College, London; of a portion of a Descriptive Catalogue of the Rock Specimens in the Museum of Practical Geology, London; of articles on Minerals and Rocks in "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines," third edition; of "Memoirs on the Geology of the Isle of Wight;" of "A Memoir on the Geology of Parts of Hants and Berks," comprised in Map 12 of the Geological Survey; of a paper on the Lower Lias of Glamorganshire, 1867; and joint-author (with Mr. W. Whitaker) of a paper on the Chesil Bank of Dorset, 1869; of various maps, sections, and of other publications of the Geological Survey; of a "Glossary of Mineralogy," 1861; and of the articles on Mineralogy in Brande's "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art," 4th edition, 1867. Mr. Bristow also edited and revised the translation of Figuier's "World before the Deluge," 6th edition, 1869; and is the translator and editor of L. Simonin's "La Vie Souterraine" ("Underground Life"), adapted to the present state of British mining, 1869. In conjunction with Mr. R. Etheridge, he published "British Sedimentary and Fossiliferous Strata," 1872; and he has also compiled a "Table of British Strata," showing their order of supersition and relative thickness.

BROCA, PAUL, a French surgeon, and anthropologist, born at Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde) in 1824, became professor of surgical pathology in the faculty of medicine at Paris, and surgeon of the hospitals of Saint-Antoine and La Pitié. He was elected a member of the Imperial Academy of Medicine, July 26, 1866, and subsequently he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Dr. Broca not only enjoys a high reputation for surgical skill but is regarded as one of the leaders of the modern anthropologists. His principal works are:—"De l'Etranglement dans les Hernies Abdominales," 1853, 2nd edit. 1856; "Des Anévrismes et de leur traitement," 1856; "Remarques sur les fractures et sur les regénerations osseuses," 1859; "Sur l'Anesthésie chirugicale hypnotique," 1859; "Sur un abcès chronique simple du canal médullaire de l'humerus traité avce succès par la trépannation," 1859; "Études sur les Animaux Ressuscitants," 1860; "Recherches sur l'Hybridité Animale en générale et sur l'Hybridité Humaine en particulier," 1860; "Instructions générales pour les Recherches Anthopologiques," 1865; and "Traité des Tumeurs," 1865. Dr. Broca has also been engaged, in collaboration with M. C. Bonamy and Émile Beau, on the great "Atlas d'Anatomie Descriptive du Corps Humain."

BRODIE, SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, Bart., F.R.S., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, born in 1817, was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839 and M.A. in 1842. He was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford in 1855, and elected President of the Chemical Society in 1859 and 1860. He has contributed papers on scientific subjects to the "Philosophical Transactions," and the "Journal of the Chemical Society."

BROGLIE, CHARLES JACQUES VICTOR ALBERT, DUC DE, eldest son of the eminent French statesman Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc de Broglie (who died Jan. 25, 1870), was born in Paris, June 13, 1821. He was educated in the University of Paris, where, at an early age, he gained a high reputation as a publicist, and became one of the principal editors of the *Correspondant*, in which journal he defended Catholic interests and the doctrines of moderate constitutional liberalism. He was Secretary of the French embassies at Madrid and Rome, prior to the revolution of 1848, at which period he retired

Digitized by Google

altogether from public life, in consequence of his political opinions, until Feb., 1871, when he was elected Deputy for the department of the Eure, and nominated by M. Thiers's government French Ambassador in London. While holding this appointment he made frequent journeys to Paris, and took an active part in the debates in the National Assembly. In March 1872 he was instructed to communicate to the English government the denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce. At this period the Duke, who, it may be remarked entertains enlightened views on commercial questions, was accused by the Republican party in the Chamber with not having shown sufficient respect for the form of government which he had undertaken to represent at a foreign court. Accordingly the Duke, who had accepted a diplomatic appointment with reluctance, asked to be recalled from the Court of St. James's, and his request was acceded to. As the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party in the National Assembly he moved the order of the day which led to the resignation of M. Thiers and the acceptance by Marshal MacMahon of the Presidency of the Republic, April 24, 1873. The Duc de Broglie now became Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council; and for more than a year he directed the policy of the new government, but having undertaken a project of a new Constitution, including the establishment of a Grand Council or Second Chamber, which was to be invested with the power of dissolving the Assembly, he was defeated on a question of procedure, and resigned, with his ministry, May 16, 1874. As a writer, the Duc de Broglie is well known by a translation of Leibnitz's "Religious System," 1846; his "Études Morales et Littéraires," 1853; "L'Église et l'Empire Romain au Quatrième Siècle," 6 vols., 1856, &c., a work which passed through five editions; "Une Réforme Administrative en Algérie, 1860; "Questions de Religion et d'Histoire," 1860; "La Souveraineté Pontificale et la Liberté," 1861; and "La Liberté Divine et la Liberté Humaine," 1865. He was elected a member of the French Academy in 1862, on a vacancy being occasioned by the decease of Father Lacordaire. The Sultan conferred upon the Duc de Broglie the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Osmanië in Oct., 1873.

BROMBY, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, son of the late Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, born about 1812, was educated at St. John's, College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils; was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric of Tasmania in 1864. He has written "Sorrows of Bethany, and other Sermons," published in 1846; "Notes on the Liturgy and Church History," in 1852; "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," in 1861; "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church;" "Early Church History to the Sixth Century;" "Church Student's Manual," and "Teacher's English Grammar and Etymology," in 1862. The bishopric, founded in 1842, comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island, and the income is £1,000 from the colonial funds, and £400 from the Colonial Bishoprics Fund.

BRONGNIART, ADOLPHE-THÉODORE, botanist and member of the Institute, born at Paris, Jan. 14, 1801, is the son of Alexandre Brongniart, the celebrated naturalist, who died in 1847. He early devoted himself to the study of the natural sciences, especially to that of botany, selecting cryptogamous plants for particular notice. In 1825 he published a "Classification des Champignons," and in 1828 presented to the Institute the first portions of his "Histoire des Végétaux fossiles, ou Recherches bo-

Digitized by Google

taniques et géologiques sur les Végétaux renfermés dans les diverses Couches du Globe." The publication of this valuable work was stopped in consequence of the ill-health of M. Brongniart. In 1834 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences in place of M. Desfontaines. M. Brongniart, who is a doctor in medicine, has been Professor of Botany and Vegetable Physiology in the Museum of Natural History since 1833, and Inspector-General of the University for the sciences since 1852. He was created an Officer of the Legion of Honour, May 6, 1846; is one of the principal founders of, and contributors to the "Annales des Sciences naturelles;" wrote the botanical portion of the "Voyage de la Coquille," in 1831, and published "Enumération des Genres de Plantes cultivées au Muséum d'Histoire naturelle," in 1843; 2nd edition, 1850.

BROOKS, CHARLES TIMOTHY, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, June 20, 1813. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and in 1837 was settled as pastor of a Unitarian Society at Newport, Rhode Island, a position which he still retains. He has devoted special attention to German literature, from which he has made numerous and valuable translations. Among these are Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell;" Goethe's "Faust;" and Richter's "Titan" and "Hesperus."

BROOME, FREDERICK NAPIER, son of the late Rev. F. Broome, rector of Adderly, Shropshire, was born in Canada in 1842, and emigrated to Canterbury, New Zealand, in 1857. Visiting England in 1864, he married Lady Barker, returned to his "sheep-station" in New Zealand the following year, but in 1869 came back to England. Almost immediately on his arrival in London, Mr. Napier Broome was employed by the *Times*, and was for five years one of the special correspondents of that journal, which he represented in Russia at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has held the posts of Secretary to the Committee for the completion of St. Paul's Cathedral, also to the late Royal Commission on Unseaworthy Ships. He has contributed prose and verse to the *Cornhill*, *Macmillan*, and other magazines, and has published two volumes of poetry, "Poems from New Zealand," 1868, and "The Stranger of Scriphos," 1869. In February, 1875, Mr. Napier Broome was appointed Colonial Secretary of Natal.

BROUGH, LIONEL, comedian, was born at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, March 10, 1836, being the fourth son of Mr. Barnabas Brough, and a younger brother of the well-known comic authors, "The Brothers Brough." He was educated in the Grammar School, Manchester, and under Mr. W. Williams, of the Priory School, London. His first employment was in the humble capacity of office-boy to Mr. J. Timbs, in the *Illustrated London News* office, in Douglas Jerrold's time. Subsequently he published the first number of the *Daily Telegraph*, and for five years he was connected with the *Morning Star*. Going to Liverpool with other members of the Savage Club to give amateur theatrical performances in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund, he achieved so decided a histrionic success that he was offered a regular engagement by Mr. A. Henderson, and accordingly made his first professional appearance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre at Liverpool in 1864. Since that date he has played the principal low-comedy characters in London and all through the provinces. He represented "Tony Lumpkin," in "She Stoops to Conquer," for upwards of 200 nights. Mr. Brough was manager of Covent Garden Theatre for Mr. Dion Boucicault during the season in which "Babil and Bijou" was produced.

BROWN, BENJAMIN GRATZ, was born in Kentucky, May 28, 1826. He graduated at Yale College in 1847, studied law, and took up his residence at St. Louis and from 1852 to 1858 was a member of the Legislature of

Digitized by Google

Missouri. In 1854 he established a political newspaper, the *Missouri Democrat*, which finally took the form of a Republican journal. At the outbreak of the civil war he raised a regiment which took part in several actions. From 1863 to 1867 he was United States senator from Missouri, and in 1870 was elected governor of Missouri. In 1872 he was the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket headed by Horace Greeley for President, nominated by the "Liberal Republicans" and the Democrats.

BROWN, FORD MADOX, a painter, by some considered to belong to the Pre-Raphaelite school, was born at Calais, of English parents, in 1821. Educated on the continent, his earlier works bear the impress of its art. It was not till 1844 that he took a decided step as an exhibitor in England by sending two cartoons to Westminster Hall. In the competition in 1845 he was unsuccessful, though Haydon, in his Diary, speaks of his fresco as "the finest specimen of that difficult method in the Hall." Shortly after this he visited Italy. In 1848 he sent his "Wicliff reading his Translation of the Scriptures" to the Free Exhibition, near Hyde Park, where, in 1849, he exhibited "King Lear," one of his most characteristic works. At the Royal Academy in 1851, he produced his large picture of "Chaucer at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture, among those selected by Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1855, received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1858. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet," which received the Liverpool prize in 1856, and was among the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857. After 1852, this artist, though exhibiting at times at Liverpool, Edinburgh, and other places, did not again come before the London public till 1865, when he opened an exhibition in Piccadilly of 50 pictures, and as many cartoons and sketches. Here for the first time were seen in the metropolis his pictures of "The Last of England," "The Autumn Afternoon," "Wilhelmus Conquistator," and "Work." The last-mentioned was longer in hand than any of his other productions, and was considered by the painter and his admirers his chief work at that time. Since then, he has produced "The Coat of many Colours," "Cordelia's Portion," "Elijah and the Widow's Son," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Entombment," "Don Juan," and "Jacopo Foscari," at present in different private collections.

BROWN, HENRY KIRKE, a sculptor, born at Leyden, Massachusetts, in 1814, received the education of a farmer's boy, working in summer and studying in winter. At eighteen he went to Boston, and studied portrait-painting. It was by chance that he became a sculptor; for, having modelled the head of a lady, merely for amusement, it was so much commended that he resolved to pursue that branch of art. To obtain means to visit Italy, he became a railroad engineer in the state of Illinois; but he gained no money, and suffered in health. By the aid of friends he was enabled to visit Italy, and after studying there for some time, he returned to the United States, and settled at Brooklyn, where, having many commissions for monumental art, he perfected the casting of bronze, as a material better adapted to exposure than marble. Among his principal works in marble are the statue of "Hope," the bas-reliefs of the "Hyades" and "Pleiades," and "The Four Seasons;" besides busts of Bryant, Spencer, and Nott. In bronze he has executed a colossal statue of De Witt Clinton, "The Angel of Retribution," the colossal equestrian statue of "Washington," near Union Park, in New York, statues of Abraham Lincoln, in New York and Brooklyn, and an equestrian statue of Gen. Scott in Washington.

BROWN, THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, born in Douglas, Isle of

Digitized by Google

Man. in 1823, is the son of a clergyman of the Established Church and nephew of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. He was educated partly at home and partly at the Douglas Grammar School, until he reached the age of fifteen, when he came to England to learn land-surveying. After spending about two years in mastering the drudgery and details of that business, his views underwent a change, and he repaired to Wolverton, for the purpose of learning the profession of an engineer. This occupation he followed until he came of age, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. It was his custom, after his day's work at Wolverton was done, to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving to become a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College, in his native town of Douglas, and studied there for three years. Doubts, however, came over his mind respecting the truth of the doctrines in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately produced in his mind the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and he accordingly became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he was appointed minister of Myrtle Street Chapel, in that city, in Jan. 1848, and soon became one of the recognised leaders of the Baptist body there. As a lecturer to the working classes he is so successful that he collects an audience of between 2,000 and 3,000 artisans on Sunday afternoons, and from 15,000 to 25,000 copies of his lectures are sold.

BROWN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., a Catholic prelate, born at Wolverhampton, Jan. 11, 1812, was consecrated the first Bishop of Shrewsbury July 27, 1851.

BROWN, THE REV. JAMES BALDWIN, born in the Inner Temple, London, Aug. 19, 1820, was educated at University College, London, studied for the bar at the Inner Temple; subsequently studied for the ministry at Highbury College; became minister of London Road Independent Chapel, Derby, in 1843; minister of Clayland's Independent Chapel, Clapham Road, London, in 1846. In 1870 he removed to a new church built by his congregation at Brixton. He is the author of "Studies of First Principles," "The Divine Life in Man," "The Soul's Exodus and Pilgrimage," "The Divine Treatment of Sin," "The Divine Mystery of Peace," "The Christian Policy of Life" (1869), "The Home Life in the Light of its Divine Idea," which has passed through five editions; "Household Sermons;" "The Higher Life: its Reality, Experience, and Destiny," 1874; besides pamphlets and small publications on the passing topics of the day.

BROWN, JOHN, M.D., son of the late Rev. Dr. Brown, of Edinburgh, born at Biggar, Lanarkshire, in Sept. 1810, was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E., &c.; has published two volumes of essays on professional and other subjects, entitled "Horæ Subsecivæ," and is a contributor to the *North British Review*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The story of a favourite dog, entitled "Rab and his Friends," reprinted from the "Horæ," has met with great success. Dr. Brown has also written some interesting chapters on "Our Dogs," and for these faithful companions of man has accomplished with his pen what Landseer has with his brush.

BROWN, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS JOSEPH, a Catholic prelate, born at Bath, May 2, 1798; entered the Order of St. Benedict; was consecrated Bishop of Apollonia, *in partibus infidelium*, Oct. 28, 1840, when he was

Digitized by Google

nominated Vicar-Apostolic of the Welsh district; and was translated to the newly-erected see of Menevia and Newport, Sept. 29, 1850.

BROWN, THE REV. THOMAS RICHARD, M.A., son of the late Richard Brown, Esq., of Cambridge, born in 1791, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1814. Having been for some time in orders, he was appointed to the vicarage of Southwick, Northamptonshire, in 1834. He is the author of some learned works on the Hebrew language, including "An Analysis of the Chaldee Text of Daniel" (1838), "A Treatise on the English Terminations of Words" (1838), "Hebrew Hieroglyphs" (1840), "Etymological Dictionary" (1843), "Critical Notes on Sacred Scripture" (1848), "The Essentials of Sanscrit Grammar" (1851), "Interpretation Literal of the Chinese Radicals" (1853), "Hebrew Hieroglyphic Dictionary" (1858), "Scrap-Book of Original Pieces," containing the translation from the cuneiform "Inscriptio Persepolitana" of the procession and presents of Job to the Shah of Persia after his prosperity (single copy printed, 1858); translation of the first twenty lines of the Enchorial Inscription, &c., on the Rosetta stone, and differing altogether from the translations before published. Of some of these works only two or three copies were printed. These works, with the exception of two, have been printed by their author.

BROWN, THE REV. WILLIAM HAIG, LL.D., son of Thomas Brown, Esq., born at Bromley, Middlesex, in 1823, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours in 1846, proceeded M.A. in 1849, and LL.D. in 1864. Having held for some time a fellowship and tutorship in his college and an assistant-mastership at Harrow, he became in 1857 Head Master of the Grammar School at Kensington, in connection with King's College, London and was elected Head Master of Charterhouse School in 1863, on the retirement of the Rev. R. Elwyn. In 1869 Dr. Brown published "Sertum Carthusianum floribus trium seculorum contextum. Curâ Gulielmi Haig Brown, Scholæ Carthusianæ Archididascali."

BROWN-SÉQUARD, EDWARD, a physician and physiologist, born in the island of Mauritius, 1818. His father, Mr. Edward Brown, was a native of Philadelphia, United States, and his mother a lady of French extraction, named Séquard. Mr. Brown-Séquard was educated in his native island, and in 1838 went to Paris to complete his medical studies. In 1840 he received the degree of M.D. from the faculty of the Academy of Medicine. He has devoted his time since his graduation almost exclusively to an extended series of experimental investigations on important physiological topics, such as the condition and functions of the different constituents of the blood, animal heat, the spinal column, and its relations to diseases of the subject, the muscular system, the sympathetic nerves and ganglions, and the effect of the removal of the supra-renal capsules. On all these topics his investigations have been so thorough as to place him in the first rank of living physiologists. He has been very successful in his treatment of obscure and difficult diseases of the spinal column and nervous system. He has visited England and the United States many times, delivering in both countries short courses of lectures, and instructing private classes of physicians in his discoveries. He has received several prizes from the French Academy of Sciences, and in Jan., 1869, was appointed Professor in the *École de Médecine* at Paris. He has published many essays and papers giving the details of his discoveries, but, we believe, no extended treatise on the subject.

BROWNE, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD HAROLD, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, youngest son of the late Col. Robert Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, born in 1811, was educated at Eton and at Emanuel College, Cam-

Digitized by Google

bridge, where he graduated as wrangler in 1832, obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a theological essay in 1835. He became fellow and tutor of his college; incumbent of St. James's, and of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter. The vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, when he resigned the living of Heavitree. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. After the death of Dr. Wilberforce he was, in August, 1873, translated to the see of Winchester, and appointed prelate of the Order of the Garter. Dr. Browne has taken a warm interest in the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, and attended the Congress of "Old Catholics" held at Cologne, in Sept., 1872. He published in 1850-53 an "Exposition of The Thirty-nine Articles," in two volumes, since reprinted in one vol. 8vo. (9th edition, 1871), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop William, of Middletown, Connecticut; two volumes of sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, one "On the Atonement and other Subjects," in 1859; the other on "Messiah as Foretold and Expected," in 1862; and a volume on the "Pentateuch and Elohistic Psalms, in reply to Dr. Colenso," in 1863. Bishop Browne is the author of articles in "Aids to Faith," in "Smith's Dictionary of the Bible," and in the "Speaker's Commentary;" and of various sermons, pamphlets, and charges.

BROWNE, FRANCES, was born Jan. 16, 1816, at Stranorlar, county Donegal, where her father was the village post-master. She lost her sight in infancy, but learned many of the lessons of her brothers and sisters, and ultimately mastered a considerable portion of Hume's "England," the "Universal History," some of Sir Walter Scott's novels, "Pope's Homer," and "Childe Harold." In 1840 she published "Songs of our Land" (first printed in the *Irish Penny Journal*), followed by contributions to the *Athenæum*, *Hood's Magazine*, the *Keepsake*, &c., and obtained from Sir Robert Peel a pension of £20 a year. In 1847 she removed from Ireland to Edinburgh. Whilst there she contributed to *Chambers's Journal* and published a volume of poems (which she dedicated to Sir R. Peel), as well as "Legends of Ulster," and a tale entitled "The Ericksons." In 1852 she removed to London, and has since contributed to the light literature of the day. In 1861 she published a kind of autobiography, under the title of "My share of the World," and in 1865 a novel called "The Hidden Sin."

BROWNE, HABLOT KNIGHT, a comic designer, better known by his pseudonym of "Phiz," born about 1815, was educated at a private school, and at an early age began to draw caricatures with great spirit. In 1835 he succeeded the lamented artist Seymour as the illustrator of "Pickwick," and so happy and successful was the pencil of "Phiz" that he was engaged to illustrate, in the same comic vein, "Nicholas Nickleby," and most of Mr. Charles Dickens's other works of fiction. He has since, under the same signature, contributed graphic illustrations to the popular novels of Charles Lever, Ainsworth, and Mayhew, as well as to the Abbotsford edition of the "Waverley Novels," the "Illustrated Edition of Byron's Works," "H. B.'s Schoolboy Days," "Home Pictures," "Illustrations of the Five Senses," "The Adventures of Sir Guy de Guy," &c. Mr. Browne still contributes comic sketches to the illustrated serials of the day.

BROWNE, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., son of the late Rev. John Henry

Digitized by Google

Browne, LL.B., rector of Crownthorpe, Norfolk, born in 1804, was educated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he obtained the Bell University Scholarship in 1823, and graduated B.A. in 1826. Having held some smaller preferments, he was in 1842 appointed Principal of the Theological College at Chichester, which post he held till 1847. In 1843 he was made a prebendary of the cathedral, and examining chaplain to the bishop of the diocese, and in 1854 vicar of Pevensey. Mr. Browne is known as the author of "Ordo Sæculorum, a treatise on the Chronology of Holy Scripture" (1844); an "Examination of the Ancient Egyptian Chronographies," commenced 1852-3, in Arnold's "Theological Critic;" "Remarks on Mr. Greswell's Fasti Catholici;" critiques and essays which have appeared with his name in theological and other reviews; and articles in the last edition (1862-6) of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." To "The Library of the Fathers" Mr. Browne contributed some volumes of the works of St. Augustine and St. Chrysostom, and to the late Mr. T. K. Arnold's "School and College Series" several volumes of higher Greek and Latin classics, "Madvig's Greek Syntax," a "Handbook of Hebrew Antiquities," and a "Copious Phraseological English-Greek Lexicon," originally projected and begun by Mr. Arnold in connection with Dr. Frädersdorff.

BROWNE, JOHN ROSS, was born in Ireland in 1817. He went to America with his father when a child, and in his 18th year began his life of adventure and travel by a voyage down the Ohio and Mississippi from Louisville to New Orleans; thence he travelled over the greater part of the United States, and very extensively in Europe, Asia, and Africa, contriving to pick up knowledge everywhere; and having acquired a fair ability as a sketcher, he made pictures of whatever struck his fancy. In 1846 he published "Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, and Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar." A subsequent visit to Palestine furnished the materials for his humorous "Yusef, or the Journey of the Frangi, a Crusade in the East." Appointed by the Government to make some investigations in regard to the new mining regions of the Pacific, he rendered a very elaborate report, and then presented the humorous side of the journey in his "Washoe," and subsequently in a volume of California adventures. His residence in Germany led to the richly humorous volume "An American Family in Germany." Other journeys were commemorated in "The Land of Thor," "Crusoe's Island," and "The Apache Country." In 1868 he was appointed minister to China, but was recalled in 1870. His home is at Oakland, near San Francisco, California; but he has for several years resided mainly in England.

BROWNE, THE VENERABLE ROBERT WILLIAM, M.A., Ph.D., F.G.S., the eldest son of William Browne, Esq., of Kennington, Surrey, born Nov. 12, 1809, was educated at Merchant Taylor's School, whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been tutor of his college, curate of St. Michael's, and select preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London; and in 1836 to the Assistant Preachership of Lincoln's Inn. In 1843 he was made Chaplain to the Bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, Senior Chaplain to the forces in London; in 1845, a Prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, Archdeacon of Bath and Rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, Canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," for which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon

Digitized by Google

him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the Ethics of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller works and sermons. He is married to the eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir Charles Hardinge, Bart., niece of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B.

BROWNE, SIR THOMAS GORE, K.C.M.G., son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Morton House, Bucks, and brother of the Bishop of Winchester, was born in 1807. Entering the army at sixteen, he served for many years with the 28th regiment, acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Nugent, Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and was for some time Colonial Secretary. In 1836 Major Gore Browne exchanged into the 41st regiment, and served during the occupation of Afghanistan. After the massacre of our troops at the Khyber pass, the 41st joined Gen. England and advanced to the rescue of Gen. Nott and his troops. During that war, Major Browne held the command of the 41st, and also commanded the reserve at the disastrous battle of Hykulzie, and, by forming a square when the van of the army had been broken, was enabled to repulse the enemy and cover the retreat. He held command of his regiment at the battles of Candahar Ghuznee, Cabul, and during the march through the Khyber pass, where he commanded the rear, and under Gen. M'Gaskell at the storming of the hill fort at Istaliff, the most daring action during the war. Major Gore Browne's gallantry and humanity were praised in the general's despatches, which were quoted in both houses of Parliament, and for his services he obtained a lieutenant-colonelcy, and was made a C.B. On his return with his regiment from India, he exchanged into the 21st, which he commanded until made Governor of St. Helena, in 1851. From St. Helena he went, in 1854, to New Zealand. On the breaking out of the Maori war, in the last year of his government, Colonel Gore Browne showed a vigour which was denounced by some persons, but which was essential in resisting the land league and the Maori king movement. In 1861 Colonel Browne having completed his term of office, was succeeded in the government of New Zealand by Sir George Grey, and he himself succeeded Sir Henry Young as Governor of Tasmania. He resigned the last-mentioned office in Jan., 1869, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of SS. Michael and George. Sir Thomas was appointed Governor of the Bermudas in July, 1870.

BROWNE, DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER FRANCIS, was born near Stirling, in 1805, and studied medicine, with special reference to mental diseases, in Edinburgh, France, and Germany. In 1834 he was appointed physician to the Montrose Lunatic Asylum; and, four years afterwards, to the Royal Crichton Institution, Dumfries, which appointment he held till 1857, when the Government made him a Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland. Dr. Browne advocated the non-restraint system from the first, and his work, "What Asylums were, are, and ought to be," contributed largely to the reformation in the hospital treatment of the insane. His Annual Reports of the Royal Crichton Institution, his advocacy of the greatest possible liberty to the insane that could be consistent with safety, and his varied illustrations of treatment by out-door amusements, concerts, &c., had a great effect in convincing the public of the expediency of employing kindness and moral influence in the treatment of lunatics. He was the first person in this country to give a systematic course of lectures on insanity, and his numerous writings and essays have had a marked influence upon the study of psychology as a branch of medical science. He was (1867) President of the Medico-Psychological Association. In 1870 he resigned the Commissionership in Lunacy, in consequence of impairment of vision. He is now again connected with the Crichton Institution as Psychological Consultant.

Digitized by Google

BROWNING, ROBERT, born at Camberwell in 1812, was educated at the London University. His first acknowledged work, "Paracelsus," was published in 1836, and found some eulogists, if but few readers. His "Pippa Passes," a fantastic but graceful dramatic poem, obtained more favour with the public. In 1837 Mr. Browning produced his tragedy of "Strafford," and everything that the genius of Macready could achieve to render it popular was done by his *con amore* personification of the hero. It was nevertheless a failure. "Sordello" was not more successful. "The Blot in the Scutcheon," was brought out in 1843, at Drury Lane Theatre, but with no greater success than 'Strafford." In 1856 appeared his 'Men and Women." In addition to the above works, Mr. Browning has published "King Victor and King Charles;" "Dramatic Lyrics;" "Return of the Druses;" "Colombe's Birthday;" "Dramatic Romances;" "The Soul's Errand;" a new volume of Poems (1864); "The Ring and the Book," 4 vols.; "Balaustion's Adventure, including a Transcription from Euripides," 1871; "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Saviour of Society," 1871; "Fifine at the Fair," 1872; "Red Cotton Night-cap Country; or, Turf and Towers," 1873; and "Aristophanes' Apology," including a transcript from Euripides, being "The Last Adventure of Balaustion," 1875. His tragedies and dramatic lyrics are included in the collection of his works entitled "Bells and Pomegranates." Mr. Browning has specially cultivated the arts of music and painting, with the history of both of which he is minutely and widely acquainted. He married Miss Elizabeth Barrett, a lady well known as a poetess, who died in 1861.

BROWNLOW, WILLIAM GANNAWAY, was born in Virginia, Aug. 29, 1805. Being left an orphan at the age of eleven, he was brought up to hard labour until he was eighteen, when he commenced an apprenticeship as a house-carpenter. His education was imperfect and irregular, but he was admitted to the Methodist ministry in 1826, and for ten years worked hard as an itinerant preacher, being chosen in 1832 as a delegate to an annual conference of that body held in Philadelphia. Mr. Brownlow began his political career in 1828 in Tennessee, by espousing the cause of John Quincy Adams, as against Andrew Jackson. About 1837 he became editor of the *Knoxville Whig*, a strong partisan journal, and from the vigorous and defiant style of his articles obtained a national reputation as "The Fighting Parson." He wrote several religious and political pamphlets at this period. He was also a defender of the institution of Southern slavery, but rejected obstinately the doctrine of Secession. In consequence he was subjected to some persecution, and made prisoner by the Confederates in 1861. After a year he was allowed to pass through the Northern lines, when he immediately began to write down his recent persecutors. When the Federals captured Knoxville, he returned to that place, and started another newspaper. In 1865, when Tennessee returned to the Union, he was elected Governor, and again in 1867. He was elected to the United States Senate for the term commencing March, 1869, ending in 1875. He has published "Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession" (1862).

BROWNSON, ORESTES AUGUSTUS, LL.D., an American theologian, born at Stockbridge, Vermont, Sept. 16, 1803, is to a great extent a self-educated man. He united with the Presbyterian Church at Ballston, New York, in 1822, but became a Universalist, after a severe mental struggle, in 1825, and soon a preacher of his new creed. He entered boldly into schemes of political reform, wrote much, and edited papers and periodicals in defence of his views; but he was still in a state of unrest, and, being attracted by Dr.

Digitized by Google

Channing's writings, became a Unitarian pastor in 1832, and devoted himself to the study of the French and German literature, philosophy, and theology. Pushing onward, he soon landed in the socialistic views of Robert Owen, though still clinging to some of his earlier religious convictions. He organised the "Society for Christian Union and Progress" in Boston in 1836, and retained the pastoral charge of it till he ceased preaching in 1843. The same year he published his "New Views of Christianity, Society, and the Church," a decided avowal of infidel doctrines. In 1838 he established the *Boston Quarterly Review*, of which he was proprietor and almost sole writer during the five years of its existence. In 1840 he published a philosophico-religious treatise in the form of a novel, entitled "Charles Elwood, or the Infidel Converted." His views having changed shortly afterwards, only one edition of it was published in the United States, but it passed through several editions in England. Still unable to find rest, he sought it in the Catholic Church, to which he became a convert in 1844, and since that time has remained in its communion. He has edited, since 1844, *Brownson's Quarterly Review*, which was suspended in 1864, but was revived in 1873, in which he defends, with great ability, the doctrines of the Catholic Church. He has published "The Spirit Rapper" (1854), "The Convert; or, Leaves from my Experience" (1857); and "The American Republic" (1865). He was invited by Dr. John H. Newman, and others, to accept a chair in the Catholic University of Ireland; but declined, preferring to continue his labours in his native country.

BRUCE, THE REV. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, LL.D., F.S.A., born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated at his father's school and at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He has written "A Handbook of English History," which has gone through four editions. All the recent editions of the "Introduction to Geography and Astronomy," of which his father was the principal author, were prepared by him. In 1851 he published an historical and descriptive account of the "Roman Wall" in the north of England, a third edition of which appeared in 1866. Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry elucidated," containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently he has published "A Hand-book to Newcastle," and a "Wallet Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall. He has edited for the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne the "Lapidarium Septentrionale," a work in folio, which contains an account of all the monuments of Roman rule found in the north of England. This book was undertaken at the request of the late Algernon, fourth Duke of Northumberland, and is profusely illustrated by the liberality of that nobleman and others.

BRUGSCH, HEINRICH KARL, Ph.D., a distinguished philologist and Egyptologist, who by his researches on the subject of hieroglyphics has attained a European celebrity. He was born at Berlin, Feb. 18, 1827, and before leaving the Gymnasium evinced his fondness for Egyptological studies by a Latin treatise on the Demotic writing, 1847. His early publications procured for him the patronage of King Frederick William IV., under whose auspices he studied the monuments of Egyptian antiquity in the museums of Paris, London, Turin, and Leyden. In 1853 he made his first visit to Egypt, and was present at some of the important excavations conducted under the supervision of the French archæologist, M. Mariette. Returning to Berlin, he was appointed Keeper of the Egyptian Museum there in 1854. In 1860 he accompanied Baron

Digitized by Google

Minutoli on his embassy to Persia, and after the death of the baron he himself assumed the direction of the embassy. Subsequently he was appointed Ordinary Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Göttingen; and in 1868 ordinary public Professor in the Philosophical Faculty of the same university. In Sept., 1869, it was stated that Professor Brugsch had returned to Egypt and that he would probably succeed, as Keeper of the Egyptian collections at Bombay, M. Mariette, who was expected to return to Europe. The Professor has published a "History of Egypt;" a "Demotic Grammar;" a "Demotic and Hieroglyphic Dictionary;" "Materials for the Reconstruction of the Calendar of the Ancient Egyptians;" "Investigations concerning the Old Egyptian Bi-lingual Monuments;" "Recueil de Monumens Égyptiens dessinés sur les lieux," 4 vols.; "Rhind's Two Hieratic and Demotic Bi-lingual Papyri translated and published;" "The Geographical Inscriptions of the Old Egyptian Monuments," 4 vols.; "Reiseberichte aus Egypten," written during a journey undertaken in 1853 and 1854; "Reiseberichte aus dem Orient;" "Journey to Asia Minor and the Peninsula of Sinai;" and numerous other learned works on the language, literature, and antiquities of Egypt. He took a leading part in the International Congress of Orientalists held in London in Sept. 1874.

BRUNNOW (COUNT), ERNEST PHILIP DE, descended from an ancient family established in Courland, was born at Dresden, Aug. 31, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Würtemberg, and was also accredited to the court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiations for the marriage between the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late Grand Duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with the English Government on this important question, and Baron Brunnow, then on his way to Germany, was sent, in 1839, to England, on a special mission, which contributed to remove many difficulties that had existed between Great Britain and Russia. The shortness of his stay prevented his bringing the negotiations to a conclusion, and he was sent a second time to London, where he arrived in Dec., 1839. The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of July 15, 1840, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the Levant. In consideration of his valuable services in connection with this important negotiation, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James's, which high position he held from 1840 till 1854. During this period his official duties brought him in contact with the leading men connected with the administrations of Lord Melbourne, Sir Robert Peel, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Derby, and the Earl of Aberdeen. With the late Duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, having been a guest at

Digitized by Google

Walmer only ten days before the Duke's death. In addition to the afore-mentioned treaties, he signed, in July, 1841, with Lord Palmerston and the representatives of all the Great Powers, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" another with the Earl of Aberdeen for the suppression of the African slave-trade; another with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and another, the same year, to regulate the succession to the crown of Greece. He withdrew from his post at the court of St. James's on the declaration of war between this country and Russia in 1854, and for a year he remained in St. Petersburg out of office. His own government rendered justice to the steadiness of purpose with which he had upheld the principle of a pacific policy, and he was sent to Paris at the opening of the Conference, which met in Feb., 1856, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe, as Second Plenipotentiary, to act in concert with Count Orloff, and signed the treaty of peace concluded at Paris March 30, 1856. Immediately afterwards the Emperor Alexander II. sent Baron Brunnow on a special mission to London, in order to re-establish diplomatic relations between the two courts. Having performed this duty, he returned to Paris, where the affairs of the Russian embassy remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, accredited to the court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the imperial government after the conclusion of the peace, Baron Brunnow was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia. During his residence at Berlin he had the honour of receiving the emperor, and of accompanying him to Darmstadt. In March, 1858, he resumed his post at the court of St. James's. In August, 1862, Baron Brunnow received by the hands of Prince Gortschakoff (a younger son of the Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was sent to this country specially for this purpose, the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, together with the most flattering autograph letter from the emperor himself, as a testimony to his long and valuable services. The baron represented Russia at the Conference in London, on the Danish question, in 1864, and also at the Conference which, in 1871, rescinded the clauses in the treaty of 1856, relating to the neutralization of the Black Sea. In consequence of his services at this Conference, he was raised by the Emperor of Russia to the rank of Count in April, 1871. The document effecting this promotion was couched in these flattering terms:—"Count Philip Ivanovitch,—For more than half a century you have devoted your zealous exertions to the service of the throne and the country in the diplomatic profession. Intrusted with different functions in this career, you have taken part in negotiations and international transactions of great importance. And now with renewed proofs of my confidence you have given fresh evidence of the devotion which has always animated you in your eminent capacities. In testimony of my gratitude for your long services I now raise you to the dignity of Count of the Empire by a ukase addressed to the Senate and bearing this day's date.—I remain, always, your affectionate ALEXANDER." In 1874 he was recalled from London, where Count Schouvaloff succeeded him as Russian ambassador.

BRUNSWICK, DUKE OF. (*See* WILLIAM.)

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, an American poet and journalist, born at Cummington, Massachusetts, Nov. 3, 1784. His father, who was a physician, devoted special care to his education. He showed uncommon precocity of mind, contributed verses to a local newspaper before he was 10 years of age, and in his 14th year published two considerable poems, "The Embargo," and "The Spanish Revolution." In his 19th year, he wrote "Thanatopsis," which still holds

Digitized by Google

its place in the poetical literature of the language. In 1810 he entered William's College, but at the end of two years took an honourable dismission, entered upon the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1815, and speedily gained considerable repute as an advocate. His poem "Thanatopsis" was first published in the *North American Review*, in 1817, and he subsequently contributed several prose articles to that periodical. In 1821 he delivered before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Harvard College, "The Ages," his longest poem, and in that year published a volume containing several poems, which gained for him a high reputation. He removed to New York in 1825, where he became editor of the *New York Review*, which was soon afterwards merged in the *American Review*. In 1826 he connected himself with the *Evening Post* newspaper, then a Federal journal; but to which he soon gave a strongly democratic tone, taking decided ground against all class legislation, and advocating freedom of trade. Of this journal he has ever since remained the editor, although, at different times, the active duties have been confided to others. From 1827 to 1830 he, in conjunction with others, edited "The Talisman," a successful annual; and contributed several stories to a collection by various authors entitled "Tales of Glauber Spa." In 1832 was published a collection of his poems, which was re-published in England, with a laudatory preface by Washington Irving. This volume received an appreciative review in the *Edinburgh Review*, written by Prof. Wilson. From this time Bryant's reputation stood as high in Europe as in America. Having associated Mr. William Leggett with himself in the editorial charge of the *Evening Post*, he sailed with his family to Europe in 1834, and travelled through England, France, Germany, and Italy, enlarging his familiarity with the French, German, Spanish, and Italian languages, from which he has made numerous translations. After returning to his native country, he resumed his editorial labours for some years. In 1845 he again visited Europe, and in 1849 made a third visit, extending his tour to Egypt and Syria. The letters written to the *Post*, during this tour, were afterwards published in a book entitled "Letters of a Traveller." In the interval between these European journeys he travelled extensively in his own country. About 1845 he purchased an old-time house near the village of Roslyn, on Long Island, a few miles from New York, which he converted into an elegant residence, and where he has since resided. In 1857 and 1858 he again visited Europe, writing letters to the *Post*, which were afterwards published under the title, "Letters from Spain and other Countries." A complete edition of his poems up to that date was published in 1855; and in 1863 appeared a small volume, entitled "Thirty Poems." In 1864, upon the completion of his 70th year, his birthday was celebrated by the "Century Club" by a festival, in which nearly all the prominent literary men of the United States were present, besides many eminent persons from abroad. He has, during many years, been frequently called upon to pronounce eulogies upon eminent Americans. In 1848 he delivered a funeral oration upon Thomas Cole, the painter; in 1852 one upon James Fenimore Cooper, the novelist; in 1860 one upon Washington Irving; and in 1871 one upon S. B. F. Morse, upon the occasion of the unveiling of his statue in the Central Park, New York; and public addresses upon Shakspere and Scott in 1872, upon the inauguration of their statues in the Central Park. For many years he was engaged in translating Homer into English blank verse, the "Iliad" appearing in 1870, and the "Odyssey" in 1872. In 1875 he was still engaged in the management of the *Evening Post*. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science.

Digitized by Google

BUCCLEUCH (DUKE OF), WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., &c., the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, born Nov. 25, 1806, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1827. Having succeeded to the title whilst a minor, he never sat in the House of Commons. His grace, whose wealth gives him great influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter-house, Lord Lieutenant of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's second administration in 1842-46. Well known as a generous patron of the arts and of literature, his grace received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1834; and the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh, April 22, 1874.

BUCHANAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ANDREW, G.C.B., the only son of the late James Buchanan, Esq., of Craigend Castle, co. Stirling, and grandson of the late Earl of Caithness, was born in 1807, and entered the diplomatic service in 1825. Rising by the ordinary steps of promotion, he became Chargé d'Affaires at Florence in 1842, and afterwards at St. Petersburg. In 1852 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland, whence he was transferred in 1853 to Copenhagen as Envoy Extraordinary. In 1858 he was sent in the same capacity to Madrid, and was transferred thence to the Hague in Dec. 1860. In 1862 he was appointed Ambassador at Berlin, was made a Privy Councillor, Feb. 3, 1863; and Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Sept. 15, 1864. He retired from St. Petersburg on being appointed, in 1871, to succeed Lord Bloomfield at Vienna.

BUCHANAN, ISAAC, member of the Canadian Parliament and President of the Board of Trade in the city of Hamilton, was born at Glasgow, Scotland, July 21, 1810. After receiving a liberal education in that city, he obtained a situation in a large mercantile house, and displayed so much aptitude for business that he was admitted a partner at the early age of twenty. In 1830 the Canadian branch of the business in Montreal was transferred to him, and he thenceforward made his home in Canada. In 1831 he established an additional branch at Toronto, and subsequently others at Hamilton, and London, Ontario. From that time he has taken a leading part in most of the social and political movements of Upper Canada. His political opinions, which all hinge more or less upon the currency question, are set forth in a volume entitled, "The Relations of the Industry of Canada with the Mother Country and the United States." He took an active part in the suppression of the Canadian revolution in 1837, and urged on Lord Sydenham the settlement of the Clergy Reserve question. Elected for Toronto in 1841, he helped to secure responsible government for the people, and in procuring the reduction of the duty on Canadian wheat. In 1843 he supported Lord Metcalfe's administration at the head of the Constitutional or Order party. Mr. Buchanan has of late years held a seat in the Executive Council of the Canadian Government (now the "Dominion of Canada"). His residence has been for many years at Auchnear, near Hamilton, Ontario.

BUCHANAN, ROBERT, poet, born Aug. 18, 1841, was educated at the high school and the University of Glasgow. His first work, "Undertones," appeared in 1860, and was followed by "Idyls and Legends of Inverburn" in 1865, and "London Poems" in 1866. Mr. Buchanan edited "Wayside Posies," and translated the Danish Ballads in 1866. His later works are "Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama," 1871; "The Land of Lorne; including the Cruise of the *Tern* to the outer Hebrides," 1871; "The Drama of Kings," 1871;

Digitized by Google

"The Fleshly School of Poetry," an attack on the poems of Mr. D. G. Rossetti and Mr. Swinburne, 1872; and "Master Spirits," 1873. Some years ago, his tragedy of "The Witch-finder" was brought out at Sadler's Wells Theatre, and a comedy by him, in three acts, entitled "A Madcap Prince," was acted at the Haymarket in Aug. 1874. At the commencement of 1869, Mr. Buchanan gave in the Hanover Square Rooms a series of "Readings" of selections from his own poetical works. A collective edition of his poems was published in 3 vols. 1874.

BÜCHNER, FREDERICK CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOUIS, a German philosopher, born at Darmstadt, March 29, 1824, the son of a distinguished physician in that town. After a preliminary education, he was sent in 1843 to the University of Giessen, where he studied philosophy, though he subsequently turned his attention to medicine at Strasburg, in compliance with the wishes of his family. He took his doctor's degree at Giessen in 1848, and then continued his studies in the universities of Würzburg and Vienna. After practising medicine for some time in his native place, he settled at Tübingen, as a private lecturer, being also appointed Assistant Clinical Professor. He was deprived of this position, however, by the authorities, in consequence of the philosophical doctrines propounded in his famous book on "Force and Matter," 1855. He thereupon returned to Darmstadt, and resumed practice as a physician. In the work referred to—which is entitled in German "Kraft und Stoff" (Frankfort, 1855; 8th edition, 1864), and which has been translated into most European languages, Dr. Büchner explains the principles of his system of philosophy, which, he contends, is in harmony with the discoveries of modern science. He insists on the eternity of matter, the immortality of force, the universal simultaneousness of light and life, and the infinity of forms of being in time and space. Dr. Büchner has further explained his system in "Nature and Spirit" ("Natur und Geist"), 1859; "Physiological Sketches" ("Phis. Bilder"), 1861; and "Nature and Science" ("Natur und Wissenschaft"), 1862. He has also contributed to periodical publications, various treatises on physiology, pathology, and medical jurisprudence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS (DUKE OF), THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PLANTAGENET CAMPBELL TEMPLE NUGENT BRIDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, MARQUIS OF BUCKINGHAM AND CHANDOS, &c., was born Sept. 10, 1823, and succeeded his father as third duke July 29, 1861. He represented Buckingham from 1846 to 1857; was a Junior Lord of the Treasury in 1852; Keeper of the Prince of Wales' Privy Seal, and Deputy Warden of the Stannaries. He was elected chairman of the London and North-Western Railway Company in 1853, and resigned in 1856. His grace was appointed Lord President of the Council under Earl Derby's third administration, in July, 1866, and succeeded the Earl of Carnarvon as Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 2, 1867. He held the latter office until Mr. Gladstone came into power in December, 1868.

BUCKLAND. FRANCIS TREVELYAN, M.A., eldest son of the Very Rev. William Buckland, D.D., Dean of Westminster, born Dec. 17, 1826, was scholar of Winchester College and student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1848. Inheriting from his father a strong taste for physical science and natural history, he devoted himself to the study of medicine, and having served the office of house surgeon to St. George's Hospital, became, in 1854, assistant surgeon to the 2nd Life Guards, from which post he retired in 1863. He has been an extensive contributor of papers on pisciculture and on other branches of natural science, to the columns of the *Times* and of other periodicals; and conducts the "Sea and River

Digitized by Google

Fisheries," and "Practical Natural History" columns of *Land and Water*. He has established at his own expense the "Museum of Economic Fish Culture" (under the Science and Art Department, South Kensington), at the Royal Horticultural Gardens. This museum illustrates the cultivation of salmon trout, and useful freshwater fish, as well as oysters and sea fish. In 1866 he received a silver medal for his labours in the promotion of this branch of science, from the "Exposition de Pêche et d'Aquiculture," at Arcachon, in France, and in 1868, the Diploma of Honour from the Havre Exhibition. He is the author of "Curiosities of Natural History" (four series); of "Fish-hatching;" and of a "Familiar History of British Fishes," 1873. He edited, in 1858, his father's Bridgewater Treatise on Geology and Mineralogy. In 1859 he discovered, in the vaults of St. Martin's, Charing Cross, the coffin of the great surgeon and physiologist, John Hunter, which was re-interred in Westminster Abbey by the Royal College of Surgeons. For this he received the thanks of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and a bound copy of the Catalogue of the Hunterian Museum. The Leeds School of Medicine also presented him with a silver medal. In 1867 he was appointed Inspector of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and in 1870 Special Commissioner to inquire into the effects of recent legislation on the Salmon Fisheries of Scotland. He is corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei-Verein, at Berlin.

BUCKMAN, JAMES, F.L.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., son of Mr. John Buckman, born at Cheltenham in 1816, and educated at a private school, was appointed Curator and Resident Professor at the Birmingham Philosophical Institution in 1846, and from 1848 to 1863 held the post of Professor of Geology and Botany at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. At an early age he was articled to a surgeon-apothecary at Cheltenham, and afterwards studied chemistry, botany, and geology in London. He was for many years Hon. Secretary and Lecturer at the Cheltenham Philosophical Institution, and he was presented with a handsome testimonial on leaving for Birmingham in 1846. He has since received two valuable testimonials, one from the inhabitants of Cirencester and his scientific friends, and the other from his pupils on resigning his appointment at the Royal Agricultural College. Professor Buckman is the author of "The Pittville Spa, Cheltenham: Analysis of its Waters, &c.;" "Chart of the Cotteswold Hills;" "Our Triangle: Letters on the Geology, Botany, and Archæology of the Neighbourhood of Cheltenham" (1842); "The Flora of the Cotteswolds" (1844); "The Geology of the Cotteswolds" (1845); "The Ancient Straits of Malvern: or, an Account of the Former Marine Conditions which separated England from Wales;" "The Remains of Roman Art" (1850); "History of British Grasses" (1858); and "Science and Practice in Farm Cultivation" (1863). He has contributed several papers to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the Geological Society; many published Notes on Geology, Zoology, and Botany, and several Prize Essays in the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society; papers in the Bath and West of England Society's Journal: articles in Morton's "Cyclopædia of Agriculture," and articles (nearly 300) in the *Agricultural Gazette* and other journals. Mr. Buckman has enriched Cirencester with a fine museum of Roman antiquities, mostly collected by himself, and with a large collection of fossils. The former are deposited in the Corinium Museum and the latter at the Royal Agricultural College. Mr. Buckman occupies a large farm in Dorsetshire, which is conducted upon model principles, and with such success that he has already received cups for his root-cultivation, and other prizes. For the

Digitized by Google

last few years he has devoted himself to the study and illustration of some of the more important agricultural questions which continually arise, and there are few of the higher agricultural journals that have not articles from his pen.

BUCKSTONE, JOHN BALDWIN, born near London, in Sept. 1802, was intended for the navy. Instead, however, of going to sea, he was articled in a solicitor's office, and at the age of nineteen he took to the stage, making his first appearance on the boards at Wokingham, Berks, where his services were required at half an hour's notice, to play the part of Gabriel in the "Children of the Wood," owing to the absence of the comedian of a travelling company. His *début* on this occasion was successful, and the novice showed considerable ability for what is generally known as low comedy. Mr. Buckstone next engaged himself to a friend who had become lessee of the Faversham, Folkestone, and Hastings theatres, and for three years followed the chequered fortunes of a country actor's life. During this period he became acquainted with the late Edmund Kean, to whose encouragement he probably owed no small amount of his early success. In 1824 Mr. T. Dibdin resigned the management of the Surrey Theatre, and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs, engaged Mr. Buckstone, who made his first appearance before a metropolitan audience as Peter Smink, in "The Armistice." His success soon led to other engagements. Amongst these was one at the Adelphi, then under the management of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in 1828 as Bobby Trot, in his own touching drama of "Luke the Labourer." Whilst performing at this theatre he had the good fortune to obtain from Mr. Terry a personal introduction to Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted as a powerful stimulus to his love of literature. During his engagement, Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write several pieces for the Haymarket, which eventually led to his services being secured by Mr. Morris as principal comedian at that theatre; thus adding a summer to his winter engagement. From 1837 Mr. Buckstone has devoted himself exclusively to the Haymarket Theatre, with the exception of a visit to the United States, a short engagement at the Lyceum, during the first season of Madame Vestris's management, and another at Drury Lane, under Mr. Bunn, where he played Wormwood in the "Lottery Ticket," and other comedy parts. At Drury Lane he produced "Popping the Question," "Our Mary Ann," and other well-known pieces. Indeed he has been a most prolific writer, and has written no fewer than 150 comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have become standard pieces. Of his earlier productions we may specify "Luke the Labourer," "John Street, Adelphi," "The Wreck Ashore," "Victorine," and "The King of the Alps," an adaptation from the German; which were followed by a three-act comedy, entitled "The Rake and his Pupil," "The May Queen," "Henriette the Forsaken," "Isabelle; or, Woman's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." For this house Mr. Buckstone afterwards composed the three-act comedy of "Leap-Year; or, the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing;" and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas—"The Green Bushes" and "Flowers of the Forest," which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions. In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touch-

Digitized by Google

stone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot, and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low comedy characters of the English drama. He is still the lessee and manager of the Haymarket, which position he has now filled for twenty-one years, and where his name is thoroughly identified with genuine English comedy and farce. Mr. Buckstone, in addition to his ordinary duties as actor and author, acts as master and treasurer of the General Theatrical Fund, is one of the honorary treasurers of the fund accumulating for the foundation of a Dramatic College, and for fourteen years has been a member of the Garrick Club. It is understood that Mr. Buckstone contemplates writing an autobiography embodying his varied experience or dramatic reminiscences and recollections of theatrical life.

BUDD, WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S., was born at North Tawton, in Devon, in 1811. His father was a surgeon of repute in those parts. He is one of nine sons, of whom seven entered the medical profession. Educated privately, he began life by residing for four years in Paris, where he studied at the Collége de France, and the École de Médecine. He graduated in Edinburgh in 1838. He settled in Bristol about five or six years afterwards, and was subsequently appointed physician to St. Peter's Hospital, and afterwards to the Bristol Royal Infirmary, to which he was attached for sixteen years. He was also appointed Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine to the Bristol Medical School. Dr. Budd is the author of a large number of papers published in various medical and scientific journals, the one by which he is best known to the public being on "Contagious Diseases." He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in Nov. 1870.

BUELL, DON CARLOS, an American general, born near Manetta, Ohio, March 23, 1818. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1841, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant of infantry. In 1846 he became First Lieutenant, was engaged in the Mexican war, and having distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey, was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was dangerously wounded in another action, and for his gallantry was made Major. He became in 1848, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Persifer Smith, commanding in Texas. During the civil war, in 1861, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Adjutant-General's department, and placed by General M'Clellan at the head of 12,000 men in the department of Ohio, thereby relieving General W. T. Sherman. He co-operated with General Grant in the advance upon Forts Henry and Donelson. In 1862 he was placed in command of five divisions, with which he advanced to Savannah in time to take part in the second day's battle of Shiloh. In Oct. he commanded at the indecisive battle of Perryville, and it was charged that he failed to prevent the retreat of the Confederates, and soon after was ordered to turn over his command to General Rosecrans. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in May, 1864, resigned his commission in the regular army in June; and in 1865 became President of the Green River Iron Works, in Kentucky.

BUFFET, LOUIS JOSEPH, a French politician, born at Mirecourt (Vosges), Oct. 26, 1818, practised as an advocate before the revolution of 1848, when, being returned as a representative of the people by the department of the Vosges, he voted as a rule with the old dynastic Left, which became the Right of the Constituent Assembly, and distinguished himself by his zealous opposition to socialism. He accepted the republican constitution, and declared that General Cavaignac had deserved well of his country. After the election of Dec. 10, he gave in his adhesion to the government of Louis Napoleon, who entrusted him with the portfolio of commerce and agriculture after the dismissal of M. Bixio. Both as

Digitized by Google

minister and as representative he supported the party of order, but he refused to follow completely the policy of the Élysée, and accordingly he quitted the ministry with the late M. Odillon Barrot, Dec. 31, 1849. Re-elected by his department, at the head of the poll, he exercised a great influence in the Legislative Assembly. After the crisis which followed the dismissal of General Changarnier, he returned to office with M. Léon Foucher, April 10, 1851, and in that parliamentary cabinet he represented the ideas of the majority. He resigned with his colleagues (Oct. 14, 1851), when the President declared in favour of the withdrawal of the law of May 31. A few days later he was nominated a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. After the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, M. Buffet declined to accept any public appointment for several years, except that of member of the Conseil-Général for the canton of Thillot. In 1863, however, he came forward as an opposition candidate in the first circonscription of the Vosges, and was elected. M. Buffet quickly became one of the most prominent members of the Corps Législatif, where he was one of the leaders of a "Tiers Parti," which endeavoured to reconcile Liberal reforms with loyalty to the dynasty. He was re-elected for his department in May, 1869, and in the short session which commenced in the following month, he greatly contributed to the victory of the Liberal centre, and was one of the promoters of the famous demand of interpellation, signed by 116 deputies, which elicited the message and the project of the *senatus consulte*, containing the promise of a return to parliamentary government. After the prolonged negotiations in connection with which his name was so constantly mentioned, respecting the formation of the first parliamentary ministry, M. Buffet became a member, as Finance Minister, of the cabinet formed by M. Émile Ollivier, on Jan. 2, 1870. His financial policy gave general satisfaction; but when M. Ollivier consented to the *plébiscite*, M. Buffet deemed it his duty to resign at the same time as his colleague, M. Durer (April 10). After the disaster of Sédan, and the revolution of Sept. 4, he retired for a short time into private life. However, at the elections of Feb. 8, 1871, he was returned by his department—again at the head of the poll—to the National Assembly. M. Thiers offered him the portfolio of Finance, but he declined it, for fear of the susceptibilities which might be wounded on account of his having held office under the Empire. M. Buffet took his seat in the Right Centre, and soon assumed an attitude of marked hostility towards M. Thiers. On April 4, 1873, he was elected President of the National Assembly in the place of M. Grévy, resigned; and he was re-elected to that office May 13, 1874.

BULL, OLE BORNEMANN, an eminent violinist, born at Bergen, Norway, Feb. 5, 1810. Having an intense passion for music, his longings for it were sternly repressed by his father and friends. At the age of eighteen he was placed at the University of Christiania, but found no favour there, in consequence of his love of music, and was finally dismissed, because he had taken temporary charge of an orchestra at one of the theatres. In 1829 he went to Cassel, to study the violin with Sphor, but was received so coldly, that he commenced the study of law at the University of Göttingen. Presently he was again giving his attention to music, at Minden, but in consequence of a duel there he fled to Paris, where he was reduced to such misery, that he threw himself into the Seine, but was rescued and aided by a lady of rank, who saw in him a strong resemblance to a deceased son. Through her assistance he was enabled to appear publicly as a violinist, and met with great success, acquiring a liberal fortune in about seven years. In 1838 he returned to Bergen with his wife, and settled upon an estate there. In 1843 he went to

Digitized by Google

the United States, and was very successful in his concerts. He returned to Europe in 1845, and, possessing a large fortune, wandered through different countries giving concerts, made a campaign in Algeria with General Yusuf, built a theatre at Bergen, and endeavoured to establish in Norway national schools of literature and art. His patriotism involved him in trouble with the government, and vexatious lawsuits were instituted against him. His wife having died, and a considerable portion of his fortune being lost, he sailed for the New World again in 1852, and the same year purchased a tract of 120,000 acres of land, in Potter County, Pennsylvania, where he attempted to found a Norwegian colony. After two years' struggle, he was compelled to abandon the project with the loss of his fortune. He went to New York in 1854, leased the Academy of Music for Italian Opera, but failed entirely. He subsequently returned to Europe, and gave concerts with his old success. He returned to the United States in 1869 with a comfortable fortune, and has since resided there. In 1870 he married a German lady in Wisconsin.

BULLOCK, THE REV. CHARLES, born in 1829, became a member of St. Bees' College, Cumberland, where he held the office of Senior Librarian. His first curacy was at Rotherham, Yorkshire. He was appointed rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, in 1860, by Bishop Pepys. Mr. Bullock is the author of "The Way Home; or, The Gospel in the Parable," which rapidly passed through five editions, and attained a circulation of 20,000 copies. Among other works since published may be named "The Syrian Leper; or, Sin and its Cure," "The Parent's Gift," "Earthly Stories with Heavenly Meanings," "Words of Ministry," &c.; but he is chiefly known as the editor of "Our Own Fireside," "The Day of Days," and "Home Words for Heart and Hearth." The latter has reached the circulation of about 200,000 copies monthly. The magazines are all designed to express the editor's convictions that what is read in the home is second only in importance to what is heard from the pulpit.

BUNSEN, ROBERT WILHELM EBERARD, chemist, born March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was professor of Occidental literature; studied in the university the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry at Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute at Cassel. In 1838 he was appointed Assistant Professor in the University of Marburg, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Herr Bunsen, who has a happy manner of demonstration, enjoys a high reputation in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from England and all parts of the Continent. He has made many important discoveries, and the charcoal pile which bears his name is in very extensive use. The records of his contributions to chemical science are to be found in Liebig's "Annals of Chemistry." He published at Göttingen a treatise, which has passed through more than one edition, on "The Hydrate of Iron, as an Antidote to White Arsenic and the Arsenic Acid." The University of Leyden conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in Feb., 1875.

BURDETT-COUTTS, THE RIGHT HON. ANGELA GEORGINA, BARONESS, more widely known as simply Miss Coutts, is the youngest daughter of the late Sir Francis Burdett, Baronet, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts. In 1837 she succeeded to the great wealth of Mr. Coutts, through his widow, once the fascinating Miss Mellon, but who died Duchess of St. Albans. The extensive power of benefiting her less fortunate fellow-creatures thus con-

Digitized by Google

ferred, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts has wisely exercised, not only by the ordinary method of subscribing largely to public institutions, but by working out her own well-considered projects. A consistently liberal churchwoman, in purse and opinion, her munificence to the Establishment in all parts of the world has become historical. Besides contributing large sums towards building new churches and new schools in various poor districts throughout the country, Miss Coutts erected and endowed at her sole cost the handsome church of St. Stephen's, Westminster, with its three schools and parsonage: more recently, another church at Carlisle. She endowed, at an outlay of little short of fifty thousand pounds, the three colonial bishoprics of Adelaide, Cape Town, and British Columbia; besides founding an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines. She also supplied the funds for Sir Henry James's Topographical Survey of Jerusalem; offered to restore the ancient aqueducts of Solomon to supply that city with water—a work, however, which the Government promised to (but did not) fulfil. She obtained from the East several Greek manuscripts for the verification of Scripture. In no direction are the Baroness's sympathies so fully expressed as in favour of the poor and unfortunate of her own sex. The course taught at the national schools and sanctioned by the Privy Council included many literary accomplishments which a young woman of humble grade may not require on leaving school; but the more familiar arts essential to her after-career were overlooked. By Miss Coutts's exertions, the teaching of common things, such as sewing and other household occupations, was introduced. In order that the public grants for educational purposes might reach small schools in remote rural as well as in neglected urban parishes, Miss Coutts worked out a plan for bringing them under the required Government inspection by means of travelling or ambulatory inspecting schoolmasters, and it was adopted by the Committee of Privy Council for Education. Miss Coutts's exertions in the cause of reformation, as well as in that of education, have been no less successful. For young women who had lapsed out of well-doing, Miss Coutts provided a shelter and a means of reform. Nearly half the cases which passed through her reformatory during the seven years it existed resulted in new and comparatively prosperous lives in the colonies. Again, when Spitalfields became a mass of destitution, Miss Coutts began a sewing-school there for adult women, not only to be taught, but to be fed and provided with work; for which object Government contracts are undertaken and successfully executed. Nurses are sent daily from this unpretending charity amongst the sick, who are provided with wine and other comforts; while outfits are distributed to poor servants, and winter clothing to deserving women. One of the black spots of London in that neighbourhood, once known to and dreaded by the police as Nova-Scotia Gardens, was bought by Miss Coutts, and upon the large area of squalor and refuse she erected the model dwellings called Columbia Square, consisting of separate tenements let at low weekly rentals to upwards of three hundred families. Close to it is Columbia Market, one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of north-eastern London. This splendid, costly, and commodious structure—connected with the Great Eastern Railway by a tramroad under special parliamentary powers—the Baroness presented as a free gift to the Corporation of London, in order that the supply of cheap and wholesome food, especially of fish, to a district of all others in the metropolis most in need of it, may be thoroughly carried out. In Victoria Park, close by, stands one of the handsomest drinking fountains in London; a similar work of art for the use of both man and beast adorns the entrance to the

Digitized by Google

Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park; and a third stands near Columbia Market itself; all these are gifts to the public from the same munificent donor. The Baroness takes great interest in judicious emigration. When a sharp cry of distress arose some years ago in the town of Girvan, in Scotland, she advanced a large sum to enable the starving families to seek better fortune in Australia. Again, the people of Cape Clear, Shirkin, close to Skibbereen, in Ireland, when dying of starvation, were relieved, from the same source, by emigration, and by the establishment of a store of food and clothing; by efficient tackle, and by a vessel to help them in their chief means of livelihood—fishing. An arrangement with Sir Samuel Cunard enabled a great many families to emigrate from all parts of the United Kingdom at a time of wide-spread distress. Miss Coutts materially assisted the chivalrous Sir James Brooke in improving the condition of the Dyaks of Sarawak, and a model farm is still entirely supported by her, from which the natives have learnt such valuable lessons in agriculture that the productiveness of their country has been materially improved. This is but an imperfect enumeration of the Baroness's good works as a public benefactress. The amount of her private charities it is impossible to estimate. She is a most liberal and discriminating patroness of artists in every department of art; being herself accomplished in many of them. Her hospitality is as comprehensive as her charity, not only to the great world but to the poor. The beautiful gardens and grounds of her villa at Highgate are constantly thrown open to school-children, not in hundreds, but in thousands. In July, 1867, Miss Coutts received at Holly Lodge one of the largest dinner parties upon record. Upwards of two thousand Belgian volunteers were invited to meet the Prince and Princess of Wales, and some five hundred royal and distinguished guests. All partook of her large and gracious hospitality with as much comfort and social enjoyment as if they had met at a small social gathering. Public benefactors rarely meet with adequate reward; but this unhappy rule does not apply to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. It is not too much to say that she is the most popular woman in England. Mr. Julian Young narrates in his interesting journal that in 1868, when the Reform procession occupied nearly three hours in passing the well-known corner-house in Piccadilly, Miss Coutts, seated at an open window with one or two intimate friends, was recognized from the thronged street. "Though," says the journalist, "she stood more out of sight than any of us, in one instant a shout was raised. For upwards of two hours and a half the air rang with the reiterated huzzas—huzzas unanimous and heart-felt, as if representing a national sentiment." This sentiment was lately most deservedly confirmed by the "fountain of honour." In June, 1871, Miss Coutts was surprised by the prime minister with the offer from her Majesty of a peerage. After some hesitation, due to a retiring and unambitious nature, the honour was accepted with the title that commences this memoir. Her ladyship was admitted to the freedom of the City of London, July 11, 1872, and to the freedom of the City of Edinburgh, Jan. 15, 1874.

BURDON, THE RIGHT REV. JOHN SHAW, D.D., son of Mr. James Burdon, of Glasgow, was born in 1826, and educated at the Church Missionary College, Islington. He was a missionary in Shanghai from 1852 till 1874, when he was appointed Bishop of Victoria, Hong Kong, in succession to Dr. Alford.

BURGESS, THE REV. HENRY, LL.D., of Glasgow, was born 1808, and educated at the Dissenting College at Stepney, where he obtained a high standing in Hebrew and classical learning. After ministering to a nonconformist congregation, he received orders from the Bishop of

Digitized by Google

Manchester in 1850. He held the perpetual curacy of Clifton Reynes, Bucks, from 1854 to 1861, has been for some years editor of the *Clerical Journal* and the *Journal of Sacred Literature*, and is known as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Homilies of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Philological Notes and Dissertations on the Syrian Metrical Church Literature," and a translation of the "Festival Letters of St. Athanasius," a work which, after being long lost in the original Greek, has been recently recovered in an ancient Syriac version, and edited for the Oxford "Library of the Fathers," by the Rev. H. G. Williams. He is also the author of several works in general literature, as "Poems," dedicated to the Marchioness of Bute; "The Amateur Gardener's Year-Book," "The Revision of Translations of Holy Scripture;" and he edited the second edition of Kitto's "Cyclopædia of Biblical Literature." His last work is "The Reformed Church of England in its Principles and their Legitimate Development," 1869. He ceased to be editor of the *Clerical Journal* at Christmas, 1868, after having conducted it for fourteen years. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whittlesea, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological learning. Dr. Burgess is Ph.D. of Göttingen.

BURGESS, THE REV. RICHARD, B.D., born in 1796, was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was ordained by the late archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as English chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was afterwards made a Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rural Dean of Chelsea. Dr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archæological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses," 1827; "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome," 1831; "Greece and the Levant," 1835; "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome," 1831; and various pamphlets on "Education." In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Upper Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200. In Dec. 1869, he was presented by Mr. Gladstone, on behalf of the Crown, to the Rectory of Hornings-heath-with-Ickworth, near Bury St. Edmunds, which had become vacant by the preferment of the Rev. Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., to the bishopric of Bath and Wells.

BURGON, THE REV. JOHN WILLIAM, B.D., son of a merchant of London, was born about 1819; entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject Petra) in 1845. He was elected to a fellowship at Oriel College in 1848. Before going to Oxford, he prepared a translation of the Chevalier Brönsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases," 1833; "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office, 1839; and has since published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers," 1854; "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh," 1856; "Historical Notices of the Colleges of Oxford," 1857; a memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman," 1861; "The Last Twelve Verses of the Gospel according to St. Mark Vindicated against Recent Critical Objectors and Established," 1872. Mr. Burgon has taken an active part

Digitized by Google

in the movement for supplying rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls. He is Vicar of the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Oxford, and Professor of Divinity in Gresham College, London.

BURKE, SIR JOHN BERNARD, C.B., LL.D., M.R.I.A., second son of the late John, and grandson of the late Peter Burke, Esq., of Elm Hall, county Tipperary, born in London in 1815, was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years in conjunction with his father, and since his death solely), the "Peerage" which bears his name, an invaluable work to the lawyer and the antiquary. Sir Bernard is the author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," afterwards published under the title of "The Landed Gentry," a "General Armory," "Visitation of Seats," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," "Vicissitudes of Families," and "The Rise of Great Families." He has written many other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir William Betham as Ulster King of Arms, and Knight Attendant of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1854 he received the honour of knighthood; in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.; and on Dec. 7, 1868, he was created a Companion of the Bath. He was appointed the successor of the late Chief Baron Pigott as Governor of the National Gallery of Ireland in Oct. 1874.

BURKE, PETER, serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, born in London, May 7, 1811, was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English bar in 1839 by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, he joined the Northern circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords. He was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a serjeant-at-law in 1859, and is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; of "The Romance of the Forum," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," "Celebrated Naval and Military Trials," and a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke." He was elected Director, or chief honorary officer, of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy for 1866-67, the first time the compliment has been paid to an Englishman. His discourse, in French, at the annual meeting of the Society, has been published.

BURMEISTER, HERMANN, naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Prussia, in 1807. While a student of medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzch to study zoology, and particularly entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History," published at Halle in 1830. On the death of Professor Nitzch, in 1842, he succeeded him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. He has written numerous articles on zoological subjects in the scientific journals of Germany; several monographs in a distinct form, such as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species," published in 1837, and a "Manual of Entomology." Professor Burmeister has occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works,—"The History of Creation," Leipsic, 1843, and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants," 1851, both of which have been well received. During the revolutionary fervour of 1848, Professor Burmeister was sent by the city of Halle, as deputy to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the

Digitized by Google

town of Leignitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the Left, and remained until the end of the session, when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to demand leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils, and he published "The Animals of the Brazils," 1854-56. On his return to Europe he resumed his post in the University of Halle.

BURNAND, FRANCIS COWLEY, born in 1837, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar in 1862. Mr. Burnand, who is the author of about a hundred dramatic pieces, principally burlesques, is on the *Punch* "staff," for which periodical his chief work has been the now well-known serial "Happy Thoughts." His burlesque of Douglas Jerrold's nautical drama, "Black-eyed Susan," achieved the unprecedented "run" of four hundred consecutive nights at the Royalty Theatre, Dean Street, Soho.

BURNOUF, ÉMILE-LOUIS, philologist, born at Valognes, Manche, Aug. 25, 1821, was a pupil at the Lycée Saint-Louis; being received into the Normal School in 1841, took his degree of Doctor-in-letters in 1850, and was appointed Professor of Ancient Literature to the Faculty of Nancy. He is the author of the following theses and works:—"Des Principes de l'Art d'après la méthode et les doctrines de Platon;" "De Neptuno ejusque Cultu, præsertim in Peloponneso" (1850, theses); a translation, "Extraits du Novum Organum de Bacon;" "Essai sur le Véda, ou Introduction à la Connaissance de l'Inde," 1863; "Méthode pour étudier la Langue Sanscrite sur le plan des Méthodes de J. L. Burnouf" (in conjunction with M. Leupol); and a "Dictionnaire Classique Sanscrit-Français," 1863-64.

BURNS, THE REV. JABEZ, D.D., born in 1805, at Oldham, near Manchester, was educated at Chester and at Oldham Grammar School. Having aided his father for a time as a medical practitioner, and acted as assistant in a drapery establishment, he joined the Methodist New Connection. In 1826 he removed to London and commenced his career as a writer on religious subjects, his first two works being "The Christian Sketch-book" and the "Spiritual Cabinet," published in 1828 and 1829. In the latter year Mr. Burns removed to Scotland, and early in 1830 became minister of the United Christian Church at Perth, where he remained five years, and advocated temperance principles. While in Scotland he published a volume of religious anecdotes, a sermon on "The Harmony of Scriptural Election with the Universal Love of God to the World;" and he edited a periodical devoted to Christian union. Mr. Burns commenced his ministerial duties in London in 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the General Baptist Congregation assembling in New Church Street Chapel, Marylebone. His congregation increased so much that twice during the first twenty-five years of his pastorate it was found necessary to enlarge his chapel. In 1836 Mr. Burns published his second series of the "Christian Sketch-book," followed by "The Christian's Daily Portion; or, Exercises on the Person, Work, and Grace of the Redeemer;" a series of "Sketches and Skeletons of Sermons," for the aid of clergymen, ministers, and students, which have extended to fifteen volumes, several of which have gone through as many as fourteen editions. He afterwards wrote "Christian Philosophy; or, Materials for Thought," a work which has been more than once described as a "book of ideas," followed, at short intervals, by "Youthful Piety," "Youthful Christian," "Mothers of the Wise and Good," "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room: a Book for the Afflicted," "Light for the House of Mourning: a Book for the Bereaved," "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," and "Mission-

Digitized by Google

ary Enterprises." In 1839 Mr. Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preacher's Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh, and was in 1847 appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. In addition to his own pulpit labours, he has lectured in many towns of the United Kingdom on "Temperance," "The Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic," "Peace," "Abolition of Death Penalty," and for Christian Young Men's Associations. Dr. Burns's other literary productions include "Christian Exercises for every Lord's Day in the Year," "Marriage Gift-Book," "None but Jesus," "Life of Mrs. Fletcher," "Tracts and Small Treatises on Baptism," "Hints to Church Members," "A Few Words to Religious Inquirers," and several juvenile books of rhymes on "Christian Missions," "Temperance," &c. His religious works have had a large circulation in the United States of America, especially "The Pulpit Cyclopædia," soon after the publication of which, in 1846, the author received the degree of D.D. from the Wesleyan University of Middleton, Connecticut.

BURNSIDE, AMBROSE EVERETT, an American general, born at Liberty, Indiana, May 23, 1824. He graduated at the Military Academy at West Point in 1847, and was subsequently ordered to New Mexico, where he commanded a squadron of cavalry. Having invented a breech-loading rifle, he resigned his commission in 1853, and established a manufactory of his rifles in Rhode Island. This proving unsuccessful, he became treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, having his office in New York. Early in 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the 1st regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers, which marched to Washington four days after the issuing of the call by the President, and took part in the Battle of Bull Run, after which he was made Brigadier-General. In Jan. 1862 he was placed in command of a successful expedition to North Carolina; but was recalled at the close of Gen. McClellan's campaign in the Peninsula. After Gen. Pope's defeat at the second battle of Bull Run, Burnside was placed under the command of McClellan, and fought during the Confederate invasion of Maryland, which was brought to a close by the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862. On Nov. 7, much against his wish, he superseded McClellan in command of the army of the Potomac, and on Dec. 13 was severely defeated at Fredericksburg by Gen. Lee. He resigned his command late in January, and was succeeded by Gen. Hooker. In May, 1863, he was placed in command of the department of the Ohio, and succeeded in freeing East Tennessee from the Confederate forces; but was finally obliged to fall back to Knoxville, where he was for a short time unsuccessfully besieged by Gen. Longstreet, after which he was relieved of his command. When Gen. Grant was placed in command of all the Federal armies, Burnside commanded a division, and took a prominent part in the operations which ensued down to June, 1864. Then, having planned an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a fort in front of Petersburg, which occasioned much criticism, he sent in his resignation, which the President refused to accept, but gave him leave of absence, and he was not again called into active service, and finally resigned his commission in April, 1865. In 1866 he was elected Governor of

Digitized by Google

Rhode Island, and was re-elected in the two following years, after which he went into civil business. In 1870 he came to Europe, and was in Paris during the siege by the Germans, and made some ineffectual attempts to mediate between the belligerents.

BURRITT, ELIHU, an American scholar and journalist, born in New Britain, Connecticut, Dec. 8, 1810. He is the son of a shoemaker, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having during his apprenticeship gained a fair knowledge of English literature, at the age of twenty-one he set to work to study mathematics. In spring and summer he kept at the anvil, alternately forging and reading, and earned enough to enable him to devote a great part of the winter to his studies, which he prosecuted with so much diligence that he gained a considerable knowledge of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew, and afterwards studied French, Spanish, Italian, and German under native teachers; and acquired Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welsh, Gaelic, and Russian. He attained, also, celebrity as a public lecturer, advocating temperance, and other reforms, with great eloquence and ability, attracting large audiences by the vigour and fervour of his descriptive powers. In June, 1856, Mr. Burritt left the United States for Great Britain. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a peace league, and laboured in England and upon the Continent to induce the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves," which have been translated into several languages, and have had an extensive circulation. In 1854 appeared his "Thoughts on Things at Home and Abroad;" in 1865, "A Walk from John o'Groat's to Land's End;" and in 1869 a volume of "Lectures and Speeches." For some years he was engaged in the promotion of systematic emigration from England and Scotland to the United States, and the establishment of cheap ocean postage. He resided in England for nearly twenty-five years, being for a considerable time United States Consul at Birmingham. He has contributed much to periodical literature, and has lectured in Europe and America in favour of temperance and advocating movements for the amelioration of the condition of the working classes.

BURROWS, SIR GEORGE, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians, is a son of the late Dr. George Manns Burrows, and was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as 10th Wrangler in 1825, being immediately afterwards elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college. He took the degree of M.B. in 1826, that of Licentiate in Medicine in 1829, and that of M.D. in 1831. In 1832 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of which institution he is now the President. He held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he was the President for six years. He is a member of the Senate of the University of London; a member of the Council of the Royal Society; and he was formerly President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that medical school, and is Physician to Christ's Hospital. In July, 1870, he was appointed one of the Physi-

Digitized by Google

cians-Extraordinary, and in Nov. 1873, one of the Physicians in Ordinary, to Her Majesty the Queen. He was created a Baronet in Feb. 1874, on the recommendation of Mr. Gladstone, who desired to pay a compliment to the medical profession through one of its most distinguished members. Sir George Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and to "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is the author of a learned work on "The Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain." Sir George is married to a daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy.

BURROWS, MONTAGU, M.A., third son of Lieut.-General Burrows, was born at Hadley, Middlesex, Oct. 27, 1819, and educated at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth. He served continuously in the Royal Navy till he obtained the rank of Commander in 1852, and became a retired Captain in 1867. He matriculated at Oxford University, 1853; took the degree of M.A. there in 1859; was elected to the Chichele Professorship of Modern History in 1862; and became a Fellow of All Souls in 1870. During his service in the navy, he was engaged in several actions with Malay pirates, under Captain Chads, and received medals from the English and Turkish Governments for the capture of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. He is the author of "Pass and Class: an Oxford Guide-book through the courses of Literæ Humaniores, Mathematics, Natural Science and Law, and Modern History," 3rd edition, 1866; "Constitutional Progress, a series of Lectures delivered before the University of Oxford," 1869; "A Memoir of Admiral Sir H. Chads, G.C.B.," 1869; "Worthies of All Souls: Four Centuries of English History illustrated from the College Archives;" and several pamphlets.

BURT, SIR ARCHIBALD PAULL, second son of the late Mr. George Henry Burt, was born in 1810. He was educated at a private school at Richmond, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1845, and practised at St. Christopher's. In 1849 he was appointed Attorney-General of the Island of St. Christopher, in 1860 Commissioner of the Civil Court in Western Australia, and in the following year Chief Justice of that colony. He has been Speaker of the House of Assembly in St. Christopher's, a member of the Legislative and Executive Council there, and a member of the Administrative Committee and Chancellor of the Diocese of Antigua and the Leeward Islands. He was knighted by the Queen at Windsor in Dec. 1873. Sir Archibald married, in 1836, Louisa, daughter of Mr. John Bryan, M.D., of St. Christopher's.

BURT, THOMAS, M.P., was born Nov. 12, 1837, at Murton Row, near Percy Main, Northumberland, being the son of Peter Burt, a coal-miner. While he was yet a child, seventeen months old, his parents went to Whitley, whence they had to remove about a year afterwards, when the pit was thrown out of gear by an explosion. Their next place of abode was New Row, Seghill, now styled Blake Town, where they remained five years, and at a later period they settled at the Seaton Delaval colliery. Young Burt, who had been working in the coal-pits from an early age, here began that course of self-culture which has gone so far to supply the deficiencies of his previous education. In 1860 he removed to Choppington, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Weatherburn. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary to the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Association. In this capacity he rendered himself so popular among the miners that it was determined to nominate him as the working class candidate for the representation of Morpeth at the general election of Feb. 1874.

Digitized by Google

He was returned by 3332 votes against 585 given for Captain Duncan, the Conservative candidate. It is stated that his friends in the north have voluntarily taxed themselves to the extent of £500 a year, in order to supply him with the means of supporting the honour of a seat in the House of Commons.

BURTON, JOHN HILL, LL.D., F.R.S.E., historian and biographer, born at Aberdeen, Aug. 22, 1809, lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment, when young. His mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of M.A., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an advocate at the Scottish bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," published in 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," in 1847; "Political and Social Economy," in 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," in 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," in 1853; and a "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," in 7 vols. 8vo., four of which were published in 1867, and three in 1870. A second edition in 8 vols. appeared in 1873. For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (republished in 1864), and "The Bookhunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transfer of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office. In 1868 the annual collecting and reporting to Parliament of "The Judicial Statistics of Scotland" were added to the duties of his department. Soon after the publication of the first four volumes of his "History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688," the old office in the Queen's household for Scotland of "Historiographer Royal" being vacant, Her Majesty was pleased to bestow it upon Mr. Burton.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, African traveller, son of Lieut.-Col. Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, born in 1821, entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under Gen. Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled through Arabia and the greater part of the unexplored regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Capt. Speke, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John, and is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa." In 1863 he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains;" in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the king of Dahomey; in 1868, "Ex-

Digitized by Google

plorations of the Highlands of the Brazil, with a full account of the Gold and Diamond Mines; also, Canoeing down 1,500 miles of the great River São Francisco, from Sabarà to the Sea," 2 vols.; in 1869, "Vikram and the Vampire, or Tales of Hindu Devilry;" "Zanzibar, City, Island, and Coast," 2 vols., 1872; and (in collaboration with Mr. Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake) "Unexplored Syria: Visits to the Libanus, the Tulúl el Safá, the Anti-Libanus, the Northern Libanus, and the 'Aláh." It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects; is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot, and that he can mix with different tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper. Captain Burton was appointed British Consul at Damascus in 1861, but was recalled in 1871. In Sept. 1872 he was appointed Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, born in 1794, having served in the navy for some years, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1827. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and of a work on the "State of Religion and Education in Australia," which contains useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, son of the earl of Albemarle, born in 1832, and educated at Eton; entered the Scots Fusilier Guards in 1849, and was private secretary to Lord John Russell in 1850-1. He afterwards went to India as aide-de-camp to the late Lord F. Fitz-Clarence, but returned home on sick leave, and retired from the army. In Dec., 1854, he was nominated Civil Secretary and Superintendent-General of Indian affairs for the Province of Canada; entered Parliament in 1857, was appointed Treasurer of the Royal Household on the return of Lord Palmerston to office in 1859; and first sat for Norwich, as a Liberal. On taking office in 1859, his re-election was declared void. In Nov., 1860, he was elected for the Wick district of burghs, which he ceased to represent at the general election of 1865, when he was a defeated candidate for Dover. Lord Bury, who is married to a daughter of Sir Alan N. M'Nab, Bart., is the author of "The Exodus of the Western Nations," "A Report on the Condition of the Indians of British North America," and other political and historical papers. He has taken an active part in promoting the Volunteer movement, is Lieut.-Colonel of the Civil Service regiment of Volunteers, and was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1859. In 1868 he was elected M.P. for Berwick-on-Tweed, but he was defeated at the general election of Feb., 1874. He unsuccessfully contested Stroud in Feb. 1875, when he polled 2,577 votes, 2,783 being recorded for Mr. Marling, the Liberal candidate.

BUSHNELL, HORACE, D.D., was born at New Preston, Connecticut, in 1802. He graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was for a time assistant editor of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and in 1829 became a tutor in Yale College, studying meanwhile law and theology. Completing his theological course, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the North (Congregational) Church in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1833, and continued in that office till 1857, when he resigned in consequence of impaired health. He has since resided mostly in Hartford.

Digitized by Google

His "Day of Roads," a plea for railroad construction, his "Canal Sermon," his "Historical Discourse," his "Letter to Pope Gregory XVI.," and numerous other essays and addresses had given him notoriety; and when, in 1847, he published his "Christian Nurture," and in 1848, "God in Christ," the clergy were very generally roused at the publication of what seemed to them heretical opinions. He was put on trial before the ecclesiastical body with which he was connected; but after a protracted investigation was acquitted of the charge of heresy. He replied to his accusers in 1851, with a volume entitled "Christ in Theology," containing an introduction on the inefficiency of language to express thought, and its entire want of power to define or depict spirit except in symbolic or analogic phrases. This was followed in 1856 by his "Sermons for the New Life," and in 1858 by "Nature and the Supernatural, as together constituting the One System of God." Among his other works are: "Work and Play" (1864); "Christ and his Salvation" (1864); "The Vicarious Sacrifice" (1865); "Moral Uses of Dark Things" (1868); and "Woman's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature" (1869).

BUSK, HANS, eldest son of Hans Busk, Esq., of Glenalder, Radnorshire, born in 1815, was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841 and M.A. in 1844, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841. In 1837 (while an undergraduate at Cambridge) he strongly urged upon the Government of that day the importance of sanctioning the formation throughout the country of rifle clubs, with a view to the organization of an army of volunteers, as the most sure and legitimate constitutional defence of the realm; and on receiving from the then Prime Minister (Lord Melbourne) a reply indicative of apprehension at the idea of "putting arms into the hands of the people at large," he formed a model rifle club in the university. From that time he continued strenuously to advocate the establishment of a volunteer army, but with little effect, until the publication of his treatise on the rifle, in which he again earnestly advocated the volunteer cause. Early in 1858 he joined the Victoria Rifles, almost the only volunteer corps then in existence. In order to demonstrate, however, the urgent necessity for increased exertion, and to prove the extent of the war preparations making by France, and the growing increase of her fleet, he visited, at his own expense, her ports and naval arsenals, publishing, on his return, the only authentic French navy list that had appeared for sixteen years. Not long after he was solicited by an influential deputation from the University of Cambridge to address the undergraduates, with a view to the formation of a rifle corps, which he was afterwards requested to help in organizing. Such was the success consequent on the appeal then made, that from all parts of the country other invitations daily arrived from persons earnestly requesting him to aid practically a cause which, as the *Times* confessed, "he had been the first to originate," remarking that "he was unquestionably the earliest and most strenuous advocate of the volunteer system when in its infancy." Captain Busk has continued lecturing, writing, and counselling upon the subject up to the present hour. He is the author of "The Rifle, and how to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to Drill them;" "The Hand-book for Hythe;" "The Navies of the World;" "Tabular Arrangement of Company Drill;" "Maiden Hours;" and "Horæ Viaticæ." He founded, and for several years edited, the *New Quarterly Review*. In 1847 he filled the office of High Sheriff of Radnorshire; in 1859 he was appointed a Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex; and in 1860 he accepted a captaincy in the Victoria Rifles. In 1869 a large sum was raised by public subscription, in order

Digitized by Google

to present Captain Busk with an adequate testimonial in recognition of his services as "the Founder of England's Volunteer Army." He, however, declined to accept any personal gratuity, and expended the amount contributed in purchasing a lifeboat, and establishing a suitable station at Ryde. In the gale of Sept., 1869, this boat successfully rescued seventeen lives, and has rendered essential service on several subsequent occasions.

BUSK, MISS RACHEL H., is the youngest daughter of the late Hans Busk, Esq., of Great Cumberland Place, London, a man whose talents were devoted to the education of his family. Since the death of her father Miss Busk has directed her attention to literary pursuits. Frequent residences and prolonged travels in the South of Europe not only gave a direction to her literary labours, but afforded opportunities of close and critical observation which have been turned to good advantage. Her power of graphic description was well shown in her contributions, at divers times, of Roman correspondence to the *Westminster Gazette*. Miss Busk published in 1870 a Collection of Stories from Spanish Folklore and Romanceros under the title of "Patrañas" (the Spanish designation for them); in 1871 a similar collection from the Tyrol called "Household Stories from the Land of Hofar;" in 1872, "Sagas from the far East," being the first complete version published in English of "Siddbikûr" and "Ardschi Berdschi" Tales; "The Folklore of Rome, collected by Word of Mouth from the People," 1874; and "The Valleys of Tirol: their Traditions and Customs, and How to Visit Them," 1874.

BUSSY, ANTOINE ALEXANDRE BRUTUS, born at Marseilles, in 1794, was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is director of the *École de Pharmacie*. He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of M. Francœur. In addition to making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers—a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olivier; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy, who is an Officer of the Legion of Honour, is one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie*.

BUSTAMENTE, DON CARLOS-MARIA DE, archæologist, born in Mexico towards the close of the last century, is well versed in the antiquities of his country. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the Oaxaco Country, with a Description of the Valley of the same name" (1821), followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala;" "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripcion Historica y Cronologica de las dos Piedras," Mexico, 1832), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two most important publications of Señor Bustamente are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836-42), by Andros Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain" (Mexico, 1839), by the monk Bernardino de Sahagan. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

Digitized by Google

BUTCHER, THE MOST REV. SAMUEL, D.D., Bishop of Meath, second son of Vice-Admiral Butcher, born in 1811, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1837. He was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1850, Regius Professor of Divinity in 1852, and Bishop of Meath in 1866. He has written "An Introductory Lecture on the Study of Ecclesiastical Literature," published in 1851; "Sermons on the Crimean War," in 1854; "On the present State of the Romish Controversy in Ireland," in 1855; "On the relative Value of Divine and Human Knowledge," in 1857; "On the Conservative Character of the English Reformation," in 1862; "Some Thoughts on the Supreme Authority of the Scriptures," in 1864; "Ordination Sermon," in 1865; and "Two Sermons on Dr. Pusey's 'Eirenicon,'" in 1866. The diocese, including the counties of Meath, Westmeath, King's County, and parts of Longford and Cavan, is of the annual value of £4,500. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Butcher bears the title of "Most Reverend."

BUTE (MARQUIS OF), JOHN PATRICK CRICHTON STUART, K.T., son of the second marquis, born at Mountstuart House, in the Isle of Bute, Sept. 12, 1847, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1848, and received his education at Harrow School, whence he proceeded to Christ Church, Oxford. He was admitted into the Catholic Church by Monsignore Capel at Nice, on Dec. 24, 1868, and since that period he has displayed great zeal and liberality in promoting the cause of Catholic education, and in advancing the interests of the Church in England. He married in 1872 the Hon. Gwendoline Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lord Howard of Glossop. He was created a Knight of the Order of the Thistle in Feb., 1875.

BUTLER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5, 1818. He graduated at Waterville College in 1838, and in 1841 commenced the practice of law at Lowell, Massachusetts. He early took a prominent part in politics on the Democratic side, and in 1853 was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and in 1859 to the State Senate. In 1860 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, which met at Charleston, South Carolina. He unsuccessfully endeavoured to persuade the Convention to simply re-affirm the platform laid down by the party in 1856. When a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, Mr. Butler announced that a majority of the delegates from Massachusetts would take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, for the reason, among others, that they "would not sit in a Convention in which the slave trade, which by law was piracy, was advocated." In that year he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. He had before paid much attention to military matters, and held a commission as Brigadier-General of Militia. On April 17, 1861, he marched to Annapolis, Maryland, with his regiment, and was soon after placed in command at Baltimore, where the Secessionists were very numerous. He was afterwards placed in command at Fortress Monroe, and while here some slaves who had come within his lines, were demanded by their masters. He refused to deliver them up, on the ground that they were "contraband of war;" whence originated the term "contrabands," by which slaves were frequently designated during the civil war. In August he captured forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Carolina, and then returned to Massachusetts to recruit an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico and the Mississippi river. The expedition started up the river on April 17. The fleet under Farragut had on the 24th passed the forts below New Orleans, and virtually captured the city. Butler took formal possession on May 1, and ruled it with great vigour

Digitized by Google

until November, when he was recalled. Late in 1863 he was placed in command of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, and the forces here were designated the army of the James. When General Grant was moving towards Richmond in July, 1864, Butler made an unsuccessful attempt to capture Petersburg. In Dec., 1864, he made an ineffectual attempt to capture Fort Fisher, near Wilmington, North Carolina, and then, being relieved of his command he returned to Massachusetts. In 1866 he was elected by the Republicans a member of Congress, and has, until 1874, been regularly re-elected at each biennial election since. He early showed himself an adroit party manager. He was the most active of the managers appointed by the House to impeach President Johnson in 1868. In 1871, and again in 1873, he vainly endeavoured to secure the Republican nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BUTLER, THE REV. HENRY MONTAGU, Head Master of Harrow School, youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., Head Master of Harrow, and afterwards Dean of Peterborough, was born in 1833, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of the college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1859, he was elected to the head mastership of the school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years. He published, in 1869, a volume of "Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow School."

BUTLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, was born in Albany, New York, in 1825. He graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1843, studied law, travelled in Europe from 1846 to 1848, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1846 he published "The Future," an academic poem; in 1846, "Barnum's Parnassus," an imitation of the "Rejected Addresses;" in 1857, "Nothing to Wear," one of the cleverest satirical poems of the day; and in 1858, "Two Millions," another but less successful satire. He has also written a biographical sketch of Martin Van Buren (1862).

BUTT, ISAAC, M.P., Q.C., the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, born in 1813, claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin, in 1848, and of the Fenians in 1865. He was elected for Harwich in May, 1852, represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal Conservative from 1852 to 1865, and in Sept., 1871, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, by the city of Limerick, in the "National and Home Rule" interest. Indeed Mr. Butt was the originator of this important movement. He was re-elected for Limerick at the general election of Feb., 1874. During his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historical Society, in which he obtained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, to which, under the name of Edward Stevenson O'Brien, he contributed "Chapters of College Romance," which have been republished in a separate shape. In addition to being the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy, he published in 1873 a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In 1840 he

Digitized by Google

appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the Corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill, was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in 1843 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt, who is a magistrate for the county of Cork, published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," and in 1871 "A Practical Treatise on the New Law of Compensation to Tenants in Ireland, and the other Provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870; with an Appendix of Statutes and Rules."

BUTTER, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., born at Woodbury, Jan. 22, 1791, was educated at Exeter Grammar School, and studied for the profession at the Devon and Exeter Hospital. Having been appointed Surgeon of the South Devon Militia, he volunteered for Ireland and ultimately settled at Plymouth. He is the founder of the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary, to which he is physician, and is the author of many medical and chirurgical memoirs. Dr. Butter is a magistrate for the county of Devon.

BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM, architect, was born Sept. 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has imparted variety by the use of coloured stone, brick, and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church and Schools, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devonshire; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Lane; Winchester County Hospital; Winchester and Rugby School Buildings; and Keble College, Oxford.

BYLES, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN BARNARD, son of the late Mr. John Byles, of Stowmarket, Suffolk, born in 1801, and called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1831; went for some years the Norfolk circuit, and in 1840 was appointed Recorder of Buckingham. In 1843 he received the coif of a serjeant-at-law, to which was afterwards added a patent of precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute; amongst which may be mentioned one "On the Usury Laws," and another "On Bills of Exchange;" and of a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophisms of Free Trade." In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in 1858 received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He resigned his judgeship at the commencement of Jan., 1873; on March 3, following, he was sworn of the Privy Council.

BYRON, HENRY JAMES, dramatist and actor, son of Henry Byron, Esq., British Consul at Port-au-Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," produced at the Strand Theatre on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858, was speedily followed by several successful pieces; amongst which may be mentioned the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" two farces, and a comedy entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and for the Princess's, "Jack the Giant-killer," and other Pantomimes. At the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done for;" at the

Digitized by Google

Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," "Der Freischutz," and original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, was the first editor of *Fun*, and is the author of a three-volume novel—"Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar* magazine. He made his first appearance in London as an actor at the Globe theatre in his own drama of "Not Such a Fool as he Looks," Oct. 23, 1869. His latest pieces are, "An American Lady," a comedy in three acts, produced at the opening of the Criterion Theatre, March 21, 1874, and "Old Sailors," a comedy, brought out at the Strand later in the same year. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

C.

CABALLERO, FIRMIN-AGOSTO, statesman and journalist, born July 7, 1800, at Barajas de Melo, in the province of Cuenza, was educated as a lawyer, and called to the bar of Madrid. He was an ardent adherent of the revolutionary party which extorted from Ferdinand VII. the liberal constitution of 1820; and in 1823, when the armies of France had restored despotism, he retired to Estramadura. He returned to Madrid in 1833, and when Don Carlos was disputing the throne with the Infanta Isabella, founded the *Boletin del Comercio*, in which he exposed with much vigour the hypocrisy of the Constitutional court and the pretensions of the Absolutists. This journal, suppressed in 1834, re-appeared under the title of *El Eco del Comercio*. His political persecutions made him popular, and he was chosen by the electors of Madrid and of Cuenza as deputy to the Cortes, where he became one of the most formidable antagonists of the administration of Señor Martinez de la Rosa. When Mendizabal was in office, Caballero lent him his aid in the discussion on the suppression of the convents, and advocated the sale of ecclesiastical property for the benefit of the State. Caballero has written several works on statistics and political economy. The work by which he is best known is entitled, "Manuel Geografico-Administrativo de la Monarquia Española," published in 1844. He is corresponding member of the Royal Academy of History of France.

CABALLERO, MANUELO ANTONIO, sometimes confounded with Firmin-Agosto Caballero, was, after the revolution of July, 1854, appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Spain. He only remained in office a year, and has been made Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CABANEL, ALEXANDRE, artist, was born at Montpellier, Sept. 28, 1823; studied in the atelier of M. Picot, and attracted attention by his exhibition, in the "salon" of 1844, of a painting, the subject of which was the "Agony of Christ in the Garden of Olives," and obtained the second great prize for painting in 1845. Having returned from Rome, he exhibited, amongst other works (1850-53), a "Saint John," and "The Death of Moses," and was entrusted with the execution of twelve medallions for the decoration of the Hôtel de Ville of Paris, representing the twelve months of the year. M. Cabanel's reputation as a painter is high. He obtained a second-class medal at the exhibition of paintings in 1852, a first-class medal in 1855, and the medal of honour at the "salon" of 1865. He was elected member of the Académie des Beaux Arts, in place of Horace Vernet, Sept. 26, 1863; Professor in the École des Beaux Arts at the end of that year, and was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour, Aug. 29, 1864.

CABRERA, RAMON, Count of Morella, Duke de la Victoria, one of the most distinguished of the Carlist

Digitized by Google

generals, was born at Tortosa, in Catalonia, Aug. 31, 1810. His father died when he was quite young, and being left to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII. and the breaking out of the civil war in Spain, he joined a small body of guerillas, under the command of Camicer, who had espoused the cause of Don Carlos. His commander quickly appreciated his abilities, and promoted him to the rank of captain. During the war he was notorious for his bloodthirsty and vindictive disposition; and, roused to fury by the execution of his mother by Gen. Mina, he wrecked his vengeance upon all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and created Count of Morella by Don Carlos, to commemorate the capture of the fortress of that name, and in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. Compelled in 1840 to take refuge in France, he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, and having regained his liberty, he, in 1841, took up his residence at Lyons. He strongly opposed the abandoning by Don Carlos of his pretensions in favour of his son, the Count of Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter part of 1846 repaired to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to effect a rising in Catalonia, Valencia, and Aragon, but without success. After the French revolution of Feb. 1848, thinking it a favourable time to advance the interests of the Count of Montemolin, he landed in Spain in June, raised the Carlist standard, and, with but few followers, fought a battle at Pasteral, Jan. 27, 1849, where, having been badly wounded, he was again obliged to take refuge in France; whence he proceeded to London, and married a wealthy Englishwoman, Miss Marianne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples for the purpose of aiding the Carlist cause. After the revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Generals Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle, and has since lived in retirement.

CADELL, FRANCIS, the explorer of the river Murray, son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman on board an East Indiaman. The vessel having been chartered by government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, which had only served for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he put his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved that the Murray was navigable, he succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its mouth in a steamer planned and constructed under his supervision. This vessel accomplished a first voyage of 1,500 miles. Other steamers were procured, and the Murrunbidgee, the Edward, and the Darling were in like manner opened to traffic. A gold candelabrum was presented to Mr. Cadell by the settlers, the value of whose property has been greatly increased by his efforts, and the Legislature directed a

Digitized by Google

gold medal in his honour to be struck in England by Mr. Wyon. As is the case with most first adventurers, others are reaping the abundant fruits of his labour, and on account of inter-colonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil.

CAHEN, ISIDORE, son of the late Samuel Cahen, the learned Hebraist, born in Paris, Sept. 16, 1826, was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the Collége Napoléon-Vendée in 1850. Compelled by the bishop of Luçon to quit this profession, he joined the staff of the *Journal des Débats*, and afterwards that of *La Presse*. Besides contributing a large number of articles to the "Archives Israélites," he has published "Deux Libertés pour une" (1848); "Esquisse sur la Philosophie du Poëme de Job" (1851); and a French translation of Dr. Beecher's treatise on "The Immortality of the Soul among the Jews."

CAIL, JEAN-FRANÇOIS, engineer and mechanician, was born at Douai, about 1804. Familiar from his youth with the construction of machinery, he became, in 1825, a partner with M. Charles Derosne, who at that time possessed the important manufactory in the Quay de Billy, Paris, and they afterwards established, at Chaillot, a large manufactory for the construction of motive machines. Messrs. Derosne and Cail, for fifteen years, supplied Holland with all the machinery employed in purifying the sugar produced in the colonies belonging to that country, and have established branch manufactories at Valenciennes, Douai, Brussels, and Amsterdam, all of which have been under the management of M. Cail since the death of M. Charles Derosne in 1846. MM. Cail and Derosne published, in 1844, a work entitled "De la Fabrication du Sucre aux Colonies et des nouveaux appareils propres à améliorer cette fabrication." Their names have appeared honourably in all the "Expositions" since 1827, and that of M. Cail at the Universal Exhibitions of London and Paris (1851 and 1855), at the latter of which he gained a grand medal of honour for locomotive engines. He was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CAILLIAUD, FRÉDÉRIC, a traveller, born at Nantes, March 17, 1797; having studied mineralogy at Paris, and prepared himself for his extensive journeys of discovery, he visited Holland, Italy, Sicily, and Greece, and went to Alexandria in 1815. Here he received a commission to explore the mineral wealth of Egypt. In his journey from Edfou, in Upper Egypt, to the Red Sea, he discovered the emerald-mines which had been known to the ancients. In 1819 he returned to France, and in 1822 published his "Recherches sur les Oases, sur les Mines d'Emeraudes, et sur l'Ancienne Route du Commerce entre le Nil et la Mer Rouge," which appeared in Jomard's "Voyage à l'Oasis de Thèbes." Before this work made its appearance, he was encouraged to undertake another journey to Egypt and to Nubia, where he made many valuable observations in astronomy, archæology, and natural history. In 1822 he returned to Paris, arranged his numerous collections, which he presented to the Museum, and published, in four volumes, his "Voyage à Méroë, au Fleuve Blanc, etc., fait pendant les Années 1819-22." This work, which was completed in 1826, forms the continuation to the "Description de l'Égypte," published by the Institute. As a reward for his important scientific discoveries, he was, in 1827, appointed Conservator of the Museum of Natural History at Nantes. His other works are "Recherches sur les Arts et Métiers, les Usages de la Vie Civile et Domestique des Anciens Peuples de l'Égypte, de la Nubie, et de l'Éthiopie," published at Paris, 1831-7, and "Mémoire sur les Mollusques perforants," published in 1856. The collection of plants brought by M. Cailliaud from Africa are described by M. Raffeneau

Digitized by Google

Delille in his "Centuries," published in 1826.

CAIN, AUGUSTE, sculptor, born in Paris, in Nov., 1822, worked first with a carpenter, and afterwards entered the studio of M. Rude. M. Cain, who has devoted his attention to groups of animals, first exhibited at Paris in 1846, and is the publisher of his own bronzes. Amongst numerous works he has exhibited "The Dormouse and Tomtit," in 1846; "The Frogs desiring a King," in 1850; "The Eagle defending his Prey," in 1852; and "An Eagle chasing a Vulture," in 1857. Several of these objects appeared in the Great Exhibition of 1851, when M. Cain obtained the bronze medal. He has received many recognitions of merit; another medal in 1864; and a third at the Universal Exposition of 1867.

CAIRD, JAMES, C.B., born at Stranraer, in 1816, was educated at Edinburgh. During the Protection controversy in 1849, Mr. Caird published a treatise on "High Farming as the best Substitute for Protection," which went rapidly through eight editions, and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of the same year, at the request of the late Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of the famine, and at the desire of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprise in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the commissioner of the *Times*, conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, in which he visited every county in England; and his letters, after appearing in the columns of the *Times*, were published in a volume, which has been translated into the French, German, and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi. A translation of this work appeared on the continent. During the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855 Mr. Caird published in the *Times* a series of letters on the corn crops, which were considered to have had a material effect in allaying a food-panic. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston, and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition, and vacated his seat in July, 1865, on accepting the office of one of the Inclosure Commissioners. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 became Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom; Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., being his colleagues. That commission, after visiting the principal fishing ports of the kingdom, completed its labours in 1866; and the President of the Board of Trade, in the course of a discussion on the subject, thus expressed the opinion of the Government on the results of that inquiry:—"I may be permitted to say that I think a more able report than that which these commissioners have laid before Parliament was never made. It is evident that this inquiry has been most searching and complete, and conducted in a most diligent and judicious manner. I think the ground is now laid for putting our fishery laws on a sound and satisfactory footing. It is highly satisfactory that an inquiry undertaken in the spirit of a proposal to increase the restrictions upon fishing should have resulted in showing that the supply of fish and the interests of fishermen would be best promoted by free and

Digitized by Google

unrestricted fishing." In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favour of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time complete the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, and are now published annually. Whilst in Parliament he was the advocate of all measures bearing on the improvement of land, successfully opposing the proposal to place a new duty on certain descriptions of corn used for feeding cattle, expounding the impolicy of discouraging the growth of barley by an unmodified malt-tax, taking a prominent part in committees and in the House in inquiries and discussions on Irish land tenure, the utilization of sewage, emigration, the game laws, and from year to year explaining the prospects of the country in regard to its supplies of corn. Retaining his practical connection with agriculture, during his parliamentary career, he took a leading part at this time in introducing the Cheddar system of cheese-making into the south-west of Scotland—a system which has greatly contributed to the prosperity of the dairy districts of that part of the country. In 1860 he carried a motion to extend the Census Inquiry in Scotland to the character of the house accommodation of the people, and thus, in the census of 1861, laid bare the startling fact that two-thirds of the people were found to be lodged in houses of only one and two rooms—a condition of things generally thought inadequate for decent accommodation. In 1865 he was appointed to the office of Inclosure Commissioner. In 1869 he revisited Ireland, and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. He has latterly taken an active interest in the successful introduction of sugar-beet cultivation in this country, which he first recommended in 1850. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. Mr. Caird is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of his native county, Wigton.

CAIRD, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., a popular and eloquent preacher of the Established Church of Scotland, was born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer; studied at the University of Glasgow, and in 1844 was licensed as a preacher. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayr, and in the same year was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by command of the Queen, who appointed him one of Her Majesty's chaplains for Scotland. In Feb., 1873, he was appointed Principal of the University of Glasgow in the room of the late Dr. Barclay. Principal Caird has published "The Universal Religion: a Lecture Delivered in Westminster Abbey on the Day of Intercession for Missions, Nov. 30, 1874."

CAIRNS (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. HUGH MCCALMONT, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours, was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1852 he was elected in the Conservative interest for Belfast, which city he continued to represent till he was appointed in Oct., 1866, to succeed Sir J. L. Knight Bruce as Lord Justice of Appeal. He was made a Q.C. and elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1856; and on the return of Lord Derby to power in 1858, Mr. Cairns was knighted, and

Digitized by Google

appointed Solicitor-General. In that capacity he showed extraordinary ability, and his speeches have been deemed masterpieces of eloquence. On the return of Lord Derby to power in 1866, Sir Hugh Cairns became Attorney-General, and was made Lord Justice of Appeal Oct. 18. The announcement of his elevation to the peerage as Baron Cairns of Garmoyle, in the co. of Antrim, appeared in the *London Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1867. He became Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain in Feb., 1868, and continued to hold that office until the resignation of Mr. Disraeli's ministry in Dec., 1868, after which time he continued to take an active part in the public and judicial business of the House of Lords. In Feb., 1874, on the return of the Conservative party to power, he was re-appointed Lord High Chancellor of England. Lord Cairns is Chancellor of the University of Dublin, and a Governor of the Charterhouse.

CAITHNESS (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. JAMES SINCLAIR, F.R.S., born Dec. 16, 1821, succeeded his father as 14th earl, Dec. 24, 1855, was created Baron Barrogill, June 12, 1866, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Caithness-shire. In 1858 he was chosen a representative peer for Scotland, and was Lord in Waiting on the Queen under Lord Palmerston's administration. His lordship, well known as one of the most scientific members of the peerage, has been successful in his practical application of science, having perfected a steam carriage capable of travelling on ordinary macadamized roads. His lordship not only improved the machinery, but acts as his own engine-driver. He has invented a tape-loom enabling the weaver to stop any one of the shuttles without stopping the loom. It has been for some time at work in Lancashire. His lordship is also the inventor and patentee of the Caithness gravitating compass, which is acknowledged to be one of the steadiest known. It is now used by various ship companies.

CALCUTTA, BISHOP OF. (*See* MILMAN, Dr.)

CALDERON, PHILIP HERMOGENES, R.A., son of the Rev. Juan Calderon, was born at Poitiers in 1833, studied at Mr. Leigh's academy and at the atelier of M. Picot (Member of the Institute) at Paris. He has painted "The Gaoler's Daughter," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1858; "French Peasants finding their Stolen Child," and "Man goeth forth to his labour," 1859; "Never More," 1860; "Releasing Prisoners on the Young Heir's Birthday," "La Demande en Marriage," and "The Return from Moscow," 1861; "Queen Katharine and her Women at Work," "After the Battle," "Something it is which thou hast Lost," 1862; "The British Embassy in Paris during the Massacre of St. Bartholomew," "Drink to me only with thine Eyes," 1863; "The Burial of Hampden," and "Women of Arles," 1864. Mr. Calderon was elected A.R.A. in 1864. In 1865 he did not exhibit. In 1866 he had in the Royal Academy Exhibition "Her most noble, high, and puissant Grace," "Women of Poitiers washing on the banks of the Clain," and "In the Pyrenees." In 1867 Mr. Calderon was elected full R.A., and received at the Paris International Exhibition the first medal awarded to English art. He also received one of the medals awarded to English artists at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873. In 1867 he exhibited in London "Home after Victory," and "Evening;" in 1868, "The Young Lord Hamlet riding on Yorick's Back," "Œnone," and "Whither?" (this last his diploma picture); in 1869, "Sighing his Soul into his Lady's face," "The Duchess of Montpensier urging Jacques Clement to Assassinate the King," and a water-colour figure, size of life; in 1870, "The Orphans," "The Virgin's Bower," "Spring Driving away Winter," and "Mrs. Bland;" in 1871, "On Her way to the Throne," and "The New Pictures" (portraits of a well-known picture collector); in 1872,

Digitized by Google

"Summer" (a scene on the banks of the Thames), "A High-Born Maiden," "In a Palace-Tower," "H. S. Marks, Esq., A.R.A.," and "Mrs. Cazalet;" in 1873, "Good-Night," "Take, O take those Lips away," "The Moon-Light Serenade," "Victory," "W. R. Elwyn, Esq.;" and in 1874, "The Queen of the Tournaments," and "Half-Hours with the Best Authors."

CALDERON, DON SERAFIN ESTEVAN, poet born at Malaga about the beginning of the century, studied law at the University of Grenada, where he became Professor of Poetry and Rhetoric, and attracted attention by some poems which he published. "Poesias del Solitario," published anonymously in 1833, was followed by a second volume in 1840. About the same time he published in the *Cartas Españolas*, the only literary journal of the period, articles on the manners of Andalusia. In 1834 he was appointed Auditor-General of the Army of the North, and employed his leisure in producing an important critical work on the "Cancioneros" and the "Romanceros." In 1837 he retired into private life, and published a novel, "The Christians and Moors," in the manner of Cervantes; in 1838 an essay on "The Literature of the Moriscos;" and "Andalusian Scenes" in 1847. A collection of his works in prose and verse appears in Ochoa's "Library of Contemporaneous Spanish Authors."

CALLAWAY, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, M.D., who for some time was a missionary of the Church of England at Spring Vale, Natal, was, on a new missionary bishopric being formed for British Kaffraria, nominated as the first occupant of the See. He was consecrated by the Primus of Scotland (Bishop of Moray and Ross) in St. Paul's Church, Edinburgh, Oct. 30, 1873.

CALLIMACHI (PRINCE), one of the ablest of Ottoman diplomatists, is son of Prince Charles Callimachi, who, after having been twice appointed Governor of Moldavia, fell a victim in the massacres which followed the outbreak of 1821. His mother and other members of the family thereupon sought refuge in Russia, and the young prince, after finishing his education at the University of Kiev, travelled through the principal countries of Europe. Returning to Turkey about 1829, he was reinstated in the family property and honours, and appointed attaché, and afterwards councillor of embassy, to Réchid Pasha, the Ottoman minister at Paris. In 1848 he was sent to London as Minister Plenipotentiary, and the following year he proceeded in the same capacity to Paris, where he was intrusted with the negotiation of the first Turkish loan. He was recalled in Jan. 1853, when, declining the offer of the Governorship of the isle of Samos, he retired to Versailles. In Dec. 1855, however, he was appointed Ambassador to Vienna, but being detained at Constantinople by the conferences, in which he took a prominent part, respecting the re-organization of the Danubian principalities, he did not proceed to the Austrian capital till after the conclusion of peace. In June, 1861, Prince Callimachi was elevated to the rank of "Bala," he being the first Christian on whom that high distinction was ever conferred.

CALVERT, CHARLES A., actor, was born in London, Feb. 28, 1828, and educated at King's College School, on leaving which, he was placed with a London solicitor, but disliking the law was removed to a mercantile house in the City. Whilst thus employed he first visited a theatre—Sadler's Wells—where Mr. Phelps was producing a series of revivals of the classical drama. Henceforth Mr. Calvert had strong aspirations for the stage. His first engagement was in 1852, at the Weymouth Theatre, of which Mr. Sothern was manager. Two years later Mr. Calvert was playing important characters with much success at Southampton, and subsequently in South

Digitized by Google

Wales. At this period his abilities attracted the attention of Mr. Shepherd of the Surrey Theatre, where he made his appearance in Sept. 1855, playing Leonardo Gonzago ("The Wife"), Prince of Wales ("Henry the Fourth parts"), and Young Norval. In 1859 he was engaged at the Royal Theatre, Manchester, where he soon became a favourite. In 1856 he married Miss Adelaide Helen Biddles, who had distinguished herself in America, playing prominent characters with Edwin Forrest. After leaving the Royal Theatre in Manchester, Mr. Calvert became actively identified with the Prince's Theatre in that city in the double capacity of actor and manager. Here he produced a series of Shakespeare's plays, which in scenic display eclipsed all previous representations of them on the provincial stage. On Jan. 4, 1875, a public dinner, under the presidency of Mr. Tom Taylor, was given to Mr. Calvert, in Manchester, prior to his departure for America, to produce "Henry the Fifth" at Booth's Theatre, New York.

CALVERT, GEORGE HENRY, born at Baltimore, Jan. 2, 1803, graduated at Harvard College in 1823, and afterwards studied at Göttingen. Returning to the United States, he for some years edited the *Baltimore American* newspaper. In 1832 he published "Illustrations of Phrenology," the first American book on the subject, and in 1836 a metrical version of Schiller's "Don Carlos." In 1843 he took up his residence at Newport, Rhode Island, of which town he was mayor in 1853. He has translated a portion of the Correspondence of Goethe and Schiller; published two series of "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," 1846 and 1852; "Cabiri," a poem, first part 1840, second part 1864; "Comedies," 1856; "The Gentleman," 1863; "First Year in Europe," 1867; "Ellen, a Poem," 1869; and "Goethe, his Life and Works," 1872.

CALVERT, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., F.S.A., born in 1819, was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842. In 1848 he was appointed a minor canon of St. Paul's; in 1849 rector of St. Antholin and St. John the Baptist, Walbrook; and in 1858 incumbent of Kentish Town. He is the author of the "Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts, and Songs on several occasions of a Matron's Life," published in 1854, and of "Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a Parable in Rhyme and Outline," in 1856.

CAMBRAY-DIGNY, GUGLIELMO, CONTE DI, an Italian statesman, born at Florence, in 1823, is the son of Count Louis of Cambray-Digny, who, from being a cobbler, rose to be the minister and favourite of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany. After completing his studies at Pisa, he returned, at the age of twenty-two, to his native city, where he was received with much favour by Leopold II., who reposed the utmost confidence in him. He always exhorted the Grand Duke, but in vain, to make concessions to the liberal requirements of the times, instead of relying on Austrian support; and in 1859, when the Grand Duke was obliged to flee from his dominions, which were thereupon annexed to Piedmont, Signor Cambray-Digny approved this preliminary step towards the unification of Italy, and was elected one of the deputies for Tuscany. In 1865 he presided, in his capacity of Lord Mayor ("Gonfaloniere") of Florence, at the sixth centenary of the birth of Dante, and pronounced the panegyric of the poet before the statue which was inaugurated on that occasion. His political celebrity, however, does not date farther back than the close of the year 1867, when he was appointed Finance Minister of the kingdom of Italy, and found himself face to face with an enormous deficit, which he endeavoured to reduce by various expedients, including the unpopular grist tax, and the taking up by the State of the tobacco monopoly. M. Cambray-Digny, by his perseverance and tact, succeeded in

Digitized by Google

carrying this and other projects, in spite of the energetic opposition of a formidable party in the Chambers.

CAMBRIDGE (DUKE OF), H.R.H. GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES, FIELD-MARSHAL, son of Adolphus Frederick, the first duke, grandson of King George III., and first cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria, was born at Hanover, March 26, 1819, and succeeded his father July 8, 1850. He became a Colonel in the army Nov. 3, 1837, was advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1845, to that of Lieutenant-General in 1854, when he was appointed to command the two brigades of Highlanders and Guards, united to form the first division of the army sent in aid of Turkey against the Emperor of Russia; and was promoted to the rank of General in 1856. In 1861 he was appointed Colonel of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and was promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal Nov. 9, 1862. His Royal Highness has been successively Colonel of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the death of the late Prince Consort, of the Grenadier Guards. At the battle of the Alma his Royal Highness led his division into action in a manner that won the confidence of his men and the respect of the veteran officers with whom he served. At Inkermann he was actively engaged, and had a horse shot under him. Shortly after this, in consequence of impaired health, he was ordered by the medical authorities to Pera, for change of air, and after staying there some time proceeded to Malta; whence, his health still failing, he was directed to return to England. At a later period his Royal Highness gave the results of his camp experience in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate the manner in which the war had been conducted. On the resignation of Viscount Hardinge in 1856 the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief, in which capacity his Royal Highness has shown his desire to introduce useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the comfort of the soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON, LIEUT.-GEN. SIR DUNCAN ALEXANDER, G.C.B., of an ancient Highland clan, was born about 1808. He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, having commanded the 42nd regiment at the battle of the Alma, and the Highland brigade at the battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot Sept. 9, 1863; and in 1868 became Governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873.

CAMERON, SIMON, was born in Lancaster co., Pennsylvania, March 8, 1799. Being left an orphan at the age of nine years, he became office boy in a printing office, and eventually learned the trade of a printer and served as a compositor at Harrisburg, Penn., and Washington. In 1820 he became editor of a newspaper at Doylestown, Penn., and in 1822 removed to Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and took charge of the leading Democratic paper of the state. In 1832 he was president of a large bank, and soon after at the head of two railroad companies, and Adjutant-General of the state. In 1845 he was elected United States Senator, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Buchanan, his term closing in 1849. He acted throughout with the Democrats, voting for the war with Mexico, and

Digitized by Google

in favour of extending the Missouri Compromise Line to the Pacific. In 1856 he became affiliated with "the people's party" in Pennsylvania (subsequently merged in the Republican party); and in the winter following was again elected United States Senator. He was supported by the Republicans of several states as a candidate for the Presidency in 1860. After Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, he nominated Mr. Cameron for Secretary of War. He served in this capacity till Jan. 11, 1862, when he was appointed Minister to Russia, but returned to the United States in November of the same year. In 1866 he was again elected United States Senator, and in 1872 he replaced Mr. Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was again elected to the Senate in 1873, his term expiring in 1879.

CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., eldest son of the late Sir George Campbell, of Edenwood, elder brother of the first Lord Campbell, was born in 1822. He entered the Civil Service of India in 1842, and at the age of twenty-two he was already in charge of an important district in that distant dependency. From the manner in which he discharged his duties, his name was mentioned with especial praise by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General. Soon after this Mr. Campbell returned home, studied law, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1854. While here, he published "Modern India," 1852, dedicated to his uncle, then Lord Chief Justice of England; and "India as it May Be," 1873. He was an Associate of the Court of Queen's Bench from 1851 to 1854, but in the latter year he returned to India, where he was employed for some years in the government administration of the country, first as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, in the Presidency of Bengal. After having had charge of the Customs and Excise in several districts, Mr. Campbell was appointed judicial and Financial Commissioner in Oude. He was afterwards for some time a Judge of the High Court of Judicature of Calcutta. On resigning this post he was nominated Chief Commissioner of all the central provinces of India between the three Presidencies. Again returning to Scotland in 1868, he became a candidate for Dumbartonshire in July, in the Liberal interest, but retired his candidature before the general election. The next year he directed attention to Irish Land tenure, by publishing a book on the subject. In Jan., 1871, he again went to India as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, but he was compelled by ill-health to return home early in 1874. In the previous year he had been created a Knight Companion of the Star of India. Sir George presided over the Economy and Trade Department at the Social Science Congress held at Glasgow in Oct., 1874.

CAMPBELL, JAMES COLQUHOUN, D.D., Bishop of Bangor, son of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Stonefield, by a daughter of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., of Luss, was born at Stonefield, Argyleshire, in 1813. Having graduated in honours at Trinity College, Cambridge (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839; D.D., 1859), he was appointed successively rector of the populous town of Merthyr Tydvil (1844), and Archdeacon of Llandaff (1857), and was nominated by Lord Derby to the see of Bangor, on the death of Dr. Bethell, in April, 1859. The see is of the annual value of £4,200, and the patronage consists of seventy-six livings.

CAMPHAUSEN, WILLIAM, painter, born at Düsseldorf, Feb. 8, 1810, manifested from his earliest years a love of drawing, and after completing his college studies, entered the academy of his native town. Being fond of painting horses and battles, he for some years joined a regiment of hussars to study his subjects close at hand, and made long tours in Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. "The Puritans watching the Enemy" ex-

Digitized by Google

hibits knowledge of design, able composition, and softness of colour. It belongs to the Consul Wagner of Berlin. Many of his subjects are taken from English History; such as, "Removal of Prisoners belonging to Cromwell's Party," "Cavaliers and Roundheads," "Charles II. in the Retreat from Worcester," "Pillage of an English Castle by Cromwell's Soldiers," and "Charles I. at the battle of Naseby." He has painted the two pictures of "Prince Eugène at Belgrade" and "Godfrey de Boullon at Ascalon," besides producing numerous drawings for illustrated publications, and among others for the Düsseldorf Monthly Almanack.

CANDOLLE, ALPHONSE LOUIS PIERRE PYRAMUS DE, the eminent botanist of Geneva, was born at Paris, Oct. 27, 1806, being the son of the celebrated Augustin de Candolle, who died in 1841. He went through a course of study in literature and science at Geneva, and then turned his attention to law, of which faculty he was admitted a doctor in 1829. Finally, however, he made botany his exclusive study, and became first the assistant and subsequently the successor of his father. For eighteen years he was director of the Botanic Garden, and during the same period he gave lectures in the Academy of Geneva. M. de Candolle was elected a correspondent of the French Institute in 1851, and the following year was decorated with the Legion of Honour. In June, 1874, he was elected a foreign member of the French Institute in the place of the late Professor Agassiz. His works are: "Monographie des Campanulées," 1830; "Introduction à l'Étude de la Botanique," 2 vols., 1834-35; "Sur le Musée Botanique de M. B. Delessert," 1845; "Note sur une Pomme de Terre du Mexique," 1852; "Géographie Botanique raisonnée," 2 vols., 1855; "Lois de la Nomenclature Botanique," 1867; "Constitution dans le Règne Végétal de Groupes Physiologiques applicables à la Géographie Botanique, Ancienne et Moderne," 1874. He also brought out a new edition of his father's "Théorie Élémentaire de la Botanique," and continued his "Podromus Systematis Naturalis Regni Vegetabilis."

CANNING, SIR SAMUEL, C.E., Engineer-in-chief of the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, upon whom the responsibility of laying the Atlantic cable of 1866 devolved, is son of the late Robert Canning, Esq., of Ogbourne St. Andrew, Wiltshire, and was born July 21, 1823. His experience with respect to submarine telegraph cables is great, he having been constantly engaged in their manufacture and submersion since 1852. In the various expeditions for laying the Atlantic cable he has taken an active part; has superintended, for the firm of Messrs. Glass, Elliot & Co., and the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, the manufacture and laying down of the most important lines of cables; and to his skill and energy much of the success of the Atlantic expedition of 1866 is undoubtedly due. In conjunction with Mr. H. Clifford he perfected the paying-out and the recovering and grappling machinery for the cable of 1866, which so materially aided its submersion and the recovery of the cable lost in the previous year. He received the honour of knighthood in 1866, and a gold medal from the American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool, March 14, 1867.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, ANTONIO, a Spanish statesman, born in 1830. He made his début in 1851, under the patronage of Señors Rios Rosas and Pacheco, as chief editor of the *Patria*, in which he defended Conservative ideas. In 1854 he was named deputy for Malaga, and since that year has never ceased to occupy a seat in the Cortes. In 1856 he was Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and drew up the historical memorandum on the relations of Spain with the Holy See, which served as a basis for the Concordat. He was then named successively Governor of Cadiz in 1855, Director-General of the Administra-

Digitized by Google

tion from 1858 to 1861, and lastly, in that same year, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior. In 1864 the Queen called him to the Ministry, together with Mon; O'Donnell chose him in 1865 as Minister of Finance and the Colonies; and he had the honour of drawing up the law for the abolition of the traffic in black slaves. Lastly, a little before the Revolution of 1868, he was the last to defend with energy in the Cortes the Liberal principle when all the parties which had supported his doctrine had deserted the Parliament. His greatest title to fame is that of having been the first—supported by Señors Elduayem, Bugallal, and two others—to hoist the standard of legitimate and constitutional monarchy, in the full Constituent Assembly of 1868, and in face of the triumphant Revolution. His fidelity and capacity definitely obtained for him the supreme direction of the Alfonsist party, and on the proclamation of Alfonso XII. as King in Dec., 1874, Señor Canovas del Castillo became President of the Council and Chief of the new Cabinet. He is the author of numerous works in moral and political sciences, and a history of the House of Austria, which is in great repute. These publications have long since gained him admission into the Academy of Madrid.

CANROBERT (MARSHAL), FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN, for some time Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, not in Brittany, as has frequently been stated, but at St. Ceré (departement du Lot). He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, joined the army as a private soldier, and was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became Lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. He received the decoration of the Legion of Honour about this time. In 1846 he became Lieutenant-Colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 3rd regiment of light infantry, and in 1848 was intrusted with the command of the expedition against Ahmed-Sghir, who had rallied the tribes of the Bousoun-in insurrection. Col. Canrobert pushed forward as far as the pass of Djerma, defeated the Arabs there, took two sheiks prisoners, and then returned to Bathna. He left the 3rd regiment to command a regiment of Zouaves, with whom he marched against the Kabyles, was again victorious, being promoted to the rank of General of Brigade, and at the commencement of 1850 led an expedition against Narah. The Arabs here, eagle-like, had their nests among the rocks. Canrobert advanced three columns to attack the enemy in his retreat, and so skilfully combined their fire, that in seven hours the Arab stronghold was destroyed. Louis Napoleon, when President, appointed Canrobert one of his aides-de-camp, and, shortly after the wholesale proscriptions and imprisonments which followed the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects of his clemency. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned six days after the first battle in the Crimea, and the command of the Army of the East was transferred to General Canrobert. Although commander-in-chief, General Canrobert was again in the thickest of the fight at Inkermann (Nov. 5), and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and

Digitized by Google

had a horse killed under him. In May, 1855, finding that impaired health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea, he resigned to Gen. Pelissier, and soon after returned to France. He was treated with great distinction by the Emperor Napoleon, and was sent on a mission to the courts of Denmark and Sweden. At the commencement of the Italian war, in 1859, Gen. Canrobert received the command of the third corps of the Army of the Alps. He exposed himself to great danger at Magenta, and at Solferino had to effect a movement which brought valuable assistance to Gen. Niel. Gen. Canrobert has since been made a Marshal of France, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and an honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. In 1860 he married Miss Macdonald, a Scotch lady. In June, 1862, he commanded at the camp of Châlons, and succeeded the Marshal de Castellane in command of the 4th corps d'armée at Lyons, Oct. 14. Subsequently, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Paris. At the time of the declaration of war by France against Prussia, in 1870, he had the command of an army corps. On the 6th of August, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of Generals MacMahon, De Failly, and Canrobert, drawn up in position at Woerth, and gained a complete victory over the French. Marshal Canrobert was soon afterwards shut up in Metz, with Marshal Bazaine, and on the capitulation of that fortress, he was sent prisoner into Germany. After the preliminaries of peace had been signed he returned to France, where he met with a favourable reception from M. Thiers.

CANTERBURY, ARCHBISHOP OF. (*See* TAIT, DR.)

CANTERBURY (VISCOUNT), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN HENRY THOMAS MANNERS-SUTTON, G.C.M.G., is the younger and only surviving son of the first Viscount Canterbury, better known as Sir Charles Manners-Sutton, for seventeen years Speaker of the House of Commons. He was born in Downing Street, London, in May, 1814, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual M.A. degree in 1835. He sat in Parliament in the Conservative interest in 1839-40 as member for Cambridge, being elected on a vacancy in the representation of that borough caused by the elevation of Mr. Spring Rice to the peerage as Lord Monteagle, and was again chosen for the constituency at the general election of 1841; he was re-elected, and held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, under Sir Robert Peel's second Administration (Sept., 1841—July, 1846). He acted as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick from 1854 to 1861, as Governor of Trinidad from 1864 to 1866, and as Governor of Victoria from the latter date to Dec., 1872. His Lordship was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of SS. Michael and George, in June, 1873.

CANTÙ, CESARE, historian, was born at Brivio, near Milan, Sept. 5, 1805. When only eighteen years of age, he became Professor of Literature in the College of Sondrio, in the Valteline, from which he went to Como, and thence to Milan. He embraced the Liberal cause, and his "Reflections on the History of Lombardy in the Seventeenth Century," published at Milan, excited the hostility of the Austrian government, and he was imprisoned for three years. In his captivity he wrote an historical romance, "Margherita Pusterla" (1835), a work which has often been compared to the "Promessi Sposi" of Manzoni. He has composed various religious hymns, and his poem "Algiso," his "Letture Giovanelli," which have passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana" and the "Indicatore" of Milan, have popularized his name throughout Italy. He belongs to what has been called the Romantic School, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. This

Digitized by Google

author has published "Storia Universale," which has been translated into English, French, and German; "History of Italian Literature" (1851), "History of the Last Hundred Years" (1852), "History of the Italians" (1859); "Milano, Storia del Popolo e pel Popolo" (1871); and "Cronistoria della Independenza Italiana," 3 vols., 1873.

CAPEFIGUE, JEAN-BAPTISTE-HONORÉ-RAYMOND, historian, born at Marseilles in 1802, after studying law at Aix, went to Paris to complete his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he turned his attention to politics, connected himself with the Legitimist party, and became one of the editors of the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work entitled "Recueil des Opérations de l'Armée Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the Government, and he was appointed to an office in the Foreign department, which he held until the revolution of 1830. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literature. During the interval from 1823 to 1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of Foreign Affairs afforded him opportunities which he turned to good account for examining the original sources of French history. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," followed in rapid succession by a number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal are "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," published in 1827-9; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," in 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, la Fronde, &c.," in 1835-6: "Louis XIV." in 1837; and "L'Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," in 1839-41. Through the favour of M. Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but he published in the *Revue Rétrospective* many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. M. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens," in 1845; "L'Europe depuis l'Avénement de Louis-Philippe," in 1845-6; "Le Congrès de Vienne," in 1847; "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Église Chrétienne," in 1850; "L'Église au Moyen-Âge," in 1852; "Histoire des Grandes Opérations Financières," in 1855-8; "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté," in 1857; "L'Église pendant les Quatre derniers Siècles," "Mde. de Pompadour," and "Mde. la Comtesse du Barry," in 1858; and "Mdlle. de la Vallière et les Favorites des trois âges de Louis XIV.," in 1859; "Les Derniers Jours de Trianon," in 1866; "La Favorite d'un Roi de Prusse," and "La Duchesse de Bourgogne, et la Vieillesse de Louis XIV.," in 1867.

CAPEL, THE RIGHT REVEREND MONSIGNOR THOMAS JOHN, D.D., was born Oct. 28, 1836. Having completed his education by six years' private tuition under the Rev. J. M. Glenie, B.A., Oxon., in the autumn of 1860, he was ordained priest by Cardinal Wiseman. In January, 1854, he became co-founder and Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Normal College at Hammersmith. Shortly after ordination he was obliged to go to a southern climate to recruit his strength. When there, at Pau he established the English Catholic mission, and was formally appointed its chaplain. Subsequently, his health having improved, he returned to London, where his sermons and doctrinal lectures in various churches, and more especially in the Pro-Cathedral at Kensington, soon raised him to the foremost rank among English preachers. During several visits to Rome he also delivered courses of English sermons in that city by the express command of the Sovereign Pontiff. Monsignor Capel,

Digitized by Google

while labouring at Pau in the work of "conversions," was named private chamberlain to Pope Pius IX. in 1868, and after his return to England domestic prelate in 1873. With returning health Monsignor Capel once more took to his work of predelection—education—and in Feb. 1873, established the Catholic Public School at Kensington. He was appointed Rector of the College of Higher Studies at Kensington—the nucleus of the Catholic English University—in 1874, by the unanimous voice of the Roman Catholic Bishops. It is said that the Right Rev. gentleman intended to avoid publishing till he was forty years of age, but the attack made on the civil allegiance of Catholics led him, as a born Catholic, to write "A Reply to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone's Political Expostulation," 1874. A passage in this work gave rise to an animated controversy between Monsignor Capel and Canon Liddon in the columns of the *Times*, respecting the alleged dissemination of several distinctive Roman Catholic doctrines by the Ritualistic clergy in the Anglican Church.

CAPERN, EDWARD, born at Tiverton, Devon, Jan. 29, 1819, is the author of "Poems," published in 1856, and now in the third edition, a work which attracted considerable attention, and procured for the author a pension of £40 per annum (afterwards increased to £60) from the civil list. In 1859 he published "Ballads and Songs," which was followed by "The Devonshire Melodist," a collection of the author's songs, in some instances accompanied by his own music. Edward Capern, who has long been known to the world as "the Rural Postman of Bideford," published "Wayside Warbles" in 1865, a second edition of which work, greatly enlarged, appeared in 1870.

CARAYON, AUGUSTE, a French ecclesiastic and historian, born in 1813, entered the Society of Jesus, and has obtained celebrity by his researches concerning the history of his order. His principal publications are "Documents Inédits concernant la Compagnie de Jésus" (14 vols., 1863-65); "Bibliographie Historique de la Compagnie de Jésus" (1864); "Premières Missions des Jésuites au Canada" (1864); "Bannissement des Jésuites de la Louisiane" (1865); "Établissement de la Compagnie de Jésus à Brest par Louis XIV." (1865); "Prisons du Marquis de Pombal, Ministre du Portugal" (1865), being that nobleman's journal from 1759 to 1777; and "Notes Historiques sur les Parlements et les Jésuites au dix-huitième Siècle" (1867). Father Carayon has also edited Father Garasse's "Histoire des Jésuites de Paris" (1864), and Father Joseph Delvaux's "Lettres Inédites sur le Rétablissement des Jésuites en Portugal" (1866).

CARDEN, SIR ROBERT WALTER, Bart., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of the *Times*, in which journal Sir Robert is understood to possess an interest. He was gazetted to the army, but afterwards went on the Stock Exchange, became, in 1849, an alderman of the city of London, and served the office of Lord Mayor in 1857-8. He was the founder of the City Bank, was an unsuccessful candidate for St. Albans in 1850, and procured the disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was returned for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition, and was defeated in a contest for Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a deputy-lieutenant for London.

CARDWELL (VISCOUNT) THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD CARDWELL, son of the late John Cardwell, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Cardwell, many years principal of Alban Hall, Oxford,

Digitized by Google

and Camden Professor of Ancient History in that university, was born in 1813, and educated at Winchester. He was elected to a scholarship at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1832, graduated in 1835 as a double first-class, and was elected Fellow of his college. In 1838 he was called to the bar, but preferring political to legal distinction, he entered Parliament in 1842 as member for Clitheroe. Having supported Sir R. Peel in the financial changes of 1845-6, he was elected for Liverpool in 1847, and was defeated at the general election in July, 1852. In Dec. he was returned for the city of Oxford. Defeated at the general election in March, 1857, and one of his opponents having been unseated on petition, he was elected in July, and continued to represent that city until his elevation to the peerage. He was Secretary to the Treasury from 1845 to 1846, and President of the Board of Trade under the "Coalition" ministry, of which Lord Aberdeen was the head; when he introduced some useful and valuable reforms into the office over which he presided. Though a member of the Peelite party, Mr. Cardwell accepted the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Palmerston, on his return to office in 1859, and held the Chancellorship of the duchy of Lancaster from July, 1861, till 1864, when he succeeded the Duke of Newcastle as Secretary of State for the Colonies. He held the same appointment under Earl Russell's administration, and resigned with his colleagues in 1866. In Dec., 1868, on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's cabinet, he became Secretary of State for War, and a member of the Committee of Council on Education. When the Liberal party went out of office he was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Cardwell. His lordship was one of the literary executors of the will of the late Right Hon. Sir R. Peel. He married, in 1838, Miss Anne Parker, youngest child of the late Mr. Charles Stewart Parker, of Fairlie, Ayrshire.

CAREY, HENRY CHARLES, a political economist, son of Matthew Carey, a bookseller, of Irish birth and education, born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793. In 1821, having acquired a very thorough education, he succeeded his father in the publishing business, as the head of the firm of Carey & Son. In 1824 he originated the plan of periodical trade sales, as a medium of exchange between booksellers. In 1836 he retired from business, and published in the same year an "Essay on the Rate of Wages;" to this he added other essays and treatises, and subsequently expanded the whole into a work in three volumes, entitled "The Principles of Political Economy" (1837-40). This work attracted much attention in Europe, and was translated into Italian and Swedish. In this, as in all his subsequent works, he contended for the protection of domestic manufactures by a tariff. In 1838 he published an elaborate treatise on the "Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States." In 1840 he discussed the currency in a series of vigorous essays. In 1848 he published "The Past, the Present, and the Future," in which he attacked the doctrines of Malthus and Ricardo. Among his other important works are, "The Harmony of Interests, Agricultural, Manufacturing, and Commercial," and "The Principles of Social Science" (3 vols., 1858-59). He has since published a series of essays under the general title of "Protection," and his whole system of political economy has been abridged, for a text-book in schools. Most of his works have been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. Among the later are: "The Way to Outdo England without Fighting Her" (1855); "Review of the Decade 1857-1867" (1867); "Shall we have Peace?" (1869); a volume of "Miscellanies" (1869); and "The Unity of Law" (1873).

CARLÉN, MADAME EMILIA FLYGARE, novelist, was born in Stockholm, in 1810. Her maiden name

Digitized by Google

was Schmidt, and her first marriage, to a musician, named Flyggare, was an unfortunate one. After its dissolution she was married to M. J. G. Carlén, a lawyer of Stockholm, known as a poet and romancist. Her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," appeared in 1838, and by 1851, an interval of only thirteen years, she had published her twenty-second work. Amongst the publications best known in this country are, "Rose of Thistleton," "Woman's Life," "The Birthright," "The Magic Goblet," "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The Lover's Stratagem," "Mary Louise," "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's Tower," and "John." This by no means exhausts the catalogue of this lady's productions, for she is a most prolific writer.

CARLINGFORD (LORD) THE RIGHT HON. CHICHESTER SAMUEL PARKINSON FORTESCUE, is the youngest son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Chichester Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, co. Louth, some time M.P. for Hillsborough in the Irish Parliament, and brother of Lord Clermont, to whose Irish title Lord Carlingford stands as heir presumptive. He was born in 1823, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his Bachelor's degree in 1845, obtaining a first-class in classical honours, and gaining the Chancellor's prize for a Latin essay in 1846. He entered Parliament at the general election of 1847 as one of the members for the county of Louth, which he represented till Feb. 1874, when he was defeated. He held a junior Lordship of the Treasury under Lord Aberdeen in 1854-5, the Under-Secretaryship of State for the Colonies in 1857-8, and again in 1859-65. In the latter year he was made Chief Secretary for Ireland, and held that post down to June, 1866. On the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet he resumed that office, from which he was transferred in 1870 to the Presidency of the Board of Trade. Just before retiring from office in Feb., 1874, Mr. Gladstone recommended the Queen to bestow a peerage on Mr. Chichester Fortescue, who was accordingly created Baron Carlingford. His Lordship is Lord-Lieutenant of Essex, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for the county of Louth, and a magistrate for Somerset. Lord Carlingford married in 1863 Frances, daughter of the late Mr. John Braham, widow of Mr. G. Harcourt and of the seventh Earl Waldegrave. There is no issue of the marriage.

CARLISLE, BISHOP OF. (*See* GOODWIN.)

CARLOS (DON), DUKE OF MADRID (CARLOS MARIA DE LOS DOLORES JUAN ISIDORO JOSEF FRANCESCO QUIRINO ANTONIO MIGUEL GABRIEL RAFAEL), who claims to be the legitimate King of Spain by the title of Charles VII., was born March 30, 1848. His father, Don Juan, was the brother of Don Carlos (Charles VI.), known as the Count de Montemolin, in support of whose claims the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855, and 1860 were organised. As Charles VI. died without children, Jan. 13, 1861, his rights devolved upon his brother, Don Juan, who had married, Feb. 6, 1847, the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria, Princess of Modena. Their son, the present Don Carlos, who was educated principally in Austria, married, on Feb. 4, 1867, Margaret de Bourbon, of Bourbon, Princess of Parma, daughter of the late Duke Ferdinand Charles III., Mademoiselle de France, Duchess of Parma, and sister of the present Comte de Chambord (Henry V. of France). In Oct., 1868, Don Juan abdicated in favour of his son, whose standard was raised in the north of Spain by some of his partisans, April 21, 1872. On July 16, in that year, Don Carlos published a proclamation, addressed to the inhabitants of Catalonia, Aragon, and Valencia, calling upon them to take up arms in his cause, and promising to restore to them their ancient liberties; and in the following December Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, assumed

Digitized by Google

the command of the Carlist bands in Catalonia. Don Carlos himself made his entry into Spain, July 15, 1873, announcing that he came for the purpose of saving the country. Since that period the war has been waged with remarkable vigour, and the various governments which have come into power at Madrid have striven in vain to dislodge the Carlists from their strongholds in the north of Spain. When the Republic came to an end, and the eldest son of the ex-Queen Isabella returned to Spain as Alfonso XII., Don Carlos issued a proclamation, dated at his head-quarters at Vera, Jan. 6, 1875. In this document he says that, as "Head of the august family of the Bourbons in Spain, I contemplate with profound sorrow the attitude of my cousin Alfonso, who, with the inexperience of his age, consents to be the instrument of the same men who expelled him from his fatherland with his mother, overwhelmed with insults and outrages. Notwithstanding, I do not protest. My dignity, and the dignity of my army, permit no other protest than that uttered with irresistible eloquence by the mouths of our cannon. The proclaiming of Prince Alfonso, so far from closing against me the gates of Madrid, opens to me, on the contrary, the way for the regeneration of our beloved country. It is not in vain that a new epoch of pretorianism offends Spanish pride. It is not in vain that my invincible volunteers have taken up arms. They who knew how to conquer at Epault, at Alpinos, Montejura, Castelfullit, Sommorostro, Abuerzuzo, Castillon, Cordova, and Urnieta, will know how to prevent a new insult to our magnanimous Spain, another scandal to civilised Europe. Called to crush the revolution in our country, I will crush it whether it shows the savage ferocity of shameless impiety, or whether it shelters and conceals itself beneath the cloak of a pretended piety. Spaniards! By our God, by our Spain, I swear to you that, faithful to my holy mission, I will keep our glorious flag unstained. It symbolizes the saving principles which are to-day our hope, and which will be to-morrow our salvation." Don Carlos has three children — the Infanta Blanca, born Sept. 7, 1868; the Infante Jaime, Prince of the Asturias, born June 27, 1870; and the Infanta Elvira, born July 28, 1871.

CARLSON, FREDERIK FERDINAND, a Swedish historian, born in the province of Upland, June 13, 1811, was educated in the University of Upsala, and after graduating there, made a tour through Denmark, Germany, Italy, and France, staying for a considerable time in Berlin and Rome. On his return in 1836 he was appointed Professor of History at Upsala, but the next year he was sent for to Stockholm to be tutor to the Prince Royal. In 1847, however, he was again elected to the Chair of History at Upsala; he represented that university in the Diet for several years; and in 1863 he resigned his professorship on being placed at the head of the Ministry of Public Worship at Stockholm. His great work is a "History of Sweden," the first two volumes of which appeared in Swedish and German in 1855-6. He is a member of the Academy of Sweden and of the French Academy of Sciences.

CARLYLE, THOMAS, essayist, biographer, and historian, was born in 1795, at Ecclefechan, a small village in Dumfriesshire, where his father, a man of intellect and earnest religious feeling, held a small farm; and received the rudiments of his education at Annan. At the age of fourteen he entered the University of Edinburgh, passing through a regular curriculum, and studying mathematics under Professor Leslie. Intended by his parents for the ministry, he remained at the university upwards of seven years, spending his vacations among the hills and by the rivers of Dumfriesshire. At college his habits were lonely and contemplative. After teaching mathematics in a school in Fifeshire for

Digitized by Google

about two years, he determined to devote himself to literature, and in 1823 commenced his career by contributing to Brewster's "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," some able articles on "Montesquieu," "Montaigne," "Nelson," and the "Two Pitts," and literary notices to the *New Edinburgh Review*. In the same year he completed a translation of Legendre's "Geometry," to which he prefixed an "Essay on Proportion," and published his translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," a work which showed a direction of reading destined to influence materially his future career. On the completion of this translation he commenced his "Life of Schiller," which was published by instalments in the *London Magazine*, then sustained by the talents of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood, John Scott, and A. Cunningham. For Goethe and Schiller, two of the "true sovereign souls of German literature," his admiration has ever been unbounded, and his letters to Goethe have appeared in the poet's published correspondence. Having married in 1827, he resided alternately at Comely Bank and Craigenputtock, a small estate, fifteen miles to the north-west of Dumfries. In this secluded spot he occasionally contributed to the foreign and other reviews of the day. Between 1830 and 1833 he was engaged in writing "Sartor Resartus," which appeared in the latter year in *Fraser's Magazine*. During the negotiations for the publication of this work he was induced to remove to London, where he has continued to reside, we believe, since 1834. In 1837 he published "The French Revolution," a history abounding in vivid and graphic descriptions. "Chartism," and five volumes of his "Essays," collected for the most part from periodical publications, appeared in 1839, and in 1840 he delivered a series of lectures on Hero-worship, which were afterwards published in a collected form. His "Past and Present" appeared in 1843; "Latter-day Pamphlets," essays suggested by the convulsions of 1848,—an era which he calls "one of the most singular, disastrous, amazing, and, on the whole, humiliating years the European world ever saw," in 1850. His "Life of John Stirling" has been described as "one of the finest biographies ever written." In 1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great work entitled "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations," which gave him a distinguished place among the historians of the age. On the death of the Earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle was appointed a trustee of the National Portrait Gallery. In 1860-4 he published his "Life of Frederick the Great." "Mr. Carlyle's characteristic," says one of his admirers, "is a rugged earnestness of expression, and a range of thought widened and deepened by his acquaintance with the writings of the great German thinkers." Mr. Carlyle, elected Rector of Edinburgh University, Nov. 11, 1865, delivered his inaugural address April 2, 1866. In Dec., 1873, the Chapter of the Civil Class of the Prussian Royal Order "For Merit" was presented to Mr. Carlyle, the vacancy having been created by the death of Alessandro Manzoni. In 1875 he declined an offer which was made to him of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

CARMOLY, ELIACIN, Hebraist, born in 1805, at Soultz (Haut-Rhin), published, in Hebrew, a "Biography of Ancient and Modern Israelites," in 1829, being at the time private secretary to the Marquis Fortin d'Urban. Some time afterwards he resided in Belgium, and in 1834 was elected Grand Rabbi at Brussels, a post which he resigned in 1839, to devote himself exclusively to study. He has written a great number of works with the view of restoring Hebrew literature; and has contributed several articles and dissertations to French and German periodicals. In 1855 he established at Paris a monthly review, entitled *La France Israëlite*.

Digitized by Google

CARNARVON (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY HOWARD MOLYNEUX HERBERT, eldest son of the third earl (who was an accomplished scholar and poet), born June 24, 1831, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1852 as a first-class in classics. Lord Carnarvon, who represents a younger branch of the noble house of Pembroke, succeeded to the title during his minority. Soon after taking his seat in the House of Peers, he made his maiden speech, on which he was highly complimented by Lord Derby, who, in 1859, nominated him High Steward of the University of Oxford. His lordship has published one or two historical and antiquarian lectures delivered in his own neighbourhood, and is the author of a small and well-written work on "The Druses of Mount Lebanon," published in 1860, on returning from a visit to the East. He was Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's second administration, 1858-9, and was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord Derby's third administration, June, 1866. His lordship resigned on account of a difference of opinion respecting Parliamentary Reform, March 2, 1867. On the formation of Mr. Disraeli's cabinet in Feb., 1874, he was for the second time appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies. He edited, in 1869, "Reminiscences of Athens and the Morea: Extracts from a Journal of Travels in Greece during 1839, by the late Earl of Carnarvon."

CARNOT, LAZARE HIPPOLYTE, politician, son of the celebrated Carnot, born at Saint Omer, April 6, 1801, studied the law, and became an advocate. Later in life he ranked as a *homme de lettres*, edited the "Revue Encyclopédique," and was at one time a disciple of St. Simon. He was elected deputy in 1839, and after the revolution of 1848 was appointed Minister of Public Instruction, but retired July 5. After the *coup d'état*, M. Carnot was elected, with Gen. Cavaignac, deputy for Paris. Both refused the oath, and retired into private life. In 1863, however, he entered the Corps Législatif, but at the general election of 1869 he was defeated by M. Gambetta. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he was appointed Maire of the 8th arrondissement of Paris. The following year he was elected a representative of the department of Seine-et-Oise. He votes steadily with the Extreme Left. M. Carnot is the author of "Mémoires de Henri Grégoire, ancien Évêque de Blois," published in 1837; "Mémoires de Carnot, par son Fils," published in 1861-4, and "Germany during the War of Deliverance," the first part of which was published in 1843.

CARNOTA (CONDE DA) J. SMITH ATHELSTANE, born in London, May 9, 1813, was educated at Salisbury, by the Rev. G. Radcliffe, D.D. Intended for the law, but having lost his father at the age of nineteen, he travelled on the continent, and in 1835 went to Lisbon, where he became private secretary to the Marshal Duke de Saldanha, at that time Prime Minister of Portugal. He was present at and concerned in many important events of that country's history, and accompanied the Marshal in various missions and embassies at Vienna, London, Paris, and Rome. He has resided but little in England, except during the year 1840, when attached to the Sardinian Legation in London, of which the late Count Pollon was the chief. In 1843 he published in two volumes the first edition of his work the "Marquis of Pombal," on which occasion the Queen of Portugal created him a Knight Commander of the Order of Christ. He married in 1850, and shortly afterwards purchased a property in Portugal, where, a widower since 1856, he continues to reside. By a decree dated Lisbon, Aug. 9, 1870, his present Majesty, Dom Luiz, was pleased to elevate the author to the dignity of "Grandee of Portugal," by the title of Conde da Carnota. In the following year (1871), Messrs. Longman published

Digitized by Google

in one volume a second edition of the "Marquis of Pombal."

CARPENTER, MARY, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1807, has taken an active part in the reformatory movement, more especially in Bristol, where she has founded various institutions, among them the Redhedge Girls' Reformatory, which she still superintends. Miss Carpenter is the authoress of "Morning and Evening Meditations for Every Day in the Month," "Reformatory Schools for Children," published in 1851; "Juvenile Delinquents, their Condition and Treatment;" "The Claims of Ragged Schools to Pecuniary Aid from the Annual Parliamentary Grant for Educational Purposes," and "Our Convicts," published in 1864, works which have had a considerable influence in directing public attention to the proper treatment of youthful criminals. She has also read many papers before the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. Miss Carpenter visited India for philanthropic objects; arrived at Bombay Sept. 25, 1866, and returned to England in April, 1867. She previously published the "Last Days of the Rajah Ramnahun Roy;" and after her return, a narrative of her work, entitled "Six Months in India." She subsequently visited India in 1868-9, and a third time in 1869-70 to promote female education, and is still engaged in England in carrying out that object, as well as her reformatory work at home. In Sept., 1871, she founded the National Indian Association, and edits its Journal.

CARPENTER, WILLIAM BENJAMIN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., physiologist, son of the late Dr. Lant Carpenter, of Bristol, born in 1813, was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1839, and commenced practice in Bristol. Having resolved to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed in 1856 to the Registrarship of the University of London. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "Principles of Mental Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," in the Reports of the British Association, in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, and in the Philosophical Transactions. In 1861 the Royal medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to physiological science. In 1868 and the two following years he took a principal part in expeditions fitted out by H.M. Government for the exploration of the Deep Sea, which have yielded results of great importance to physical and biological science; and it was at his instance that the *Challenger* has been since despatched for the more extended prosecution of similar researches. His reports of those expeditions are contained in the Proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, August 1, 1871; in 1872 he presided over the British Association at its meeting at Brighton; and in 1873 he was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

CARRUTHERS, ROBERT, miscellaneous writer and journalist, was born in Dumfries, Nov. 5, 1799, the son of a small farmer in the parish of Mouswald, who was well connected in the county, but had failed in several attempts to establish himself favourably in the world. The son, at an

Digitized by Google

early age, was placed in a situation which enabled him to gratify the ruling passion of his life—a love of literature; he was put apprentice to a bookseller and bookbinder. After serving the usual time, he removed to England, and resided some years in Huntingdon, where he became master of the National School, and wrote a "History of Huntingdon" (1826), compiled from the corporation records, &c. Whilst there he also published anonymously a selection from the prose works of Milton, under the quaint title of "The Poetry of Milton's Prose" (1827). In April, 1828, he returned to Scotland to conduct the *Inverness Courier*, a weekly journal of moderately liberal politics, which had obtained some reputation under the charge of Mrs. Johnstone, authoress of "Clan Albyn," "Edinburgh Tales," &c., and who was afterwards editor of *Tait's Magazine*. In 1831 Mr. Carruthers became proprietor of the paper, which has proved very successful. In conjunction with Mr. Robert Chambers, Mr. Carruthers published the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," an elaborate and useful work, which has been widely circulated in the colonies and in America, as well as in this country. Nearly all the original portion of this Cyclopædia was written by Mr. Carruthers. He afterwards published an annotated edition of "Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides," which has gone through various editions. Having obtained access to the Pope MSS., at Mapledurham, the seat of M. H. Blount, Esq., in Oxfordshire, Mr. Carruthers published a "Life of Pope," and an edition of "Pope's Poetical Works," in three volumes, 1858. He also contributed numerous articles, chiefly biographical, to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and other publications, and delivered for several consecutive years lectures at the Philosophical Institution, Edinburgh. As a journalist, he was the first to recognise and encourage the genius of Hugh Miller, and for more than forty years he has laboured assiduously to promote the literary and general improvement of the Highlands of Scotland. In April, 1871, the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

CARUS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1804, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College; Incumbent of Great St. Mary's; and a select preacher in the university in 1854, 1859, and 1866; was appointed a Canon Residentiary of Winchester, Vicar of Romsey, and Rural Dean in 1851; and is proctor for the chapter in Convocation. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon." A Greek Testament prize, called the Carus Prize, in remembrance of his long services there, has been established in the University of Cambridge.

CARVALHO-MIOLAN, MADAME MARIE CAROLINE, a celebrated French vocalist, born at Marseilles, Dec. 31, 1827, attended M. Duprez' class at the Paris Conservatoire from 1843 to 1847, and gained the first prize for singing. She made her *début* in 1849, at the Opéra Comique, where, between that date and the end of 1854, she either reproduced or created a number of well-known characters in "Giralda," "Le Pré aux Clercs," "La Cour de Célimène," and "Les Noces de Jeannette." In 1853 Mdlle. Miolan became the wife of M. Léon Carvaille or Carvalho, who since 1849 had been a singer at the Opéra Comique. This union was a most unhappy one. In 1856, whilst his wife was engaged as first cantatrice at the Théâtre Lyrique, M. Carvalho happened to be the principal creditor of the management of that theatre, and the result was that the license was transferred to him. In 1862 he was appointed its manager, but fortune was not favourable to him, and eventually he was made a bank-

Digitized by Google

rupt. A judicial separation was obtained by his wife, who, it appeared, had not received for four years a single shilling of her salary. Madame Carvalho-Miolan played in her husband's theatre, with great applause, the principal parts in "La Fanchonette," "Les Noces de Figaro," "La Reine Topaze," "Mireille," and other popular pieces. During the season of 1860 she appeared at the Italian Opera in London, where she achieved a brilliant success. Since that time she has sung both on the stage and at concerts in this and other countries. Madame Carvalho-Miolan possesses a voice of wonderful flexibility and compass, and can render, without apparent effort, the most difficult musical phrases.

CASABIANCA (COMTE DE), FRANÇOIS-XAVIER, senator, son of a Corsican general, received the title of count from the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797; educated in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, studied law, having been called to the French bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. He was remarkable for his attachment to the Bonaparte family, and after the revolution of February, 1848, was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted with the Right, and after the election of Dec. 10, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce, and a month afterwards with that of Finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the Ministry of State created by the decree of Jan. 22, 1852. He resigned his various important offices to enter the Senate, July 28, and was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, July 30, 1858.

CASHEL, BISHOP OF. (*See* DAY, DR.)

CASSAGNAC. (*See* GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.)

CASTELAR, EMILIO, a Spanish politician, born in 1832, became notorious, early in his career, in consequence of his extreme democratic and socialist opinions, which he expounded in various Liberal journals. For a time he was Professor of History and Philosophy in the University of Madrid, and in 1866 he took a leading part in the revolutionary movement, which was put down by Serrano. On this occasion he was condemned to death, but he made good his escape, and sought refuge first at Geneva and afterwards in France. When the revolution broke out in Sept., 1868, he returned to his native country, and was one of the most energetic leaders of the republican movement. He exerted himself to the utmost in order to bring about the establishment of a republic, but at the general election for the Constituent Cortes in Feb., 1869, the republicans succeeded in returning only a small proportion of their candidates, among whom, however, was Señor Castelar. In the discussions respecting the new constitution of Spain Señor Castelar advocated, but unsuccessfully, the principle of republican institutions. In June, 1869, he vigorously opposed the project of a regency, and he was also concerned in the republican insurrections which took place in October of that year. In the government chosen by the Cortes after the abdication of King Amadeo, Señor Castelar was Minister of Foreign Affairs. On Aug. 24, 1873, he was elected President of the Cortes by 135 votes against 73, but he vacated that post on Sept. 6, when he was nominated President of the Executive Power. His first measure was the prorogation of the Cortes and the assumption of dictatorial power. He next took energetic, but ineffectual measures to suppress the Carlist insurrection, and despatched the Minister of War in person to Cuba to protect Spanish interests in that island. When, however, the

Digitized by Google

Cortes re-assembled on Jan. 2, 1874, it refused by 120 votes against 100, to pass a vote of confidence in President Castelar, who resigned. Thereupon General Pavia, as captain-general of Madrid, forcibly dissolved the Cortes, and appointed a provisional government with Marshal Serrano at its head. Soon after the *pronunciamiento* in favour of Alfonso XII., Señor Castelar quitted Madrid and proceeded to Geneva (Jan., 1875). Señor Castelar's work on "Old Rome and New Italy" has been translated into English by Mrs. Arthur Arnold (Lond. 1873).

CASTIGLIONE (COUNT), CARLO OTTAVIO, philologist, born in 1795, at Milan, devoted himself at an early age to studies which have hitherto found few friends in Italy. In 1819 he published his description of the Cufic coins in the cabinet of Brera, at Milan, under the title of "Monete Cufiche del Museo di Milano." His principal work in the department of Oriental literature is the "Mémoire Géographique et Numismatique sur la Partie Orientale de la Barbarie, appelée Afrikiah par les Arabes," published in 1826, in which the origin and history of those cities of Barbary of which the names occur upon Arabic coins are detailed. Count Castiglione is best known in other countries by his publication of the fragments of the Gothic translation of portions of the Old and New Testament by Ulphilas, which Cardinal Mai had discovered among the palimpsests in the Ambrosian library. In conjunction with Cardinal Mai, he in 1819 published "Ulphilæ Partes inéditæ in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis," and wrote most of the dissertations given in the work; continued afterwards, under various titles, through twenty years.

CASTILLE, CHARLES-HIPPOLYTE, romancist and journalist, the son of a colonel of artillery, born at Montreuil-sur-Mer, Nov. 8, 1820, studied at Douai and Cambrai, and was afterwards employed in the office of Public Works. Having been dismissed for neglecting his duties, he turned his attention to literature, his first contributions to which appeared in *Le Musée des Familles*. He has written a number of romances which have become popular, though, as they belong to the "horrible school," he charges his pictures with the most sombre colours. His chief work is "Histoire de la Seconde République Française," published in 1854-5, and he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, published in 1856-7. In 1858 he published "Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon," and in 1859, "Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789-1850." He continues to write in the French magazines and journals, and for some time edited *Le Globe*.

CASTLETOWN (BARON), THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WILSON FITZPATRICK, a natural son of the late earl of Upper Ossory, born in London in 1809, and educated at Eton; served for some time in the army, having been placed in the 85th regiment by his guardian, the late Lord Holland. He represented Queen's County in the Liberal interest from Aug., 1837, till July, 1841; from Aug., 1847, till July, 1852; and again from July, 1865, till Nov., 1869. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland in 1848. Having inherited by bequest the principal portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of Queen's County. On Nov. 26, 1869, he was created a Peer of the United Kingdom by the title of Baron Castletown, of Upper Ossory, in Queen's County.

CAUX, MARQUISE DE. (*See* PATTI.)

CAYLEY, ARTHUR, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was

Digitized by Google

successively Scholar and Fellow of his college, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. He is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies. Professor Cayley received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Dublin in 1865. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872-73. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden, in Feb., 1875.

CECIL, LORD EUSTACE HENRY BROWNLOW GASCOYNE, M.P., second surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury, by his first wife, Frances Mary, daughter of the late Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., was born in London in 1834, and educated at Harrow School, and at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as ensign in the 43rd Light Infantry in 1851; served at the Cape of Good Hope, in India, and in the Crimea; and retired as captain and lieutenant-colonel, Coldstream Guards, in 1863. He represented South Essex in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from July, 1865, to Dec., 1868, since which date he has sat for the western division of the same county. Lord Eustace Cecil, since he has been in Parliament, has always taken a great interest in military education, and the suppression of adulteration. He moved for a Royal Commission in 1866 to inquire into the state of Sandhurst and Woolwich, and lost it only by a narrow division. He moved again for a Royal Commission to inquire into Military Education in 1868, and that time was successful, and served as a member of the commission. He was mainly instrumental, together with Mr. Muntz, M.P. for Birmingham, in passing the Adulteration Act of 1872. Lord E. Cecil is the author of "Impressions of Life at Home and Abroad." When Mr. Disraeli came into office in Feb., 1874, he appointed Lord Eustace Cecil Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

CÉLESTE, MADAME, or CÉLESTE ELLIOTT, born in Paris, Aug. 6, 1815, entered the dancing classes of the Royal Academy of Music when quite a child. At the age of fourteen she accepted an engagement in the United States, where she was married to a Mr. Elliott, who died shortly afterwards. Her first appearance in England was at Liverpool, in 1830, when she performed the part of Fenella in "Masaniello." After having played at many of the principal provincial towns, she appeared as a dancer with great success in London, and returned, in 1834, to the United States, where the people, in the excess of their enthusiasm, yoked themselves to her carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen of the Union, Gen. Jackson himself presenting her to the Council of Ministers, and complimenting her on having been deemed worthy of such an honour. In 1837 she returned to England with considerable wealth, and appeared as an actress at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket. In 1844 she was associated with Mr. Webster in the direction of the Adelphi Theatre, and having dissolved partnership with him, undertook the management of the Lyceum, which she held until the close of the season 1860-61. Madame Céleste, who afterwards appeared in some of the minor east-end theatres, and in the provinces, returned to the United States in 1865. She came

Digitized by Google

back to England in 1868, and took her farewell of the stage at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Oct. 22, 1870. Since then, however, she has reappeared at that theatre in "Green Bushes," and other pieces.

CERITO, FRANCESCA, called FANNY, a celebrated dancer, born in Naples, March 11, 1821, is the daughter of an old soldier of the Empire. While quite a child she was distinguished for great natural grace and vivacity. She made her first appearance in 1835, at the San Carlo theatre, in a ballet called "The Horoscope," and created great enthusiasm, and afterwards danced at the principal theatres of Italy. She was at Vienna for two years, and was a favourite every season from 1840 to 1845, in London, where she danced the famous *pas de quatre* with Taglioni, Carlotta Grisi, and Lucille Grahn. About this time she was married to a distinguished dancer and violinist, M. A. St. Léon, from whom she was separated in 1850. Mdme. Cerito, who was called the "Fourth Grace," has composed jointly with M. Théophile Gautier, the "Gipsy," "Gemma," and other ballets.

CHABAUD-LATOUR, FRANÇOIS ERNEST HENRI, BARON DE, a French general and statesman, born at Nîmes, Jan. 25, 1804, was educated in the Polytechnic School, and became a captain of engineers in 1827. He took part in the conquest of Algeria in 1830, and in the siege of Antwerp, in 1832, and he assisted in the fortification of Paris. In 1837 he entered the Chamber of Deputies as a staunch Conservative. After the Revolution of 1848 he withdrew from political life; but, under the Empire, he commanded the Engineers in Algeria. He became a general of division in 1857, and was placed on the reserve list in 1869. During the war with Germany, he was principal commander of the Engineers in Paris, exhibiting great activity and promptitude in the preparations for the siege. On peace being concluded, he received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and he was elected a member of the Assembly for the department of the Gard, while his son was returned by the department of the Cher. He joined the Right Centre, and as he showed a warm interest in military questions, the Committee on the Fortification Scheme appointed him their reporter. In June, 1874, he was nominated Minister of the Interior. General Chabaud-Latour supported the late M. Guizot and the Orthodox party in the Protestant Synod in their contest with M. Athanase Coquerel and his adherents.

CHADWICK, EDWIN, C.B., social economist, born in 1801, was called to the bar in 1830. His first publication was an article in the *Westminster Review*, in 1828, on Life Assurances. He attracted the notice of Jeremy Bentham, who bequeathed to him part of his library and a small legacy. When Lord Grey's government issued the Commission of Inquiry into the Administration of the Poor-Law, Mr. Chadwick was appointed Assistant-Commissioner, and his investigations in the rural districts were of great service. He was engaged on the Commission of Inquiry into the Labour of Young Persons in Factories, intended to protect young children engaged chiefly in cotton-mills from physical deterioration by overwork; and although its object with respect to the securities for an efficient system of half-time instruction was defeated, the foundation was laid for the system of governmental inspection, since extended to labour in mines and other branches of industry. Mr. Chadwick was appointed one of the commissioners for preparing the Report on the Administration of the Poor-Law. The measures adopted were chiefly remedial, and for the direct repression of abuses; but Mr. Chadwick urged a preventive course, including the industrial training of children separately from adult paupers in district schools, and the entire abolition of the law of settlement. In 1838 he ob-

Digitized by Google

tained the consent of the Poor-Law Commissioners to a special inquiry into the local and preventable causes of disease, and the improvement of habitations in the metropolis. This inquiry, afterwards extended to the whole of England and Wales, was undertaken by Mr. Chadwick in addition to his laborious duties as Secretary to the Poor-Law Commission. From the former investigations proceeded the Sanitary Report, proposing a venous and arterial system of water-supply and drainage for the improvement of towns, and works for the application of sewage to agricultural production. In 1843 he produced a report on interments in towns, which laid the foundation of legislative measures on that subject. In 1839 Mr. Chadwick was appointed on the Constabulary Force Commission for the prevention of offences, the detection of offenders, and the organization of the police forces, &c. In 1848 he was appointed a Commissioner of the General Board of Health for improving the supplies of water, and the sewage, drainage, cleansing, and paving of towns. Upon the reconstruction of this Board, in 1854, when it was placed under political chiefs, who are changed with the Government, Mr. Chadwick retired with a pension. In 1848 he was honoured with a civil Companionship of the Bath, and in 1854 his aid was sought by Government in framing measures for the improvement of the civil service. He has since published a paper on its reorganization, more especially on the results of competitive examinations for appointments, and on the necessity of further securities to insure promotion in the public service. He has published in the Transactions of the Statistical Society papers read there, and at the British Association, on the principles of competition for private as well as for public service. In 1858 he read a paper at the Liverpool meeting of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science, on the application of sanitary science to the protection of the Indian army, which led to the appointment of a commission on that subject. In 1859-60 he examined, in aid of the Education Commission, and collected evidence laid before Parliament, on the results of good voluntary half-time schools, the effects of physical training, including the naval and military drill, in good district pauper schools on the half-time system, the results of voluntary combinations of educational means, and the division of educational labour, on the principles of the district schools and the great saving of time and expense and improvement in mental and bodily power obtainable thereby. In the Transactions of the British Association he published a paper read at Oxford on the physiological as well as the psychological limits to mental labour.

CHADWICK, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., an English Catholic prelate, born at Drogheda, April 24, 1813, was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, where he, at different times, filled the chairs of Humanities, Mental Philosophy, and Pastoral Theology. He also laboured as a missionary priest in the diocese of Hexham and Newcastle for more than seven years; but being subsequently recalled to his Alma Mater, he remained there till 1866, when he was appointed Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle in succession to the late Dr. Hogarth.

CHAILLU, PAUL B. DU. (*See* DU CHAILLU.)

CHAIX D'EST ANGE, GUSTAVE LOUIS ADOLPHE VICTOR CHARLES, advocate, born at Rheims, April 11, 1800, is a self-made man. Having, at the age of nineteen, been left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24), he set resolutely to work, and soon distinguished himself at the bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration with respect to the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama "Le Roi s'amuse." As a politician

Digitized by Google

he has not greatly distinguished himself. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and soon after Counsellor of State. He was made Senator Nov. 2, 1862, and Vice-President of the Council Oct. 18, 1863. He was promoted Commander of the Legion of Honour Aug. 11, 1858, and Grand Officer Aug. 13, 1861.

CHALLIS, Rev. James, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., born in 1803, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, in 1825, and became Fellow of his college. Ordained in 1830, he was, in 1836, appointed Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, and Director of the Cambridge Observatory. In 1861 he resigned the directorship of the observatory. In the same year he published "Creation in Plan and Progress," a reply to Mr. Goodwin's treatise on the Mosaic Cosmogony in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews," and he is the author of twelve volumes of astronomical observations, and of numerous scientific memoirs. He has also written a work on "The Principles of Pure and Applied Calculation, and the Application of Mathematics to Theories of the Physical Forces," 1869; and of "A Translation of the Epistle of the Apostle Paul to the Romans, with an Introduction and Critical Notes," 1872. Having vacated his Fellowship by marriage in 1831, he was elected a second time Fellow of Trinity College, in 1870. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1871.

CHAM, or Amedée de Noé, caricaturist, the son of a former peer of France, the Count de Noé, was born at Paris, Jan. 26, 1819. He was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring to follow his tastes as a painter, he entered the studio of M. Paul Delaroche, afterwards that of M. Charlet, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first attempts under the pseudonym of "Cham" (the French spelling of Ham, one of the sons of Noah), were made in 1842, and soon became popular. He has contributed numerous caricatures to albums and almanacs, and especially to the *Charivari*, most of which have been collected in albums (1843-57). Among the productions of his ready pencil are "The Great Exhibition in London," and "Punch in Paris."

CHAMBERLAIN, Sir Neville Bowles, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain, Bart. (who was for some years Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires in Brazil), born at Rio, Jan. 18, 1820, was appointed to the Indian army in 1836. He served as a subaltern with much distinction in Affghanistan and Scinde, and was wounded at Kandahar and at Ghuznee. In 1842 he was attached to the Governor-General's body-guards, and in 1843 appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-master-General to the Army. In 1848 he was nominated by Lord Dalhousie one of his aides-de-camp, and commanded the 8th Irregular Cavalry, attached to the army in the Punjaub. In 1855, having previously discharged some important civil duties as military secretary to the Chief Commissioner (Sir John Lawrence), he was placed in command of a force of irregular troops, which he retained until the breaking out of the Indian mutiny. On the death of Col. Chester before Delhi, Col. Chamberlain (then brigadier-general) succeeded to the post of Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, and was severely wounded in the sortie of July 18. He was nominated a C.B. in 1857, and, in reward for his services in the mutiny, was appointed aide-de-camp to the Queen. He afterwards gained distinction by his services against the hill-tribes, and has been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his years and standing in the service.

CHAMBERS, Montague, Q.C., grandson of Sir William Chambers, architect, educated at Sandhurst and

Digitized by Google

at Christ's College, Cambridge, having been sometime in the Grenadier Guards, was called to the bar in 1828, joined the Home Circuit, and became Q.C. in 1845. He was an unsuccessful candidate in the Liberal interest for Greenwich in Feb. 1852, was returned by that constituency in July of the same year, and was defeated at the general elections in March, 1857, and April, 1859. Defeated at Bedford in July, 1865, he was returned for Devonport in May, 1866, which he represented till the dissolution of Parliament at the commencement of the year 1874.

CHAMBERS, THE RIGHT REV. WALTER, Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak, was for some time senior missionary at Borneo, and subsequently archdeacon of Sarawak, and commissary and examining chaplain to Dr. Macdougall, the first bishop of Labuan, on whose resignation, in 1868, he was appointed to succeed him in the see. He was consecrated in Westminster Abbey, June 29, 1869. The diocese consists of the island of Labuan and its dependencies.

CHAMBERS, WILLIAM, LL.D, and ROBERT, the eminent publishers, whose names and careers are so intimately associated with each other, that we reprint the joint memoir which appeared in previous editions of this work, although Mr. Robert Chambers died on March 17, 1871. They were born at Peebles, the former in 1800, and the latter in 1802, of a respectable parentage, and received a good education at the schools of their native town. Their parents having on account of reverses returned with their family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure upon their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to recover the ground which had been lost, and to restore the family to comfort. A love of reading induced them to select the business of bookselling, to which William served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819, when he began business on his own account in a very humble way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his wages as an apprentice. About 1820 he added printing to his small business, having taught himself that craft, and obtained sufficient capital to purchase an old handpress and some used types. The larger kind of letters which he required, he managed to cut out of pieces of wood. Robert began business as a bookseller in 1818, in much the same manner. Having a strong literary bias, he made an essay as an author, by commencing a small periodical, called the *Kaleidoscope*, which William set up in type, and printed off himself. This publication, after a short existence, was dropped, in order to enable Robert, in 1823, to write a volume, likely to be popular — "Illustrations of the Author of Waverley," referring to the supposed original characters of the novelist. Immediately after the publication of this work, he began to collect materials for his "Traditions of Edinburgh," which appeared at the commencement of 1824, and has passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert published the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland;" in 1827, his "Picture of Scotland;" and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. In the mean time, William published in 1830 the "Book of Scotland," containing an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829, the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland," which was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of leisure in their retail business. Robert also wrote a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by

Digitized by Google

the elder brother, avowedly to "supply intellectual food of the best kind, in such a form and at such a price as to suit the convenience of every man in the British dominions." On Feb. 4th—six weeks before the *Penny Magazine* appeared—*Chambers's Journal* was in the hands of the public; and obtained a circulation of 50,000, which afterwards rose much higher. Its success induced the Messrs. Chambers to join in partnership. Animated by the same spirit, the brothers commenced, in 1834, the publication of "Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works; "The People's Editions of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without having received any regular education in science, Robert, who from early life had a tendency to its study, produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works was the "Domestic Annals of Scotland;" after the publication of which he edited the "Book of Days," completed in 1863. In 1849 William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, consisting of a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." In 1865 he became Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in which capacity he organized and carried out many useful measures of sanitary improvements. The brothers Chambers continued to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." At their establishment in Edinburgh nearly two hundred hands are employed, and their premises in the High Street form one of the sights of that city. Mr. William Chambers was re-elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1869, and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872. He published a memoir of his brother Robert (who, as has been already mentioned, died on March 17, 1871), together with autobiographical reminiscences in 1872; and "Ailie Gilroy," a novel, 1872.

CHAMBORD, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND - MARIE - DIEUDONNÉ - D'ARTOIS, COMTE DE CHAMBORD and DUC DE BORDEAUX, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, Duke De Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the Princess of the two Sicilies, the famous Duchess de Berri. He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the Jordan by Châteaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of Count de Chambord from the castle of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X., soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate in his favour, and in presence of the troops assembled at Rambouillet, made a proclamation under the title of Henry V., the Duke de Bordeaux was compelled to quit the country. Having spent some time at Holyrood, he travelled in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to complete his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political *début*, claiming the crown of France, and receiving, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Châteaubriand, de Fitz-James, and Berryer. In 1853 a compact was said to have been concluded between the Count de Chambord and the princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger branches of the house of Bourbon were arranged;

Digitized by Google

but no attempt was then made to carry out the arrangement by putting forward a candidate for the throne supported by both parties. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the Duke of Modena. They have no children, and it appears probable that the Count will be the last of the elder branch of the Bourbons. After the disaster of Sédan, and the consequent fall of the empire, the Count de Chambord addressed from the Swiss frontier, under date Oct. 9, 1870, a proclamation to France, in which he promised that the foreigner should be expelled from the country and the integrity of its territory maintained if the people would rally round him "to the true national government, having right as its foundation and honesty as its principle." On Jan. 7, 1871, another proclamation containing a protest against the bombardment of Paris was addressed by him to all the governments of Europe. After the Communist insurrection, the meeting of the National Assembly at Versailles, and the excitement produced by the speeches of the members of the Extreme Right, the Count issued, on the 8th of May, a manifesto by which he endeavoured to dispel the popular prejudices against the "traditional monarchy," declaring that so far from claiming unlimited power, his only wish was to labour for the re-organization of the country, and "at the head of all the House of France to preside over her destinies while submitting with confidence the acts of the Government to the *bonâ fide* control of representatives freely elected." He admitted, besides, that "the independence of the Holy See was dear to him, and that he was resolved to obtain for it efficacious guarantees;" and he added, "that he was not a party, and that he did not wish to return in order to reign with a party;" also that he did not desire to exercise any dictatorship but that of clemency, because in his hands, and in his hands only, clemency was also justice." This manifesto ended with the celebrated phrase, "The word rests with France; the time with God." In another proclamation, dated from Chambord, July 5, 1871, he assumed for the first time in a public document the title of King. The repeal of the laws of exile having permitted the Chief of the House of Bourbon to return to France, the Count visited Paris, and stayed for some time at Chambord, where many supporters of the Legitimist cause waited upon him. Great expectations were now entertained of a fusion between the Legitimists and the Orleanists, but these were rudely dispelled by another manifesto in which the Count de Chambord, while admitting universal suffrage and constitutional government with the two Chambers, denied the legitimacy of the conquests of the Revolution, which he termed "a revolt of a minority contrary to the wishes of the country." Above all, he refused to "allow the standard of Henry IV., of Francis I., and of Joan of Arc, to be snatched from his hands;" and in conclusion he said, "Frenchmen! Henry V. cannot abandon the White Flag of Henry IV." At the same time he announced his intention of voluntarily withdrawing into exile in order not to give, by his presence in France, new pretexts for the agitation of men's minds. Accordingly, he went to Geneva, and from thence to Lucerne. In Jan., 1872, the rumour of a fusion between the two branches of the royal family was again revived. Journals, supposed to be well-informed, even went so far as to speak of the Count de Paris as "the Dauphin," and hinted that Henry V. would abdicate after reigning a short time; but the Count de Chambord formally contradicted all such reports by a letter (Jan. 25, 1872), in which he re-affirmed his fidelity to his principles, and stated his determination never to abdicate or to become "the Legitimist King of the Revolution." In the following month a document, the text of which was kept secret, but which was, in fact,

Digitized by Google

a programme of a constitutional government, was signed by 280 Deputies, and presented to the Count at Antwerp, whither he had repaired to receive the homage of his subjects and the communications of his friends; but the Liberals in the Belgian Chamber complained of the Count's presence in the country, and he in consequence soon afterwards retired to Frohsdorf. However, the fusion of the two branches of the family, so long delayed, was at last accomplished on Aug. 5, 1873, when the Count de Paris had an interview with the Count de Chambord at Frohsdorf, and acknowledged him as the Head of the Royal House of France. In that and the succeeding month the belief that the restoration of Henry V. to the throne of his ancestors was at hand, spread all over France. The Count de Chambord received at Frohsdorf (Oct. 12) a deputation from the Right Party in the National Assembly, and the different sections of that Party held meetings to consider the means of re-establishing the monarchy. But to the chagrin of his friends the Count addressed to the Count de Chesnelong, who had been the medium of communication between him and his adherents, a letter in which he expressed opinions so reactionary in their character as to render his restoration impracticable. In this letter, dated Salzburg, Oct, 27, he declined to submit to any conditions or to give any guarantees, and he concluded as follows:—"My personality is nothing; my principle is everything. France will see the end of her trials when she is willing to understand this. I am a necessary pilot—the only one capable of guiding the ship to port, because I have for that a mission of authority. You, sir, are able to do much to remove misunderstandings and prevent weaknesses in the hour of struggle. Your consoling words on leaving Salzburg are ever present to my mind. France cannot perish, for Christ still loves his Franks; and when God has resolved to save a people, He takes care that the Sceptre of Justice is only put into hands strong enough to hold it." The Count de Chambord issued another manifesto to the French people July 3, 1874.

CHAMPAGNY (COMTE FRANZ DE), FRANÇOIS JOSEPH MARIE THÉRÈSE DE NOMPÈRE, a French publicist, born at Vienna, Sept. 10, 1804, being the second son of J. B. de Champagny, one of Napoleon the First's ministers, who was afterwards created Duke of Cadore. Having imbibed the political and religious opinions of MM. Beugnot and Montalembert, he warmly defended from the clerical point of view, the cause of liberty of teaching, in the columns of the *Ami de la Religion* and the *Correspondant*. Some of his communications were reproduced in a separate form; such as "Un Mot d'un Catholique," 1844; "Du Projet de Loi sur la Liberté d'Enseignement," 1847; "De la Propriété," 1849; "Du Germanisme et du Christianisme," 1850; "Les Premiers Siècles de la Charité," 1854; "De la Critique Contemporaine," 1864. His most important literary production, however, is the "Histoire des Césars," 4 vols., 1841-43; 2nd edition, 1853; of which a continuation appeared under the title of "Les Antonins," 3 vols., 1863; 3rd edition, 1866. Among his other works we may mention,—"L'Homme à l'École de Bossuet," 2 vols., 1847, being a collection of extracts from the writings of the illustrious Bishop of Méaux; and a French translation of the "Letters and Speeches of Donoso Cortès," 1850. The Count Franz de Champagny, who was one of the founders of the *Revue Contemporaine*, was elected a member of the French Academy in April, 1869.

CHANGARNIER, NICOLAS ANNE THÉODULE, a French general, born at Autun, April 26, 1793. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, enlisted in the Royal Body Guards, then served as a lieutenant of the line in the campaign of 1823

Digitized by Google

in Spain, and finally entered the First Regiment of Royal Guards. After the revolution of 1830 he left the service for a time; but re-entering the army, he went to Africa, where he soon distinguished himself. His presence of mind and dauntless intrepedity were shown conspicuously in 1836, in the retreat from Constantine to Bona, amid the repeated assaults of the Arabs. He was now made Lieutenant-Colonel; gained further promotion by his exertions in the several campaigns in which he took an active part; became Brigadier-General in 1840, after the expedition against Medeah; and in 1843 was made General of Division. In 1847 the Duc d'Aumale, being Governor-General of Algeria, caused Changarnier to be put in command of the district of Algiers; and on the revolution of February, the young Prince resigned the governorship into his hands. General Cavaignac having been appointed to this office by the new Republican government, Changarnier repaired to Paris, and was appointed ambassador to Berlin. but he did not leave the French capital, his services being required there to protect the National Assembly against insurrectionary movements. When Cavaignac was summoned to Paris and became Minister of War, Changarnier was appointed his successor as Governor-General of Algeria, which post he held for five months. Having been elected to the National Assembly by the department of the Seine, he returned to Paris, and was, after the bloody days of June, invested by General Cavaignac with the command of the Parisian National Guards. He held this post when Louis Napoleon came into power as President, when he was also appointed by the National Assembly commander of the regular troops, known as the army of Paris, then 100,000 strong. With these forces he was enabled to control at the same time the threatening movements of the Parisian mob and the ambitious aspirations of the President. He succeeded in accomplishing the former part of his twofold mission, especially on Jan. 29 and June 13, 1849, when his vigorous measures crushed all attempt at insurrection; but he was far from evincing the same boldness and forcsight in his dealings with Louis Napoleon. While Changarnier was openly giving the Assembly assurance that he was ready to protect them against all illegal measures, the President was actually engaged in carrying out his *coup d'état*. Changarnier found himself unexpectedly arrested on Dec. 2, after which he was banished from France. He thenceforward resided at Mechlin until the amnesty was granted by Napoleon III., when he returned to his estate in the department of Saône-et-Loire. When war was declared against Prussia in July, 1870, General Changarnier, despite his republican principles, offered his services to the French government, and asked Marshal Lebœuf to give him a principal command. Though he was received with studied courtesy, his request was not complied with. On the 8th of the following month, however, he waited on the Emperor at his head-quarters at Metz. "Sire," said the veteran General on obtaining admission to the prefecture, "France is in danger. I am an old soldier; I come to offer you my experience and my sword. Perhaps my sword is not worth much, for I am seventy-eight years of age, but I think my health is still good." The door was shut, and the interview lasted two hours. When it again opened the Emperor spoke. "Get dinner for the General," said he; "he has not eaten since this morning. Also tell the Comte d'Aure to choose horses for the General; he belongs to us, gentlemen; let his apartment be prepared." After Sédan, General Changarnier was shut up in Metz with Marshal Bazaine, and took an active part in the engagements just outside that fortress. On the evening of Oct. 24 Bazaine wrote

a letter to Prince Frederick Charles, requesting an interview for General Changarnier on the morrow. This request was granted, and the General was conveyed, blindfold, to the German head-quarters. He endeavoured to obtain from Prince Frederick Charles the free departure of Bazaine's army to Algeria, or else an armistice with the right of re-victualling, during which the late Legislative Body might be re-assembled and appoint a government, which the army of Metz would cause to be recognised throughout France. The interview lasted an hour and a half. General Changarnier pleaded in vain; he was broken-hearted, and on his being accompanied back to the carriage his last words were :—"We shall fall, but with honour. I wish, gentlemen, that neither you, nor any brave soldier may ever experience this." Thereupon a flood of tears streamed from his eyes. He was led back, blindfolded, past the outposts, where the handkerchief was removed. The capitulation was signed on the evening of the 27th. For some time General Changarnier was a prisoner of war in Germany, but after the armistice he returned to France, was elected a member of the National Assembly in Feb., 1871, and gave his constant support to the Government of M. Thiers, whom he greatly assisted by his advice with regard to the re-organisation of the army.

CHANNING, WALTER, M.D., was born at Newport, Rhode Island, April 15, 1786. He entered Harvard College in 1804, but left in his junior year, in consequence of a college dispute. He afterwards graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania, and was Professor of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Harvard Medical School, Boston, from 1815 to 1854. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1848 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases; in 1851, "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel;" and in 1856, "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Subsequently he published "New and Old," and "Reformation of Medical Science." He has also written essays on medical subjects.

CHANNING, WILLIAM ELLERY, son of the preceding, was born at Boston, June 10, 1818. He studied in the Boston Grammar School, and entered Harvard College, but did not graduate. In 1839 he removed to Illinois, where for a year and a half he lived in a log hut built by himself on the open prairie. In 1842 he returned to Massachusetts, soon afterwards married a sister of Margaret Fuller, and made his home at Concord. He has at various times been connected with journals in Ohio, New York, and Massachusetts, and has travelled in Europe. He published a volume of poems in 1843; a second in 1847; a third, "The Woodman," in 1849; a fourth, "Near Home," in 1858; and a fifth, "The Wanderer," in 1872. He has also published, in prose, "Conversations in Rome," 1847; and, "Thoreau, the Poet Naturalist," 1873.

CHANNING, WILLIAM HENRY, a cousin of the preceding, was born in Boston, May 25, 1810. He graduated at Harvard College in 1829, and at the Cambridge Divinity School in 1833, and was ordained at Cincinnati in 1855. He has been pastor of several religious societies in America. In 1857 he came to England, and succeeded Mr. James Martineau as minister of the Hope Street Unitarian Chapel in Liverpool. Returning to America about 1866, he was for a time minister of a Unitarian Church in Washington. Subsequently he came back to England, where he now resides. He has contributed largely to periodical literature; has translated Jouffroy's "Ethics," 1840; written a "Memoir of William Ellery Channing, the noted Unitarian Clergyman," 1848; "Memoirs of James H. Perkins," 1851; in conjunction with Ralph Waldo Emerson and James Freeman Clarke,

Digitized by Google

"Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli," 1852; and, "The Christian Church and Social Reform." In 1872 he published in London "The Perfect Life," a posthumous volume of the Sermons of William Ellery Channing, with a preface. In the winter of 1869-70 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute at Boston.

CHANZY, ANTOINE EUGÈNE ALFRED, a French general, was born at Nouart, a little village in the Ardennes, March 18, 1823, and first served in the navy as an apprentice (*novice*) on board the *Neptune*, in which capacity he accompanied the squadron of Admiral de Lalande in the East, in 1839 and 1840. On his return to France, he quitted the navy in order to prepare himself for the École Militaire, into which he was admitted on Oct. 1, 1841, and which he left as sub-lieutenant of Zouaves, Oct. 1, 1843. He served in Algeria, and took part in all the expeditions in that colony. He was promoted to be lieutenant Aug. 1, 1849, captain in 1852, and major in 1856. In 1859, at his earnest request, he obtained permission to make the Italian campaign. Advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1860, he made the campaign in Syria, as chief of the political cabinet of General Beaufort d'Hautpoul. He became colonel in the month of May, 1864, and conducted his regiment back to Algeria, where he commanded at one time the columns which were ordered to suppress the insurrection, and at another the subdivisions at Bel-Abbès and Tlemsen. On Nov. 14, 1868, he became a general of brigade. Summoned from Tlemsen to France on the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, he was nominated general of division Oct. 21, 1870; Commander-in-Chief of the 16th Corps on the 5th of the following month; and Commander-in-Chief of the 2nd Army of the Loire on the 6th of December. The most trustworty details of this, the most remarkable period of his eventful career are given in a work published by Gen. Chanzy at Paris in 1871, under the title of "La Deuxième Armée de la Loire." During the Commune he was arrested in Paris, and narrowly escaped the fate which befel Generals Lecomte and Clément Thomas. Elected a member of the National Assembly for the department of the Ardennes, he cast in his lot with the Left Centre party, of which he was elected president May 10, 1872. On Sept. 1, 1872, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the 7th Army Corps at Tours, and on June 11, 1872, Governor-general of Algeria. Gen. Chanzy was made a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour Dec. 2, 1870, and was decorated with the military medal Feb. 13, 1872.

CHAO PHA CHULALONKORN, first or principal King of Siam, second son of the preceding king, Chao Pha Mongkout, was born Sept. 27, 1854, and ascended the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 1, 1868. During his minority the regency has been intrusted by the Royal Council to the Minister of War, Chao Pha Sri Sury Wongse.

CHAPIN, EDWIN HUBBELL, D.D., born in Union Village, New York, Dec. 29, 1814, was educated in a seminary at Bennington, Vermont, and commenced preaching in 1837, to a congregation of Unitarians and Universalists at Richmond, Virginia. In 1840 he removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts; in 1846 to Boston; and in 1848 to New York, where he has since resided, being in each city a pastor of a Universalist congregation. He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Harvard University, and in 1856 that of D.D. from the same institution. He has long had the reputation of being one of the most powerful and effective pulpit orators in America. He is also one of the most popular public lecturers in the United States. He has published "Duties of Young Men," "Duties of Young Women," "Characters in the Gospels," "Communion Hours," "Discourses on the Lord's Prayer,"

Digitized by Google

"Crown of Thorns," "The Beatitudes," "Moral Aspects of City Life," "Humanity in the City," "True Manliness," and "Discourses on the Book of Proverbs," 1874.

CHAPMAN, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR FREDERICK EDWARD, K.C.B., son of Richard Chapman, Esq., of Gatchell, Somersetshire, was born in British Guiana, in 1816. After passing through the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, he entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1835, became a captain in 1846, a colonel in the army in 1855, and a lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Engineers in 1859. At the commencement of the year 1854 he was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and was employed in surveying the positions in Turkey previous to the arrival of the British army in that country. Colonel Chapman was present at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann, served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, during the early part of which he was director of the left attack, and during the latter part executive engineer to the forces. As a reward for his valuable services he received a medal with three clasps, the Sardinian and Turkish medals, the 3rd class of the Medjidie, besides being appointed a Companion of the Bath and an Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1867, and attained the rank of Major-General the same year. Sir Frederick held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bermuda from 1867 to 1870. He became a Lieutenant-General in the army, and a Colonel-Commandant of the Royal Engineers in May, 1872.

CHAPMAN, HENRY SAMUEL, a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, born in 1803, at Kennington, in Surrey, was called to the bar in 1840, and joined the Northern circuit. Previously to this, in 1832, he had established the first daily newspaper at Montreal. In 1834 he accepted a political mission to England, and on his arrival entered as a member of the Middle Temple. Mr. Chapman took the Liberal side in politics, and for many years contributed regularly to the *Westminster, London and Westminster, British and Foreign*, and *Dublin Reviews*. In 1838 he was appointed one of the Assistant Handloom Commissioners, and reported on the Woollen Manufactories of the West Riding of Yorkshire. In 1843 Mr. Chapman was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, which office he held until 1852, when he was appointed Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, but he did not hold that office long. In 1854 he settled in Melbourne, and acquired a considerable practice at the bar. He was for some years one of the law lecturers at the Melbourne University, had a seat in the Assembly, was twice Attorney-General, and sat on the bench of the Supreme Court during the absence of Sir Redmond Barry. In 1864 he returned to New Zealand to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. Mr. Chapman has never wholly abandoned his literary pursuits, but has from time to time contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*, the *Times*, and the *Law Magazine*.

CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D., late Bishop of Colombo, born in 1799, was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated first bishop of Colombo, and was afterwards admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. Having resigned his see in 1862, he has since been elected a Fellow of Eton College, and was presented to the rectory of Wootton-Courtney, Somerset, in 1863.

CHARLES I. (CHARLES FREDERICK ALEXANDER), King of Würtemberg, eldest son of the late king, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne June 25, 1864. He fol-

Digitized by Google

lowed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and formed one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty, who is a Colonel of a Russian regiment of dragoons, married, July 13, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. A treaty with Prussia was concluded by the King of Würtemberg, Aug. 13, 1866.

CHARLES I. (PRINCE CHARLES EITEL FREDERICK ZEPHIRIN LOUIS), Domnu, or Prince Regnant of the Danubian Principalities or United Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, was born April 20, 1839, being the second son of Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, head of the second and the non-reigning branches of the princely house of Hohenzollern. He was elected and proclaimed Prince Regnant of Roumania, with hereditary succession, by a plébiscite, taken April 8-20, 1866, and definitely recognized on Oct. 24 in that year by the Sublime Porte and the guaranteeing Powers. The Prince had previously been a sub-lieutenant in the 2nd regiment of Prussian dragoons, and it is believed that his candidature for the throne of Roumania, which had become vacant by the expulsion of Prince Alexander John, was proposed by Prussia, and supported by her diplomatic action. His reign has been marked throughout by internal dissensions and parliamentary crises. The unwarrantable persecution of the Jews in Moldavia elicited indignant protests from various foreign governments, who likewise complained that bands of armed men were allowed to be formed within the Roumanian territory, with the object of creating disturbances on the Lower Danube. The disputes in the Roumanian Chamber, and the incessant ministerial changes, led to a dissolution of the Chamber of Bucharest in 1869. Since then the Prince is understood to have been making active preparations for war.

CHARLES VII., KING OF SPAIN: (*See* CARLOS, DON).

CHARLESWORTH, MISS MARIA LOUISA, the daughter of the late Rev. John Charlesworth, B.D., formerly rector of St. Mildred's, Bread-street, London, was born in 1819. She is the author of numerous works of fiction, intended to illustrate the application of religion to everyday life. The best known of her publications are "The Ministering Children," "The Female Visitor to the Poor," published in 1846; "A Book for the Cottage," in 1848; "A Letter to a Child," and "Letters to a Friend under Affliction," in 1849; "The Light of Life, dedicated to the Young," in 1850; "Sunday Afternoon in the Nursery," in 1853; "The Sabbath Given: the Sabbath Lost," in 1856; "England's Yeoman," in 1861; and "The Sailor's Choice," in 1863.

CHARLOTTE, EX-EMPRESS OF MEXICO (MARIE CHARLOTTE AMÉLIE AUGUSTE VICTOIRE CLÉMENTINE LÉOPOLDINE, daughter of Leopold I., King of the Belgians, born June 7, 1840, was married July 27, 1857, to the ill-fated Maximilian, afterwards Emperor of Mexico. In the midst of his embarrassments Maximilian sent his empress to Paris in 1866 to seek more effectual aid from the Emperor Napoleon. She failed entirely in her mission, and proceeded to Italy, where her reason gave way in consequence of the troubles she had already undergone and of those which she foresaw her husband would experience. Her Majesty was removed to the palace of Laeken, near Brussels, and it is said that during lucid intervals she has since employed her time in writing Memoirs of the History of the Mexican Empire. Her recovery is considered hopeless.

CHARNOCK, RICHARD STEPHEN, Ph.D., F.S.A., born in London, on Aug. 11, 1820, is the son of Richard Charnock, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was educated at King's College, London, and admitted an attorney in 1841. He has travelled through the whole of Europe, and has also visited the North

Digitized by Google

of Africa and Asia Minor; and has devoted much time to the study of anthropology, archæology, and philology, especially the Celtic and Oriental languages. In 1871 Dr. Charnock was elected President of the Anthropological Society of London, and he is now President of the London Anthropological Society. He is a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and of the Philological, Royal Asiatic, and Royal Geographical Societies; a member of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries; an honorary member of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Göttingen. Among very many contributions to philology, anthropology, and science in general, Dr. Charnock is author of "Guide to Tyrol," 1857; "Local Etymology," 1859; "Guide to Spain and Portugal," 1865; "Verba Nominalia," 1866; "Ludus Patronymicus," 1868; "The Peoples of Transylvania," 1870; "Manorial Customs of Essex," 1870; "Patronymica Cornu-Britannica," 1870.

CHARTRES (Duc de), Robert Philippe-Louis-Eugène-Ferdinand d'Orléans, younger son of the late Duke of Orleans, and grandson of the late Louis Philippe, was born at Paris, Nov. 9, 1840. When only two years old he lost his father, and six years later the Revolution drove him into exile. The young duke was carefully brought up at Eisenach in Germany, and afterwards joined his family in England. He served in the Federal army in the first campaign of the American civil war in 1862. He married, June 11, 1863, Françoise-Marie-Amélie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and has issue a daughter, born Jan. 13, 1865, and two sons, born respectively Jan. 11, 1866, and Oct. 16, 1867. After the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he returned *incognito* to France and served in Gen. Chanzy's army under an assumed name; and, in 1871, when the National Assembly had revoked the law of banishment against the Orleans family, he was appointed a Major, and permitted to serve without pay in the French army.

CHASLES, Michel, a distinguished French mathematician, born at Épernon (Eure-et-Loir), Nov. 15, 1793, entered the Polytechnic School in 1812, and has since been engaged in writing upon geometry and mechanics. In 1841 he was appointed Professor of Astronomy and Mechanics in that institution, and in 1846 called to the Professorship of Higher Geometry which had been specially established for him by the faculty of Sciences. Besides his numerous and valuable contributions to mathematical and scientific journals, M. Chasles published in 1837 an "Historical View of the Origin and Development of Methods in Geometry," accompanied by a memoir on geometry of great originality and value. This was followed six years afterwards by a "History of Arithmetic;" but his fame rests principally on his geometrical writings, which prove him to be a good analyst, and, perhaps, the first geometer of the age. In 1852 he published his "Traité de Geométrie Supérieure." Between the years 1867 and 1870 M. Chasles obtained great notoriety by his earnest defence of the authenticity of a vast number of manuscripts and autographs of unknown origin. The most important were letters purporting to have been written by Galileo, Pascal, and Sir Isaac Newton, and if genuine, they would have proved that the latter was a mere plagiarist, and that the inventions claimed by him were in reality due to the author of the "Provincial Letters." Many discussions took place in the Academy on this subject, and at last it was discovered that nearly all the documents were forged by one Vrin Lucas, who in Feb., 1870, was brought before the 6th Chamber of Correctional Police at Paris, and charged with forgery and fraud. The prisoner's avowals were of a most extraordinary character. He admitted that he had sold to M. Chasles, at

Digitized by Google

different times, no fewer than 27,000 documents, for which he had received from that gentleman 140,000 francs. Of the 27,000 documents which he sold to M. Chasles only about 100 were genuine, the rest being productions of his own pen, although purporting to be written by Julius Cæsar, and other Roman emperors, by apostles, and by poets and statesmen of all ages, and had all been manufactured by himself, without the aid of any other person. On Feb. 23 Lucas was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

CHASSEPOT, ANTOINE ALPHONSE, a French inventor, born March 4, 1833, the son of a working gunsmith, to which trade he was himself brought up. Entering the Government workshops, he was attached in 1858 to that of St. Thomas, at Paris, as Controller of the second class; attained the rank of Controller of the first class in 1861, and that of Principal in 1864. The result of his study of the mechanism of small arms, especially of the famous Prussian needle-gun, was the invention of the Chassepot rifle, which was adopted by the French army; and according to the official accounts, "did wonders" against the Garibaldians at Mentana. M. Chassepot was afterwards officially attached to the national manufactory of arms at Châtellerault, near Poitiers. He has taken out patents for his invention, and the royalty he receives on the rifles manufactured brings him in a large income. He was decorated with the Legion of Honour in 1866.

CHATRIAN (*See* ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN.)

CHEETHAM, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY, D.D., Bishop of Sierra Leone, born at Nottingham, April 27, 1827, was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge (B.A. 1856). He was ordained in 1856 to the curacy of Saffron Walden, Essex, and in 1858 presented to the vicarage of Quarndon, Derbyshire, which he held till Sept. 1870, when he was nominated to the bishopric of Sierra Leone, in succession to Dr. Beckles. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1870. Dr. Cheetham resigned his see in 1873. He is the author of "Ministerial Fruit proportionate to Ministerial Faith;" "Sermons," &c. The diocese of Sierra Leone includes all British possessions on the west coast of Africa, between 20° of north and 20° of south latitude, but more especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

CHEEVER, GEORGE BARRELL, D.D., born at Hallowell, Maine, April 17, 1807, graduated at Bowdoin College in 1825, at Andover Theological Seminary in 1830, and was ordained minister of the Howard-street Congregational church at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1832. He commenced his literary career early, publishing some compilations of prose and poetry in his 21st and 22nd years, and two or three other works previous to his settlement at Salem. While residing there he took an active part in the Unitarian controversy, and also in the advocacy of the Temperance cause. In 1835 he published a satirical allegory, entitled "Deacon Giles's Distillery," which dealt so severely with the manufacture of distilled liquors, that a prominent distiller of the city, incited a riotous attack upon Mr. Cheever in the street, and prosecuted him for libel. The court sentenced him to a month's imprisonment in Salem gaol. After his discharge he visited Europe, and spent two years and a half in travel there, and in the East, contributing letters to the *New York Observer* during the whole period. On his return in 1839, he became pastor of the Allen-street Presbyterian church, New York, and took part in two or three public discussions on "Hierarchical Despotism," "Capital Punishment," &c. In 1844 he came again to Europe as correspondent for the *New York Evangelist*, and for a year after his return in 1845, was its principal editor. In 1846 the Church of the Puritans, a Congregational church organized for the purpose of obtain-

Digitized by Google

ing him as its pastor, called him to its service, and he remained in its pastorate until 1868, when the lease of the lands on which the church edifice was built having expired, the building was sold and the church became extinct. Among his works are "Common-place Books" for prose and poetry (1828-29); "Studies in Poetry" (1830); the "Select Works of Archbishop Leighton" (1832); "Capital Punishment" (1843); "Wanderings of a Pilgrim" (1845-46); "The Hill Difficulty" (1847); "Journal of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New England, in 1620, reprinted from the original volume" (1848); "Windings of the River of the Water of Life" (1849); "Voices of Nature" (1852); "Powers of the World to Come" (1853); "Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856); "God against Slavery" (1857); "A Voyage to the Celestial Country" (1860); "Guilt of Slavery and Crime of Slaveholding" (1860); "Voices of Nature with her Foster Child, the Soul of Man" (1863).

CHEEVER, HENRY THEODORE, brother of the preceding, was born at Hallowell, Maine, in 1844. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834, and in 1835 and 1836, was a correspondent in Europe of the *New York Evangelist*, a religious newspaper. He afterwards studied theology, was ordained, and settled at various places; since 1864 at Worcester, Massachusetts. He has published, "Life in the Sandwich Islands," 1850; "Memorials of Nathaniel Cheever," 1851; "Memoir of Walter Colton," 1852; "The Pulpit and the Pew," 1858; "Tracts for the Times," 1859; "Way Marks in the Moral War with Slavery," 1861; and several volumes of travel and adventure among the islands of the Pacific, which he visited before his ordination.

CHELIUS, MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH, the celebrated physician and surgeon of Heidelberg, was born at Mannheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, in 1794, and studied there and at Heidelberg, where he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at the early age of eighteen. He then practised his profession in different towns; was for a time physician to the hospital at Ingoldstadt, in Bavaria, accompanied the Baden army into France, and extended his experience by visiting the hospitals and universities of Vienna, Göttingen, Berlin, and Paris. In 1817 he was nominated assistant Professor of Medicine at Heidelberg, and two years later he became principal professor there. The best known of his works is a "Manual of Surgery" ("Handbuch der Chirurgie," 2 vols., Heidelberg and Leipsic, 1843-45; 7th edition, 2 vols., 1851). Two volumes of an English translation of this work, by J. F. South, were published at London in 1847; and a French translation, by J. B. Pigné, appeared in 2 vols. 1835-36. Among the other works of Professor Chelius are, "Ueber die Heilung der Blasen, Scheidenfisteln durch Cauterisation," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1844; "Zur Lehre von den Staphylomen des Auges," 8vo., Heidelberg, 1858.

CHELMSFORD (LORD), THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK THESIGER, only surviving son of the late Charles Thesiger, Esq., Collector of Customs in the island of St. Vincent, and nephew of Captain Sir Frederick Thesiger (who was A.D.C. to Nelson at Copenhagen), born in London in 1794, entered the Royal Navy as a midshipman at an early age, and served at Copenhagen in 1807. He quitted the service after the destruction of his father's property in the West Indies, and having entered as a student in Gray's Inn, was called to the bar in 1818. For some years he went the Home circuit, of which he became the leader. He was made a King's Counsel in 1834, and having in 1840 been returned to Parliament in the Conservative interest for Woodstock, was appointed Solicitor-General by Sir R. Peel in 1844, and succeeded, in 1845, to the Attorney-Generalship, which he held till the retirement of the Peel administra-

Digitized by Google

tion in 1846. This post he resumed under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852. He represented Abingdon in the House of Commons from 1844 to 1852, and Stamford from 1852 till his elevation to the Lord Chancellorship, with a Peerage, in Lord Derby's second administration in 1858. Lord Chelmsford, who retired with his colleagues in 1859, was reappointed Lord Chancellor in Lord Derby's third administration, July 9, 1866, and held that exalted position till Feb., 1868.

CHENERY, THOMAS, M.A., was born in Barbadoes in 1826, received his education at Eton, and at Caius College, Cambridge, and was afterwards called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed the Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic at Oxford in 1868 by Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford and Lord High Almoner; was incorporated M.A. in that university, and became a member of Christ Church. In 1869 the Sultan nominated him a member of the second class of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie; and in 1870 he was appointed by the Committee of the Convocation of Canterbury one of the revisers of the authorized translation of the Old Testament. Mr. Chenery is Honorary Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society. As an oriental scholar, he is chiefly known by his translation of "The Assemblies of Al Harîri, with notes historical and grammatical," 1867; and by his edition of "Machberoth Ithiel. By Yehudah ben Shelomo Alkharizi," 1872. He is also the author of various literary and political writings.

CHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* JACOBSON, DR.)

CHEVALIER, MICHEL, political economist, born at Limoges, Jan. 13, 1806. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, whence he passed to the School of Mines, some days before the revolution of July. He was first publicly employed as an engineer in the department du Nord. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and advocated the cause with great eloquence and enthusiasm in the columns of the *Globe*, of which he was editor. He joined in the schism of the Père Enfantin, was one of the preachers at Ménil-montant, and took part in editing the "Livre Nouveau," the future gospel of the doctrines of the sect. For his share in these proceedings he was condemned to a year's imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. After six months' imprisonment, one half of the sentence having been remitted, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States to study the system of railway and water communications in that country. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were published separately in 1836, under the title of "Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord." This brilliant work led to his being intrusted with a second mission to England, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London in 1838, he published "Des Intérêts Matériels en France." This book, often reprinted, contains a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a *doctrinaire*, and sat for a short time (1845-46) as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most enthusiastic champions of free trade, and, assisted by M. Bastiat, tried in vain to organize a league similar to the Anti-Corn-Law League. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and replied to the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy, and to those of his former co-religionists, in his "Lettres sur

Digitized by Google

l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs," published in 1848. In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of Engineer-in-chief. In 1860 M. Chevalier assisted Mr. Cobden in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and he acted as president of the conference on Social Science at Dublin, and was created a senator, March 14, 1860. On Jan. 14, 1875, a convention was signed between the French Minister of Public Works, M. Caillaux, and a society of capitalists presided over by M. Michel Chevalier — the object being the construction of a submarine tunnel between France and England. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. In addition to those already referred to may be noticed his principal work, "Cours d'Économie Politique," published in 1842-50; "Essais de Politique Industrielle," in 1843; and "De la Baisse Probable de l'Or," in 1859, which was translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title "On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold." M. Chevalier published a pamphlet, "L'Expédition du Mexique," in 1862, and "Le Mexique Ancien et Moderne," in 1863. The latter has been translated into English, and several of his other works have been translated into English and German. He was promoted Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Jan. 4, 1861.

CHEVREAU, HENRI, was born at Belleville (Seine), April 28, 1823, and educated by his father, who was then schoolmaster and afterwards mayor at Saint-Mandé. Taking to literary pursuits at an early age, he published in 1844 "Les Voyageuses," a volume of poems written in conjunction with M. Laurent-Pichat. In 1848 he endeavoured to enter the Constituent Assembly, but his candidature was declared void, as he had not attained the requisite age. Young Chevreau was an active canvasser for Prince Louis Napoleon at the election for the Presidency, and soon afterwards (Jan. 10, 1849) he was made Prefect of the Ardèche. He applauded the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2, 1851, and his well-timed zeal was rewarded by the post of Secretary-General of the Home-Department. On resigning the Prefecture of the Ardèche, he was elected a member of the General Council of that department. Subsequently he became Prefect of Nantes (1853), of the Rhône (1864), and of the Seine, in succession to the famous Baron Haussmann (Jan. 5, 1870). When the first disasters of France in the war against Germany, compelled the cabinet of M. Ollivier to make way for the Palikao ministry, M. Henri Chevreau was nominated Minister of the Interior. While occupying this responsible position he laboured energetically to organize the Garde Mobile throughout the country, caused 60 new battalions of the National Guard to be formed in Paris, and completed those which already existed in the provinces. After the battle of Sédan and the Revolution of Sept. 4, 1870, he fled to Brussels, and then joined the Empress Eugénie in England, but he subsequently returned to Paris. M. Henri Chevreau was a senator under the Empire, and is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL-EUGÈNE, chemist, was born at Angiers, Aug. 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School of that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of the celebrated Vauquelin, who discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the direction of his laboratory to him. In 1810 he was preparator of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and in 1813 was appointed professor in the Lycée Charlemagne and officer of the university. In 1824 he was

Digitized by Google

made director of the dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet-manufactory of the Gobelins, where he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits into detail, one of which was his investigation of animal oils, or grease. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work on this subject, for which the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. M. Chevreul has written various scientific works, such as "Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture," published in 1828-31; "De la Loi du Contraste, &c.," in 1839; "Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie," in 1848; "De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule, et des Tables tournantes," in 1854; and "Des Couleurs et de leur Application aux Arts Industriels, à l'aide des cercles chromatiques," in 1864. Some of these have been translated into various European languages. M. Chevreul has contributed to the proceedings of scientific societies, to dictionaries and other works. In 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. In 1864 he was appointed Director of the Museum of Natural History for five years, and in 1869 re-appointed for another quinquennial period. He was made Commander of the Legion of Honour, Sept. 24, 1844.

CHICHESTER, BISHOP OF. (*See* DURNFORD, DR.)

CHICHESTER (EARL OF), THE RIGHT HON. HENRY THOMAS PELHAM, eldest son of the late earl, was born Aug. 25, 1804, and educated at Westminster School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was a Charity Commissioner, one of the commissioners of Pentonville Prison, and was appointed, in 1850, First Commissioner of Church Estates, with a salary of £1,200. His lordship, who succeeded to the title as third earl, July 4, 1826, and is Lord-Lieutenant of Sussex, takes an active part in the patronage and management of many of the leading religious and charitable societies connected with the Church of England.

CHIGI (CARDINAL) HIS EMINENCE, FLAVIO, was born at Rome of a distinguished family, May 31, 1810, took holy orders rather late in life, and was appointed by the Pope to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II., on which occasion he was made Bishop of Mira. Soon afterwards he succeeded Mgr. di Lucca as Apostolic Nuncio in Bavaria, and at the close of 1861 he was appointed Nuncio at Paris, in succession to Mgr. Sacconi, being received in solemn audience by the Emperor, Jan. 23, 1862. He was created a Cardinal, Dec. 22, 1873, and soon afterwards was recalled from Paris.

CHILD, LYDIA MARIA, whose maiden name was Francis, was born at Medford, Massachusetts, Feb. 11, 1802. In early life she wrote "Hobomok, a Story of the Pilgrims," published in 1824. Her second work, "The Rebels, was published in 1825, and in 1826 she undertook the editorship of the *Juvenile Miscellany*, the only periodical of the kind in the United States, which she conducted for eight years. In 1828 she was married to Mr. David Lee Child, of Massachusetts, who died in September, 1874. She wrote "The Frugal Housewife," "The Mother's Book," a manual of education; "The Girl's Book," and "The Coronal," a miscellaneous collection of prose and verse; and prepared some volumes for "The Ladies' Library," consisting of lives of Madame de Staël and Madame Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives," and "The History and Condition of Women." In 1833 she entered upon the advocacy of the anti-slavery cause, and soon after published her "Appeal for that class of Americans called Africans." In 1836 she published "Philothea, a Romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia." Ir-

Digitized by Google

1841 Mr. and Mrs. Child removed from Boston to New York, for the purpose of conducting the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, and she, whilst assisting her husband in his editorial labours, commenced a series of letters, which were republished under the title of "Letters from New York." Her "Spring Flowers" and "Fact and Fiction," a collection of prose tales, appeared in 1846; "Flowers for Children" was published in 1852; and in 1853 a biography entitled "Isaac T. Hopper: a True Life." Her most elaborate work, "The Progress of Religious Ideas through Successive Ages" (3 vols. 8vo), was published in 1855. In 1857 she published "Autumnal Leaves: Tales and Sketches in Prose and Rhyme;" in 1860, several anti-slavery arguments and essays, and "Looking towards Sunset," a compilation for persons in advanced years; in 1865, "The Freedman's Book;" and in 1867, "A Romance of the Republic."

CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH CULLING EARDLEY, F.R.S., born in London, in June, 1827, was educated at Cheam School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1850, proceeding to Australia the same year. He was a member of the government of Victoria from his arrival till the beginning of 1857, having held the office of Commissioner of Trade and Customs in the first cabinet, and having been member for Portland in the Legislative Assembly. He returned to England in 1857, as agent-general for the colony, and in 1859 was an unsuccessful candidate for Pontefract. On a petition, which was withdrawn, and afterwards became the subject of special inquiry by a select committee, he unseated his opponent, was returned at the new election in Feb., 1860, and has continued to represent this borough. Mr. Childers was chairman of the Select Committee on Transportation in 1861, and a member of the Commission on Penal Servitude in 1863; his recommendations with respect to transportation having been eventually adopted by the Government. He became a Lord of the Admiralty in April, 1864, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury in August, 1865, retiring on the accession of Lord Derby's third administration in 1866. On Mr. Gladstone coming into power in Dec., 1868, Mr. Childers was nominated First Lord of the Admiralty, which office he was compelled by ill health to resign in March, 1871. In Jan. 1872, he again accepted the post of agent-general in this country for the colony of Victoria. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster from Aug., 1872 to Aug., 1873, when Mr. Gladstone's administration was remodelled. Mr. Childers, who was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, Jan. 16, 1873, is the author of pamphlets on Free Trade, Railway Policy, and National Education.

CHILDS, GEORGE WILLIAM, born at Baltimore, Maryland, about 1830, entered the United States navy at the age of thirteen, and spent fifteen months in the service. He then settled in Philadelphia, where he obtained employment as a shop-boy in a bookstore. At the age of eighteen, having saved a few hundred dollars, he set up in business for himself, and before he was twenty-one he became a member of the publishing firm of Childs and Peterson. On Dec. 5, 1864, he purchased the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, a daily paper, which, under his management, became a very influential and widely-circulated journal. For this paper a magnificent office was built at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut Streets, and opened on June 20, 1867. A full account of the proceedings on that occasion is given in a handsomely-printed 8vo volume, entitled "The Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia," 1868.

CHINA, BISHOP OF. (*See* RUSSELL, W. A.)

CHISHOLM, MRS. CAROLINE, was born at Wootton, Northamptonshire, about 1810. Her father, Mr. William Jones, was a man of most philanthropic character, which his daughter

Digitized by Google

inherited from him. Her energy was exercised for the benefit of the needy of her own neighbourhood, until her marriage to Capt. Alexander Chisholm, of the Indian army, in her twentieth year, removed her to a more extended sphere of usefulness. On her arrival at Madras, Mrs. Chisholm's attention was directed to the neglected and dangerous position of the soldiers' daughters; and, by the co-operation of the Governor and others, she established an industrial home, in which young girls were sheltered from all evil association, and instructed in practical knowledge. Capt. Chisholm removed with his family to Australia, as his health required a temporary change of climate. At Sydney Mrs. Chisholm's sympathies were enlisted by the sufferings of the emigrants, who frequently arrived friendless and penniless. When Capt. Chisholm returned to India, it was deemed desirable that his family should remain for a time at Sydney, and his wife devoted all her spare time to the schemes af usefulness which she had matured during her three years' residence in the colony. The protection of her own sex seemed to claim Mrs. Chisholm's most earnest efforts, and for them, after great difficulties, she succeeded in establishing a temporary home. She undertook several journeys into the interior, for the purpose of forming committees and establishing country homes, taking with her at the same time parties of young women, varying in number from fifteen to sixty, whom she placed in service at the farms on the route. Their travelling expenses were at first borne by herself, and afterwards refunded. No sooner, however, did the settlers become acquainted with her praiseworthy object, than they offered to find conveyance as well as food; and Mrs. Chisholm records the fact that her own expenses during seven years amounted only to £1 18s. 6d. When labourers were required in the interior, though there was an excess in Sydney, she undertook, at the Government expense, many journeys of 300 miles into the bush for the purpose of planting families; sharing the hardships of her companions, and performing the duties of leader, adviser, and commissary-general. Mrs. Chisholm established an office in Sydney, at which all persons needing employment might attend daily; and by her disinterested efforts has placed many thousands in positions of respectability and comfort. Having collected a number of facts bearing on the history and prospects of settlers in the colony, she published them under the title of "Voluntary Information of the people of New South Wales." Early in 1845 Capt. Chisholm rejoined his wife, and gave her the benefit of his hearty co-operation. In 1846 they found it necessary to revisit their native land; and Mrs. Chisholm left Australia, having accepted a public testimonial of one hundred and fifty pounds, which she set aside for the furtherance of her benevolent views. In fact, she returned to England, not to rest from her labours, but to carry them out more effectually. Possessing neither rank nor influence, and with an income scarcely amounting to a competency, Mrs. Chisholm began her contest with Government officials for the rights of her poor clients. She secured attention to her representations by the confidence she inspired, and at length the order was given which consigned two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government. Similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the convicts' wives, who had been promised a free passage in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854, and after devoting many years to the philanthropic objects she had at heart,

Digitized by Google

again visited England in 1866. Mrs. Chisholm is the author of "Perils in the Polar Seas: True Stories of Arctic Adventure and Discovery," 1874.

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD BOREYKO, historian, was born at Oborek, in the palatinate of Wilna, in Poland, Nov. 6, 1800. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Michael Oginski, as secretary, in his travels through Russia, Germany, England, and France, and in 1826 took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the "Memoirs of Oginski," to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He began to make collections for a history of Poland from the time of Augustus III.; having published, in 1829, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under Gen. Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. During the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Gen. Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and during the Polish revolution the general government gave him full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish refugees arrived in France, Chadzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to literary labours connected with his country. He edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "Œuvres complètes de Kiasicki," and wrote the life of Poniatowski, under the title, "Poniatowski, Hâtons-nous," which appeared in 1831. He published "Une Esquisse Chronologique de l'Histoire de la Littérature Polonaise" in 1829; "Les Polonais en Italie," a new edition of Malte-brun's "Tableau de la Pologne, Ancienne et Moderne," in 1830, and the "Biographie du Général Kosciusko" in 1839. He assisted Mierolawski in his "History of Poland" (1847-48), and bore the chief share in the preparation of "La Pologne Historique, Littéraire, Monumentale, et Pittoresque" (1837-47), a work which has gone through many editions; the "Histoire de Pologne" (1855), and the "Histoire de Turquie" (1855). Chodzko has been a contributor to the *Globe*, the *Courrier Français*, the *Constitutionnel*, &c.; is a member of several learned societies, and was decorated with the Legion of Honour, Aug. 13, 1861.

CHRISTCHURCH, BISHOP OF. (*See* HARPER, DR.)

CHRISTIAN IX., KING OF DENMARK, fourth son of the late Duke William, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, was born April 8, 1818. Before his accession to the crown, he was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Cavalry, and in 1842 married a daughter of the Landgrave William of Hesse-Cassel, by whom he has had several children, and among them the Princess Alexandra of Wales, and the Princess Dagmar, married to the Czarewitch in 1866. The succession was vested in him by the protocol of London, May 8, 1852, and he ascended the throne on the death of Frederic VII., Nov. 15, 1863. On his accession, the position of affairs with respect to Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the duchies, although his father had for a compensation resigned all his rights in 1852. The independence of Holstein more especially, and of a portion of Schleswig, was warmly espoused by the German Diet, which forthwith ordered the advance of a Federal army to occupy the debatable territory, for the purpose of enforcing its enfranchisement from Danish rule. Before matters had proceeded far, Austria and Prussia determined to interfere, and by a combined armed occupation of the disputed territory to bring the question to an issue independently of the Diet, and in opposition to the wishes

Digitized by Google

of that body. They accordingly invaded the duchies, which, after a hotly contested campaign, they succeeded in wresting from Denmark, and taking temporary possession of Jutland. Christian IX., disappointed in not obtaining assistance from some European power, after the failure of the conference convened in London in 1864, —which failure was in some measure attributable to the obstinacy of the Danish Government,—entered into negotiations for peace with Prussia and Austria, and a treaty was signed at Vienna, Oct. 30, 1864. The king of Denmark renounced all his rights to Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and in 1866 the two German powers quarrelled over the spoil. Since then his Majesty has sought to develop the interior resources and popular institutions of his country. A new constitution was inaugurated in Nov., 1866, when the King opened the first Rigsdag, the members of which were elected in accordance with the new electoral law. The army and navy have also been thoroughly reorganised, agriculture and commerce have received a great stimulus, and several railways have been constructed. Christian IX. and Queen Louise visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, London, in March, 1867. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Denmark with the Princess Louisa, daughter of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, on July 28, 1869, was hailed as a pledge of union between the two countries. His Majesty granted a new constitution to Iceland, which came into operation in August, 1874, that being the thousandth year of Iceland's existence as a nation. He went to Reikiajvik on the occasion of the anniversary being celebrated, and on his return paid a flying visit to Leith and Edinburgh (Aug. 18, 1874).

CHRISTIAN (PRINCE), FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-CHARLES-AUGUSTUS, PRINCE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, known in this country as Prince Christian, brother of Duke Frederick Christian Augustus, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born Jan. 22, 1831, married at Windsor Castle, July 5, 1866, Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, and Duchess of Saxony, who was born May 25, 1846. Prince Christian, who is a Major-Gen. in the British army, received the title of Royal Highness by command of Her Majesty, and was made a Knight of the Garter in July, 1866.

CHRISTISON, SIR ROBERT, Bart., M.D., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, born July 18, 1797, is son of the late Alexander Christison, Professor of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin brother of the Rev. Alexander Christison, of Foulden, Berwick, well known, north of the Tweed, as a man of fine taste and elegant scholarship. In 1811 he became a student at the University, and passed through both the literary and the medical curriculum. After graduating in 1819, he proceeded to London and Paris, and in the French capital, under the celebrated M. Orfila, applied himself to the study of toxicology, a department of medical science in which he is deservedly famous. Soon after returning from the continent, Dr. Christison commenced practice in Edinburgh, in 1822 was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University, and was promoted in 1832 to the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Christison has contributed various articles to medical journals, and has published several books, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognised as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. At Palmer's trial, in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave valuable evidence. Lord Campbell complimented him on the occasion, and the ability he displayed was universally recognised. Sir R. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford in 1866;

Digitized by Google

was created a baronet in November, 1871; and received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1872.

CHURCH, FREDERICK EDWIN, a landscape-painter, born at Hartford, Connecticut, May 14, 1826. He early developed a fondness for art, and became a pupil of Thomas Cole. The first of his pictures which attracted attention was a view of East Rock, New Haven, Connecticut. Not long afterwards he painted some views in the Catskill Mountains, which were greatly admired. In 1853 he visited South America, and in the magnificent scenery of the Andes found abundant material for his pencil. His views of the great mountain-chains of New Granada, with their glaring colours, were a new revelation in art to the American public. In 1857 he completed a large painting, "View of Niagara Falls from the Canadian Shore," which at once gave him a high rank among landscape artists; this was reproduced on a larger scale in 1868, and was exhibited both in England and the United States. He again visited South America in the autumn of 1857, and on his return finished his great picture, "The Heart of the Andes." He has since painted "Cotopaxi," "Morning," "On the Cordilleras," "Under Niagara," "The Iceberg," and "Sunset on Mount Desert Island." In 1868 he visited Europe and the Holy Land; among the paintings inspired by this visit are "Damascus," 1869; "Jerusalem," 1870; and "The Parthenon," 1871. His "Tropical Scenery," painted from sketches made during a trip in the West Indies, was exhibited in New York in 1873. It is much smaller than most of his other pictures, being only 40 inches in length, but it exhibits many of his best characteristics. He resides at Hudson, New York, but has a studio in New York city, where he was for some time one of the Commissioners of Parks.

CHURCH, THE VERY REV. RICHARD WILLIAM, M.A., born in 1815, after a distinguished career at the University of Oxford, took his degree in first-class honours in 1836, and shortly afterwards became a Fellow of Oriel College. In 1854 he published a volume of essays, which stamped him at once as one of the most cultivated scholars, and most graceful writers of the day. Two of the essays in the volume are a review of St. Anselm's life, and have since been expanded into a "Life of St. Anselm," and published as a separate volume. In 1869 Mr. Church published a volume of University Sermons on the relations between Christianity and civilization, which attracted a good deal of attention. He was appointed Dean of St. Paul's, Sept. 6, 1871.

CIALDINI, ENRICO, an Italian general, born at Lombardina, a country-seat in Modena, Aug. 8, 1811, marched with Gen. Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and after the Austrian intervention in Central Italy he was compelled to emigrate. He went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under M. Thénard, and was preparing to study medicine, when he accepted a proposal made to go to Spain as a soldier, and took part in the war of succession. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. M. Mazzini recommended Col. Cialdini to the Provincial Government of Milan, which was in want of officers, and a letter from the secretary of that government reached him in Aragon. Col. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, he found Lombardy under the rule of Charles Albert. It was not the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy was about to become a prey to Austria. Col. Cialdini joined the corps of Gen. Durando and marched on Vicenza, where he received three dangerous wounds, which for a year reduced him to a state of helplessness. Col. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played

Digitized by Google